

Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

American Numismatic Society (1907-)

New York : [s.n.], 1878-

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The American Numismatic

and

Archaeological Society

of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers

Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting

1897.



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY,

AT THE

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1897,

AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,

ALSO

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

BY THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1896-1897.



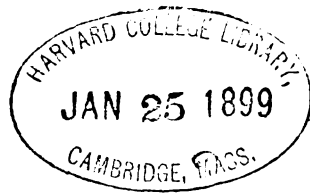
NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1897.





PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.
1896-1897.



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Handwritten signature or initials

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PRESS OF D. H. BACON & CO.,
DERBY, CONN.
—  —

OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH 15th, 1897.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43rd Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 15, 1897, at half-past eight o'clock, President Andrew C. Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 18, 1897, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Your Executive Committee takes pleasure in reporting that the past year has been one of steady progress and the Society is, to-day, in better condition in every way than at any previous time.

The Treasurer's report will show that all expenses have been promptly met and a good balance remains in the treasury.

It is worthy of note, that during the year but one member has been dropped for non-payment of dues, and that since the annual dues were raised to ten dollars—two years ago—there have been fewer delinquent members than ever before.

Our library and cabinets show a steady growth and one of their greatest needs at present is more room.

During the year we have lost by death five Resident Members: Hon. S. Burdett Hyatt, Messrs. Edward L. Tiemann, Charles H. Wright, William Adams and James Muhlenberg Bailey.

The death of Mr. Wright was a serious loss to the Society, of which he had been Curator for over sixteen years, and took from your Executive Committee a member who was respected and loved by all. A special memorial meeting of the Society was held shortly after his death and suitable action taken.

Since the last Annual Meeting, three regular meetings of the Society have been held and nine meetings of the Executive Committee, also four meetings for the reading of papers.

A medal was issued to commemorate the opening of the new buildings of St. Luke's Hospital, and steps have been taken to issue another on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant Monument, on April 27th next, a report of which will be made by the Committee having the matter in charge.

The following nominations have been received and are recommended for election:

For Resident Membership: Samuel D. Babcock, James H. Whitehouse, George Maculloch Miller, Gordon Norrie, Smith Ely, Albert Flake and Harold Chardavoyne Pryer.

For Two-Year Corresponding Membership: Charles H. Huberich of San Antonio, Texas; Q. Perini of Rovereto, Austria and William H. Taylor of North Wales, Pa.

If the Society acts favorably on these nominations our rolls will consist of 18 Honorary Members, 135 Resident—of which 70 are Life-Members and 89 Corresponding Members—a total of 242.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
WALTER TONNELÉ,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE.

Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gasten, the Executive Committee's report was received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully makes herewith its fourth Annual Report.

The following papers have been read at stated meetings of the Society:

November 5th, 1896, Subject "THE LEGION OF HONOR," by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

December 3rd, 1896, Subject "MODERN RENNAISSANCE OF THE MEDALLIC ART," by Mr. Walter Tonnelé.

February 4th, 1897, Subject "A FORGOTTEN TREASURE HOUSE," by Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth.

February 25th, 1897, Subject "ART AND THE MEDAL," by Mr. Victor D. Brenner.

The papers were both original and interesting, and the attendance at the meetings, while not as encouraging as we could wish, yet gave evidence that the opportunity offered to members to bring their families and friends was appreciated, and that these meetings could be made one of the most interesting and useful features of the Society. We would urge upon all the members who feel an interest in the welfare of the Society the importance of attending these meetings.

Correspondence has also been entered into with many of our resident and corresponding members, with a view to providing papers and exhibitions for future meetings, and the Committee solicits the co-operation and advice of all who can put us in the way of gathering material of this character, with a view to securing a continuous series of instructive papers and exhibitions. We shall be most happy to hear from any who are willing to read papers and thus share their knowledge and experience with their fellow members.

The Committee also takes great pleasure in announcing that sufficient funds have been provided to print the Society's Annual Proceeding up to date, as well as the papers read at its meetings. The work has been pushed actively, and we have here to-night the new volume containing the reports and papers of the last three years, ready for distribution to our members and fellow societies. It is to be hoped that hereafter the Proceedings and papers can be issued regularly and within a few months after the Annual Meetings, as we believe that their publication will do much to strengthen the position of our Society both at home and abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Chairman*,
CHARLES PRYER,
CHARLES G. DODD,
Committee.

March 15th, 1897.

On motion of Mr. Golding the report was received and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW COINAGE DESIGNS.

Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Your Committee on the new coinage respectfully desire to say, that since their appointment the results of their enquiry have to be looked at not only from a national, but from an international point of view, in consequence of public opinion being brought to bear on Congress, so that now the question we have to meet is not simply National, but International Coinage.

It is necessary to lay emphasis on the word *International*, for a coin, in order to have international value, should be of a definite metric weight and

dimensions, both of which qualities should be stamped on it, as well as the fineness per thousand. Moreover the growth of the metric system throughout the world renders it easily adapted to our own decimal system, a union that would have most happy results in identifying the American coinage with the most beautiful and useful designs that the country could produce.

If a coin were of a definite metric weight, diameter and thickness, and these were stamped thereon, whether the coin were a copper cent or a twenty-dollar gold piece, it would have, in time, an unquestioned and unmistakable value in whatever part of the world its possessor desired to take it, which terms would benefit not only the dollars or cents, but millimetres in diameter, or grammes in weight. Thus our quarter of a dollar could be made to stand on a par with the English shilling, the French franc, the German mark, the Italian lire or the Spanish peseta, and thus acquire fame with American ideas, and commercial intercourse would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a universal unit as a standard both of weight, value and dimensions.

In accordance with the light that your Committee have obtained since they were appointed, they think it necessary to indicate under what conditions such coin or coins should be struck so as to have a universal circulation. In the first place, Congress should appropriate, say, ten thousand dollars for every coin that is authorized to be struck, to be placed at the disposal of a Committee of not more than five members, one of them to be a portrait painter, the second a sculptor, the third a numismatist, the fourth an engraver or a practical die-sinker of American coins, and a fifth to be selected by the National Academy of Sciences on account of his thorough knowledge of the metric system, but not more than two shall be in the Government employ. This committee should be authorized to equally divide the ten thousand dollars appropriated to their use for every coin that is authorized to be struck, and take five thousand dollars to be divided into ten awards of five hundred dollars each to the competitors presenting the ten best designs for every coin, who alone shall be eligible to a further competition for an award of five thousand dollars, the designs, whether useful or not, to become the property of the United States Government. The Committee shall be authorized to enter into an agreement with the competitor who wins the five thousand dollar prize, that his design, with his name appended thereto, shall be used for the purpose of striking a coin that is to go into general circulation.

Finally the Committee shall be authorized to establish such rules as it may deem best to interest the greatest number of competitors.

The importance of a really artistic coinage is great; first, as worthily representing the nation and the people; second, as asserting the nation's claim to be a cultivated and enlightened one; third, as affording a series of lessons in National History and in the judgment of art to the whole community. A coin is either good or bad art; it can hardly be of no effect. Each side of every coin is a bas-relief of good or bad design. The effect upon the more observing members of the community of handling, daily and hourly, pieces which possess the power and the stimulus of strong and graceful sculpture can hardly be estimated. It would not be well to accept the numismatic art of any nation as sufficiently good, while less, as answering fully all purposes of a noble coinage. The idea of achievement must be set higher, and patient thought and unselfish effort must work toward a better coinage than we are now able to cite as existing

at present. The gold coinage could have depicted on it historical scenes, the silver, animals and birds, and the copper, plants, such as corn, wheat, cotton, etc.

The foregoing are points in relation to improved artistic coinage, whether National or International, which briefly embody the efforts of a great many years' thought and investigation, as well as the result of an extended correspondence on both sides of the water, which have put us in possession of a large amount of facts concerning the history of coinage and mints, and other data bearing on the subject, which it would be out of place to dwell upon at present. We feel, however, well assured from the possession of these facts which have been slowly acquired, that if the above plans should be adopted there is every reason to believe that such a commencement would be made in the direction of improving the coinage of the United States as would be an honor to the age and the country in which we live.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,
GEORGE F. KUNZ.

It was moved, by Mr. Hewitt, and carried, that the report be received and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL COMMITTEE.

The Grant Monument Medal Committee through its Secretary, Mr. George F. Kunz, reported progress and exhibited designs for the medal, which is in course of preparation by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The medal is to be two and one half inches in diameter and will be struck in bronze; bearing on the obverse the bust of General Grant and the seal of the Society. On the reverse will appear a true picture of the completed monument.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Balance on hand, March,			
16, 1896, . . .	\$118.18	For Rent, etc., . . .	\$600.00
" Initiation fees and dues		" Bills paid as per vouchers,	81.70
exclusive of life memberships	635.00	" Sundry small items, . . .	2.36
From Interest on Securities,	200.00	" Balance on hand . . .	311.52
" " " Money in			
Savings Bank, . . .	22.40		
" Donations, . . .	20.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$995.58		\$995.58

PERMANENT FUND.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$59.54	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1897,	1.77	
	<hr/>	61.31

PROCEEDINGS.

DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$85.86	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1897,	2.57	
		88.43

WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,		
with interest to Jan. 1, 1897,	\$91.20	
Amount due from General Fund, \$138.49		91.20

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par,	\$1,000.00	
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R. R. (cost		
\$2,145.00),	2,000.00	
Cash uninvested (in Bank),	620.00	
(Received one Life Membership Fee \$100.00)		
		3,620.00

BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R.,	1,000.00	
Total amount Permanent Funds,		\$4,860.94

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Approved March 8, 1897.

WALTER TONNELÉ, }
H. RUSSELL DROWNE, } *Auditing Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Merryweather, the Treasurer's report was accepted.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Your Curator respectfully reports that owing to the sad loss we have suffered in the death of our late Curator, Mr. Wright, it will be impossible to give more than an outline of the increase of the cabinets during the past year.

It appears from the accession book that the Society has received 193 pieces from the following donors:

M. Taylor Pyne,	Wm. Pierson Judson,	David Andersen,
William Poillon,	Charles J. Jaegle,	W. J. Mustin,
J. Sanford Saltus,	George W. Rode,	Samuel P. Avery,
Bauman L. Belden,	Ed. Frossard,	Charles Gregory,
John C. Crittenden,	Frank DeWette Andrews,	James Nelson,
Joseph H. Hunt, M. D.,	Miss Rachel T. Barrington,	The Grolier Club,
Victor D. Brenner,	Herbert Valentine,	The Architectural League of
F. H. Frederich,	H. Russell Drowne,	New York.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER TONNELÉ, *Curator.*

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

In this, my first annual report, it gives me pleasure to state that the library has continued its usual healthy growth. During the year that is past, the accessions to the library have been as follows: 31 bound volumes, 49 pamphlets, 93 periodicals, 91 catalogues, 1 map, a total of 265.

The following is a list of donors:

Samuel P. Avery,	H. Russell Drowne.	Daniel Parish, Jr.
Am. Museum of Natural Hist'y.	A. E. Douglass.	William Poillon.
Bauman L. Belden.	Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.	Pratt Institute.
Capt. Henry H. Bellas.	Field Columbian Museum,	J. Sanford Saltus.
Poultney Bigelow.	Chicago.	Prof. T. D. Seymour, New
Emile Bonnet.	Ed. Frossard.	Haven, Conn.
Buffalo Historical Society.	Gorham Man'f'g. Company.	Smithsonian Institution.
Bavarian Numismatic Society,	Dr. Geo. F. Heath.	Swiss Numismatic Society,
Munich.	Joseph H. Hunt, M. D.	Geneva.
Bureau of Education.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Dr. Horatio R. Storer.
Royal Museum, Berlin.	Lackawanna Institute of His-	Thirteen Club.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor.	tory, &c.	Walter Tonnelé.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	Lyman H. Low.	U. S. National Museum,
Bureau of Ethnology.	Henri de Morgan.	Washington, D. C.
Collegiate Church of N. Y.	State Historical Society of	Rev. Wm. C. Winslow.
University of California.	Wisconsin.	Charles H. Wright.
Comptroller of the Currency.	New England Society in the	Andrew C. Zabriskie.
C. W. Darling.	City of N. Y.	

A number of volumes have been bound during the year, and the library fund available for binding purposes is now the sum of \$33.12.

Our shelf room has been increased by the gift of a new and much needed book case, so that all the space that can be devoted to book cases is now fully occupied. We need more pamphlet cases very much, as those which we have are all filled.

I desire to call the attention of members to the fact that an attempt has been made to make it easier to find the books in the library by dividing it into sections, which are designated by letter. A book has also been provided in which all persons are requested to record the books which they consult by their Section letter and Shelf number, the idea of this being to ascertain, so far as is possible, the extent to which the library is used, and the books which are most in demand. We have a card-catalogue of the library, but heretofore there has been no method by which the desired book could be located. As the easy finding of the books is very desirable, it is hoped that some time in the future a plan may be adopted by which a reference to the title of a book in the catalogue may also furnish its particular Section letter and Shelf number.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Gentlemen:

It again becomes my sad duty to bring to your attention those who have been called from our Society by death during the past year, one of whom, our late Curator, Mr. Wright, was, without exception, a most painstaking officer, and peculiarly fitted for the position. His death was a severe loss to our Society.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Historiographer.*

EDWARD LESLIE TIEMANN.

EDWARD LESLIE TIEMANN died May 10th, 1896. He became a resident member of this Society, April 22, 1886. He was born in June, 1850, at New York City, where he received his education and afterwards engaged in mercantile business. For many years he was Clerk of the Vestry, St. Michaels P. E. Church, New York, and Treasurer of the House of Rest for Consumptives, New York.

HON. STEPHEN BURDETT HYATT.

HON. STEPHEN BURDETT HYATT, a life member of this Society, died September 1st, 1896. He was born in New York City, April 7th, 1842, and was the son of the late James Stout Hyatt, M. D., and Eliza A. Hyatt, *nee* Burdett. He traced his ancestry back to Caleb Hyatt, 1720, Christine Burdett, 1765, John B. Stout, 1748, and Jacob Weeks, 1767.

After attending the Public Schools he entered the Free Academy (now College of the City of New York), graduating at the head of his class in 1860. He studied law in the Columbia College Law School, finishing the course in the Class of '62.

The several degrees conferred on him were A. B. and A. M. by the College of the City of New York and L. L. B. by Columbia College.

Being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon became a member of the firm of Matthews, Foley, Hyatt and Rapallo, where he early earned the reputation as an adroit lawyer and promising jurist.

He was elected to the office of Justice of the Marine (now City) Court of New York, and held the office for six years, commencing January 1st, 1882. His record there was very creditable, the cases which he heard having usually received such disposition from him as to preclude appeal. After his term expired he resumed the practice of law, and was one of the counsel for the Standard Oil Company, and for them won the well known case which justified the condemnation of public land for pipe lines.

NOTE.—In the Historiographer's Report of March 19th, 1894, in the Obituary Notice of Gaston L. Feuardent, it was stated that "while in London he acted as the agent of General di Cesnola, in disposing of his Cypriote antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York City." We have since been advised that this statement was erroneous, so now desire to withdraw the same.

Biographical sketches have appeared several times of Judge Hyatt, notably in the "Court Journal," April 24th, 1888, "The New York Record," October 8th, 1887, and the "Mail and Express," November 19th, 1891.

Judge Hyatt was a thorough and consistent Republican, liberal in his views and a keen observer of men and measures. As a ready speaker his ability quickly brought him to the front rank of his party.

As a member of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. he served in 1863 with his Company, when called, during the war, to Frederick, Md., after the battle of Gettysburg. Passing through all the grades of non-commissioned officers, he was elected 2d Lieutenant of Company "D," which he held until his resignation after a service of twenty years.

He was a member of the Harlem Republican Club, the New York Athletic Club, the 7th Regiment Veteran Club, the Veteran Association, several college and secret societies, St. John's Guild, the Thirteen Club and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., No. 140.

As a member and a comrade he was always courteous, genial and great hearted, ready to assist the needy and to stand loyal to his friends.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT was born at Woolwich, England, on the 6th of February, 1848, and died at his residence, No. 25 West 132nd Street, on the 6th of October, 1896. He was therefore in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. His parents were both of Irish extraction. His father was Joseph Stanley Wright, a major in the British army. His mother's name was Ann Jones. There were three children in the family—two boys and a girl. The girl died in infancy, but the brother of our deceased member, named William, is still living.

Our friend's father, being a military man, was, by the requirements of the service, obliged to follow his regiment. In his early life he had been stationed in Canada; during the Crimean War, Major Wright's regiment—the Tyrone Artillery—was on home-guard duty in the Isle of Wight. After the end of the war, the regiment having been ordered to Ireland, the family moved thither from England, residing successively at Le Moy, Dungannon, Charlemont and Armagh in the province of Ulster. It was at Armagh that Mr. Wright mainly received his education, he having attended the celebrated college located there. In all probability, his father helped him greatly in his studies, as he must have been a man of education. While at Armagh, and at a very youthful age, the accidental discovery by him of an early English coin, which had been buried in the earth, inspired him with his first love of numismatics. Our deceased member was a musician of some ability, and sang in the choirs of several cathedrals in England and Ireland, including the one at Armagh. Mr. Wright's family came to this country in 1870, and soon afterwards he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co. About 1881, after the death of Mr. Stewart and the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Wright went into the commission house of Messrs. Smith, Hogg & Gardner, where he remained until his death, having for some years acted as head book-keeper.

Mr. Wright's connection with this Society dates from November 19th, 1878,

that being the date of his election. At the time of his death he was a life-member of the Society and the twenty-sixth in order of seniority upon its roll, and had filled the office of Curator since March 16th, 1880. His marriage with Constantia Redpath occurred on the 20th of February, 1879, and he is survived by his widow and three unmarried daughters. Mr. Wright was also a Free Mason, a member and the President of the Harlem Cricket Club, and a life member of the New York Historical Society.

For some time prior to his death, Mr. Wright had been particularly interested in the private gold coins of California, the so-called Bechtler pieces and the Mormon gold issues. He had formed plans for the writing of a book describing these coins, and had examined with care all the existing accounts concerning them, including catalogues of all sales where any such coins had been offered. Doubtless, this would have been a highly interesting and valuable treatise if it had been completed.

He had, for years, given especial attention to coins and medals of, and relating to, Ireland, of which he had a very extensive and valuable collection. He also had a magnificent collection of the "Gun Money" of King James II.

The present admirable condition of the Society's Collection is largely due to his exertions. For several years he has been at work on a card catalogue of its medals, which, for accuracy and neatness, is unrivalled.

The Society's collection of ancient coins being very meager, Mr. Wright has for some time made special efforts to increase it, with the result that we have acquired a collection of about 250 Roman Family Denarii—representing nearly 100 families—and many other Roman and Greek coins.

The last time Mr. Wright was at the Society's room was on June 18th, 1896. Shortly after that he was taken down with an attack of nervous prostration, brought on by overwork, from which he never entirely recovered.

MEMORIAL.

Adopted at a Special Meeting of the Society, held on the Evening of October 15th, 1896.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, Curator of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, died on the 6th day of October, 1896.

Mr. Wright joined the Society on the 19th day of November, 1878, and was elected Curator March 16th, 1880, which office he continued to fill up to the time of his death—a period of over sixteen years.

The office of Curator in this Society is one of great responsibility and calls for exceptional ability and care. It includes, indeed, the most important part of the Society's work—the care, classification and arrangement of its coins and medals. Mr. Wright showed himself to be eminently qualified for the duties devolved upon him.

He had an enthusiastic love for numismatic science, occupied as he was during the day in a business requiring most exacting attention, he unhesitatingly gave his leisure time to the use of the Society, making its interests his own. During his long term of office the growth and improvement of the cabinets of the Society have been marked and his loss is beyond repair.

Although to some extent a specialist, as most numismatists are, his knowledge of coins in general was extensive and reliable. Whenever a member of the Society needed information regarding a coin or medal of doubtful attribution, he brought it to our late Curator with full confidence that he would either give him the information sought, or, refer him to the books containing it.

Mr. Wright was distinguished and possessed a most kind and courteous manner. Strangers visiting our room were attracted by his personality, for he made them feel that they could freely draw upon his store of numismatic knowledge. His welcome to them was not a cold

and perfunctory form of words but it was rather the expression of that sincere and warm interest which he felt in the welfare of others.

Members of this Society will always cherish the memory of Charles H. Wright, our late associate, in whose untimely death the Society has lost a faithful officer and wise counselor, and each member a dear friend.

This Society hereby desires to place on record its appreciation of his life and work, and to extend to his widow and family its earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

WILLIAM ADAMS, of Brooklyn, died of paralysis on December 20th, 1896. He became a resident member of this Society April 22, 1886.

He was born in New York City October 17, 1838. He was an active member of the firm of Beadle & Adams, New York, and was a member of the Oxford, the Union League and the Montauk clubs, and was also Civil Service Commissioner.

He was a member of the Central Congregational Church. His Sunday-school life was with the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, the apparent incongruity of religious relationship being accounted for by the fact that he identified himself with the mission work in Gates Avenue out of which grew the Nostrand Avenue Church. He was secretary of the school for many years and held that position at the time of his death.

He crossed the Atlantic every summer for the last twenty years, and his able letters, descriptive of the out of the way places which he visited in Europe, were welcome contributions to the papers to which he sent them. He loved to be among young people and to interest them. He was ever alert for opportunities to promote the happiness of others. As a christian he was unostentatious.

JAMES MUHLENBERG BAILEY.

JAMES MUHLENBERG BAILEY, died Feb. 27, 1897. He was born in 1839 in Laight Street, New York City, then a most fashionable locality. He was sent to Columbia College but finished his education abroad, where he developed his taste for art and literature. He spent many years in Sicily, studying its ancient history.

He became a resident member of this Society December 10, 1868, and life member on March 18, 1884. He was elected corresponding secretary March 24, 1870, and held the office for over one year. He was for many years Secretary of the Geographical Society, a prominent member of the Historical, Genealogical and other kindred organizations. In 1880 he was sent to the Geographical Congress at Vienna by the American Geographical Society as its delegate. Born to a large fortune, Mr. Bailey never entered business life, and, though a member at various times of the Union Club, Union League, St. Nicholas and other clubs, he preferred the quiet of his extensive library.

He was devoted to the studies of literature, art, coins and autographs, and his collections of paintings, rare engravings, old bibles, books, etc., are well known and extremely valuable and interesting. He frequently contributed articles on literature and art to current magazines. He was a son of Nathaniel P. Bailey, and a nephew of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey of the United States Navy. He was related by birth or marriage to nearly all the old Knickerbocker families. He leaves a widow and daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr. then brought up the matter of the tariff on coins and medals, which had been referred to a Committee, consisting of himself and Mr. Myer, at the last meeting of the Society, and spoke in favor of allowing single specimens for collections to be imported free of duty.

It was moved by Mr. Kunz, and carried, that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress with that recommendation.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his Annual Address:—

Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are assembled here tonight to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

Forty years, save one, is not an appreciable amount of time when we look back through the ages of this old world of ours, but I venture to submit that these years, which measure the life of our Society, have been pregnant with more important events and witnessed more radical changes than any other like period in our country's history. The year 1858, when our Society was founded, witnessed also the successful completion of that important factor in modern progress, the Atlantic Cable. Although but a very young child at the time, I well remember the general rejoicings, the processions, and the illuminations in celebration of the event.

Of the little band of founders of this Society but one remains, our valued friend, Mr. Edward Groh. The organization started out well, and its meetings were well attended. But shortly grim visaged war arose, the streets resounded with the tread of marching men, trembled with the thunder of artillery and pontoon trains, and our parks became, for the time, military posts and camps of instruction. During the years of the Civil War our Society gradually fell into a sleep of inactivity, like a second Brunhilde, from which, happily, it was awakened by our Siegfried, the late Dr. Charles Edward Anthon of honored memory, who, by his genial personality and rare scholarship, kissed it into renewed life.

It is not my purpose to rehearse to you a history of the Society in this, my Annual Address, so I forbear to trace its records in detail through the years of the administration of Dr. Anthon, and later, of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., who, with generosity only equalled by his modesty, has enriched our cabinets with rare gems of numismatic art and loaded our shelves with priceless volumes relating to our favorite science. Rather let me here briefly call the roll of those who have been removed from our ranks during the past year.

Edward Leslie Tiemann, a nephew of a former Mayor of our City, for many years Treasurer of the House of Rest for Consumptives and a vestryman of St. Michael's Church. A man of sterling integrity and singularly modest and unassuming personality.

Stephen Burdett Hyatt, some time judge of the City Court and an old and valued member of the 7th Regiment, serving for many years as second lieutenant in the Fourth Company.

William Austin, a resident of Brooklyn.

James Muhlenberg Bailey, a gentleman of refined and cultured taste.

Charles Henry Wright, for many years Curator of this Society. Of Mr. Wright it would be difficult, nay impossible, to say too much. Devoted to the interests of our Society, he labored for it early and late. His genial presence, courteous treatment of inquirers, and remarkably varied knowledge of numismatics, only serve to render his loss more felt as the months roll on. Occupied by exacting business cares he yet found time to labor for this Society, verily a labor of love.

It seems to me that there is special appropriateness in our present surroundings. The Academy of Medicine, under whose roof we meet tonight, had for one of its chief founders the venerable Dr. John W. Francis, remembered far and wide for his masterly address upon "Old New York," a veritable treasure house of reminiscences of our city. That address, delivered in 1857, was nearly co-eval with the birth of our Society. If the good old doctor could revisit this city of his love what changes he would see! The very ground on which this building stands nourished the green sod and towering trees surrounding the Colored Orphan Asylum, which was burned by the mob, in its insensate fury during the Draft Riots of the summer of 1863, while directly across Fifth Avenue were located the cattle-pens from which every Tuesday were driven down the Avenue the lowing herds to supply the city's meat. These droves, often of very considerable extent, frequently occupied the side walk as well as the roadway, and the antics of some steer more spirited than its fellows would drive women and children to seek safety upon the high stoops of houses. Immediately below, the reservoir, which is so soon to be removed, had already been constructed for some years, but diagonally opposite on the south east corner of 40th Street, where the mansion of one of the Vanderbilt family now stands, was the old Croton Cottage, a tavern of some note, and the terminus of the Fifth Avenue omnibus line. On the same block further down, where the Union League Club now rears itself, stood the wooden building of Dickel's Riding Academy.

Passing beyond this immediate neighborhood, it may be alleged with much truth, that the changes are nowhere more strongly marked than on Broadway, that main artery of our city's life. How one by one the familiar landmarks have disappeared, to be succeeded by a monotonous succession of towering buildings, vieing with each other in height as well as in ugliness, and their fronts emblazoned with the unfamiliar names of Hebrew merchants. We look in vain for the hostelrys once so well known. The Metropolitan, scene of the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy in 1860, and other municipal entertainments, the St. Nicholas, the New York, where our Southern friends were wont to congregate.

And then the theatres. Beginning at Ann Street where old Barnum's Museum stood, the delight of our childhood days, there has since existed the beautiful Herald Building, which, in its turn, has been wiped out to permit the erection of one of the most blatant of the modern skyscrapers. Nothing, it

seems to me, illustrates more forcibly the transitory character of New York buildings, than the history of this site. Where is Niblo's, with its memories of the Ravel pantomines and delighting, in its turn, our adolescent days with the beauties of the "Black Crook," as Barnum's served our childhood? But a step further on and we are a child again however, when we remember the old Olympic and the cheerful hours we passed with George L. Fox and "Humpty Dumpty." On the other side of the way, the San Francisco Minstrels held tuneful sway, while just below was Dan Bryant's. Their halls have disappeared and they, as well, are mostly gone; but, only last winter, the monotony of a long railroad journey was broken by meeting with one of that old time merry company, Billy Rice, and listening to his reminiscences.

But I could run on in this strain indefinitely, and I trust enough has been said to lead up to what I wish to consider as the central idea of my address: the absolute necessity of preserving records of the changes constantly taking place in our city. A certain and an ever increasing amount of interest is now being taken in these things. Books are being written of varying and, I fear, mostly of a lesser degree of merit. The scissors and the paste pot have been unhesitatingly used and the store of invaluable information contained in Valentine's Manuals of the Common Council freely drawn upon. What some of our local history writers would do without this reservoir of information I hesitate to say. But even such eclectic contributions to local history have merit if they serve to draw the attention of those who otherwise would have remained ignorant. As an instance of original contributions to the literature of old New York let me mention "Philip Hone's Diary" and "Haswell's Reminiscences."

We are on the eve of a municipal change; "Greater New York" is an accomplished fact. The name, however, is an uncouth one and one which cannot be too strongly and too quickly condemned, and relegated to oblivion. It is urged by some that New York should at this time be dropped and Manhattan substituted. I submit it would be unwise. The Indian word signifying "the place where we all got high" is undignified and vulgar.

Writing on this subject in the American Journal of Numismatics, thirty years ago, Dr. Charles E. Anthon says:

"We and our successors must be content with the stupid James Stuart as the namesake of our city. As Duke of York in England and of Albany in Scotland, James enjoyed in each kingdom a rank which indicated his near relationship to the throne. There is in Scotland no distinct locality called Albany. It is the whole region north of Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde and the root ALB or ALP a mountain, is a monument to Celtic wanderings in separated parts of Europe. Albanich is the name by which Highlanders distinguish themselves from Sassenach or Lowlanders. There was ultimately, therefore, much etymological propriety in so denominating a town remarkable for the steep acclivity of its Capitol Hill. In the application of York there was similar appropriateness of designation. The old English city was called in Roman times Eboracum. Here we have a Latin suffix appended to the British word Eboræ, which is inferred from the evident analogy of its root to the German Ufer and the Welsh Aber, a town and fortress on the banks of a river or at a confluence of streams, a suitable appellation indeed for our city of waters."

In the course of an extremely interesting article, of which my quotation is a part, Dr. Anthon commends to the attention of New York collectors the coinage of James II, and states that of all the numismatic memorials of this unfortunate prince none can be more desirable than the magnificent silver medal commemorating his victory over the Dutch, June 3d, 1665. The special interest in this medal rests in the fact that it commemorates the naval action which caused the ceding of New Netherlands to Great Britain. At that time no specimen of this incomparable medallion by the celebrated Roettier was known in America. Subsequently Dr. Anthon procured a specimen which was purchased by me at the sale of his collection. I have the pleasure of showing it to you this evening.

I have dwelt at some length upon the Archaeology of New York because I feel keenly it is a subject that should be very near to our hearts. It is the fashion to encourage archaeological discoveries in Cyprus, in Egypt, in Syria, in Central America and other regions, and in these fields enter into competition possibly with the often better equipped savants of the old world. In all candor let me ask, while not discouraging investigation in other fields, should we not reach out, pluck, and gather in the fruit in our own local orchard of Archaeology while yet there is time?

But of Numismatics in general I would indeed be negligent if I did not say a word. What science is more attractive? While it engrosses the most advanced collector, a child as well may gather a few coins together. Other sciences, such as Mineralogy, Botany, Conchology and the like, call for a more or less degree of technical knowledge to begin with. History, on the other hand, that most fascinating of all studies, can be taught by Numismatics. A child who possesses half a dozen coins of varying epochs and divers countries and who can elucidate them is surely a Numismatist, while the man who spends fabulous sums to get unimportant die varieties in a set of United States Cents or Dollars is, shall we say it? simply an industrious collector.

The mention of the Coins of the United States leads me to touch briefly (for the subject is too important to be dwelt upon as it deserves in the limits of this address) on the urgent need of improvement in their artistic excellence. A committee of our Society has had the subject under advisement for some time in conjunction with the National Sculpture Society. It is greatly to be hoped that success will crown these efforts.

During the past year our Society has marked the completion of the new St. Luke's Hospital by striking a medal in honor of the event. The obverse bears a portrait of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., the venerable founder of the Hospital, and the reverse has a wreath and a suitable inscription. The work was executed for the Society, by Victor D. Brenner, a member of this Society and a die cutter of marked ability and much promise.

The approaching dedication of the Grant Monument will also be commemorated by the issue of a suitable medal, creditable alike to this Society and to the important event it is designed to commemorate. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have the dies now in preparation. Thus should all important events be marked in enduring bronze.

Our lines of work, then, brethren are two-fold:

First, the preservation of the records of the past.

Second, the commemoration of events of the present.

PROCEEDINGS.

To carry out successfully these lines, however, a large membership is necessary and I cannot too strongly urge upon you all the importance of increasing our roll. While I have, with considerable success, induced a number of gentlemen to become members during the past year, it will readily be understood that your duty is to "hold up my hands" by seeking additions to our membership, not only among our elder and more distinguished citizens, but also among the young men, ardent, ambitious and with perhaps already a spark of numismatic zeal, which our Society may fan into a strong flame. Such was your President when, almost a quarter century ago, he with some trepidation, it must be confessed, made his entrance into the Society and received the cordial greetings of the genial Anthon and his little band of associates. Look to the young men therefore, for from among them, a quarter of a century hence, will come I feel assured, the material to steer our Society safely on its course of continued prosperity.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; JOHN M. DODD, JR. AND HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Historiographer, William Poillon; Committee on Papers and Publications, Messrs. H. Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer and Charles G. Dodd; Committee on Library, Messrs. Herbert Valentine, Bauman L. Belden and P. Hackley Barhydt; Committee on Numismatics, Messrs. Edward Groh, Daniel Parish, Jr., and Victor D. Brenner.

On motion adjourned,

Immediately after adjournment, the members of the Society, together with their guests, amounting altogether to about fifty persons, proceeded to another apartment where a collation was served and an hour was pleasantly spent.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



1897.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Ahlborn, Madam Lea, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Appleton, William Sumner, A.M., Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Burchard, Hon. Horatio Chapin,	November 18, 1879
Charnay, Désirè, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
*Clay, Charles, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 29, 1867
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
English, Thomas Dunn, Newark, N. J.,	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph. D., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Kimball, Hon. James Putnam, Century Club, New York,	November 17, 1885
Leach, Hon. Edward O., New York,	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, A.M., Boston, Mass.,	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
*Poole, Reginald Stuart, LL.D., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Snowden, Hon. Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M. D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 16, 1877
Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J.,	May 19, 1885
Applegate, J. Henry, Alameda, Cal.,	June 14, 1866
Bahrfieldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 18, 1886
Baker, William Spohn, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Barnum, George Grenville, Buffalo, N. Y.,	March 15, 1887
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 19, 1885
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	March 19, 1894
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Boucher, Adelard Joseph, Montreal, Canada,	May 18, 1886
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Glen Cove, L. I.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Leggett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Carranza, Hon. Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Republic,	November 17, 1885
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1890
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	November 20, 1888
Darling, Gen. Charles W., A.M., Utica, N. Y.,	May 18, 1886
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, Rockland Co., N.Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 17, 1885
Dümmler, Ferdinand,	March 20, 1888
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Foster, Hon. John W.,	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 19, 1885
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 20, 1884
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Holland, Henry Ware, LL.B., Boston, Mass.,	November 16, 1880
James, Frederick Hannum, M.D., Lancaster, Pa.,	September 14, 1866
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	November 15, 1887
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 18, 1884
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 16, 1880
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

27

Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . .	November 17, 1890
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	November 16, 1880
Massamore, George W., M. D., Baltimore, Md., . . .	March 17, 1885
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	November 16, 1886
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y., . . .	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Major Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass., . . .	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I., . . .	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Good Hope, Ill., . . .	January 18, 1887
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis., . . .	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	March 28, 1882
Prince, Hon. L. Bradford, L. L. D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . .	November 17, 1885
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada, . . .	November 19, 1878
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . .	March 16, 1886
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	March 17, 1885
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . .	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, . . .	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis., . . .	November 16, 1891
Shoppee, Charles John, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, Eng., .	March 17, 1885
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., . . .	May 15, 1883
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . .	March 16, 1880
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill., . . .	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y., . . .	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . .	May 19, 1885
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England, . . .	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. H., A. M., Boston, Mass., . . .	January 18, 1887

(FOR TWO YEARS).

Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C., . . .	May 20, 1895
Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway, . . .	May 18, 1896
Bellas, Capt. Henry Hobart, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa., .	January 20, 1896
Bement, Clarence S., Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	May 20, 1895
Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	May 20, 1895
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden, . . .	May 20, 1895
French, William Merchant Richardson, Chicago, Ill., . .	May 20, 1895
Forster, Thomas, Colchester, England, . . .	May 18, 1896
Goddard, William C., Grosvenor Road, Watford, England .	May 18, 1896
Heath, George F., M. D., Monroe, Mich., . . .	May 18, 1896
Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C., . . .	May 20, 1895
Huberich, Charles H., San Antonio, Texas, . . .	March 15, 1897
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France, . . .	November 18, 1895
Lee, Francis B., Trenton, N. J., . . .	May 18, 1896
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia, . . .	January 20, 1896
Perini, Q., Rovereto, Austria, . . .	March 15, 1897
Rausser, Charles F., Milwaukee, Wis., . . .	November 16, 1896
Rice, George W., Detroit, Mich., . . .	May 18, 1896
Stone, William L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., . . .	January 20, 1896
Tatman, Charles Taylor, Worcester, Mass., . . .	May 18, 1896
Taylor, William H., North Wales, Pa., . . .	March 15, 1897
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C., . .	May 18, 1896

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Abbott, Frank, M. D.,	June 28, 1882
*Adams, William,	April 22, 1886
*†Agnew, Alexander McL.	January 18, 1881
*†Athole, Rev. George C.,	January 21, 1879
*†Attinelli, Emanuel J., M. D.,	May 19, 1885
Avery, Samuel P.,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.,	November 21, 1892
Babcock, Samuel D.,	March 15, 1897
*†Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	March 18, 1884
†Balmanno, Alexander,	December 1, 1874
Barhydt, P. Hackley,	May 20, 1895
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T.,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin,	February 27, 1868
†Bloor, Alfred J.,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry,	February 28, 1882
Brenner, Victor David,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P.,	February 16, 1881
*Brooks, Rev. Arthur, D. D.,	March 16, 1891
Buck, John H.,	January 16, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin,	July 7, 1886
Calman, Henry L.,	March 15, 1887
Canfield, Frederick E.,	June 28, 1882
†Ceballos, Juan M.,	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B.,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T.,	March 20, 1893
*†Cornell, Jay B.,	June 28, 1882
Cruikshank, E. A.,	May 18, 1886
†deMorgan, Henri,	May 21, 1878
†dePeyster, Gen. John Watts, A.M., LL.D.,	April 25, 1867
†dePeyster, Frederic J., LL.M.,	April 22, 1869
†Deats, Hiram Edmund,	January 29, 1890
†Dodd, John M., Jr.,	January 15, 1878
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue,	November 21, 1892
†Douglass, Andrew E., A. M.,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W.,	April 22, 1886
Dreier, Johann Caspar Ludwig,	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	March 28, 1882

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

29

†Dunlap, Robert,	January 18, 1881
†Ellsworth, Hon. James W.,	May 15, 1893
*†Ely, Richard S.,	January 18, 1881
Ely, Smith,	March 15, 1897
*†Feuardent, Gaston L.,	January 16, 1877
Flake, Albert,	March 15, 1897
Frossard, Edouard,	March 28, 1882
†Frothingham, Charles F.,	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold,	January 21, 1895
Garland, James A.,	November 16, 1896
*†Garrett, T. Harrison,	June 12, 1883
Gasten, William,	November 18, 1895
Golding, John N.,	March 20, 1893
Gray, John A. C.,	May 18, 1896
Greenwood, Isaac John, A. M.,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory William,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall,	May 15, 1893
†Hammond, William A., M.D.,	February 16, 1881
†Hartshorn, Stewart,	July 7, 1886
†Havemeyer, Henry O.,	April 22, 1886
†Hermann, Ferdinand,	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert,	February 22, 1866
Hewitt, Harry Mason,	November 21, 1892
†Hills, J. Coolidge,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G.,	May 21, 1894
Hunnewell, James F.,	April 17, 1885
*†Hyatt, Stephen Burdett, A.M., LL.B.,	March 15, 1881
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D.,	May 18, 1896
Ireland, John B.,	April 17, 1885
†Iselin, Adrian,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W.,	June 12, 1883
*†Johnston, John Taylor,	February 16, 1881
†Kennedy, John S.,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Gen. Alexander P.,	May 20, 1884
King, John A.,	January 21, 1895
Kunz, George Frederick,	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G.,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J.,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B.,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T.,	December 14, 1865
Lillard, John F. B., M. D.,	March 19, 1894
†Lorillard, Pierre,	June 28, 1882
†Lounsbery, Richard P.,	December 21, 1880
*†Lovett, George Hamden,	December 23, 1867

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Low, Lyman Haynes,	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J.,	March 17, 1885
†Merryweather, George,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch,	March 15, 1897
Mills, John G.,	March 18, 1895
†Mitchell, Roland Greene, Jr.,	February 16, 1881
Montanye, Lewis F.,	November 16, 1878
†Morris, Charles,	May 15, 1893
*†Muñoz, José M.,	March 15, 1881
Myer, Isaac, LL.B.,	March 17, 1890
Nelson, William,	May 18, 1886
†Norrie, Gordon,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund,	March 16, 1891
†Orr, Alexander E.,	February 16, 1881
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H.,	May 20, 1895
*Perry, Charles B.,	November 16, 1886
Peters, Samuel T.,	April 22, 1886
†Pfund, Anthony,	November 21, 1882
†Poillon, William, A.M.,	November 11, 1869
†Poillon, John Edward,	January 29, 1875
Ponce de Leon, Nestor,	January 16, 1877
†Pryer, Charles,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne,	March 15, 1897
Pyne, Moses Taylor,	May 18, 1896
*†Ramsay, Charles G.,	March 15, 1881
Renwick, Edward Sabine, A.M.,	February 28, 1882
Riker, John L.,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L.,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A.,	March 15, 1881
*†Shepard, Elliot F.,	June 12, 1883
†Smith, E. Reuel,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard,	February 22, 1866
Steers, Edward P.,	May 18, 1896
Sterling, Edward B.,	January 18, 1887
Stewart, William Rhineland, LL.B.,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A.,	November 16, 1886
*†Storrs, Charles,	June 28, 1882
†Sturgis, Russell, A.M.,	May 18, 1880
*†Sullivan, Hon. Algernon S.,	November 16, 1880
Ten-Eyck, James,	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C.,	May 15, 1893
*Tiemann, Edward Leslie,	April 22, 1886

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

31

Tod, J. Kennedy,	May 18, 1896
Tomkins, Calvin,	January 15, 1889
Tonnellé, Walter,	March 20, 1893
Turnure, Lawrence,	April 22, 1886
†Van Schaick, Jenkins,	November 18, 1884
Valentine, Herbert,	May 19, 1885
*†Waterbury, Leander,	May 17, 1881
†Weeks, William Raymond,	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum,	May 20, 1879
Whitehouse, James H.,	March 15, 1897
Wiener, Joseph M.D.,	August 4, 1887
†Willets, John T.,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C.,	March 16, 1886
*†Willis, Col. Benjamin A.,	February 16, 1881
†Wilson, James B.,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F.,	November 18, 1884
*†Wood, Isaac Francis, A.B.,	February 5, 1864
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne,	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard,	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, A.M.,	January 20, 1880
*†Wright, Charles Henry,	November 19, 1878
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D.,	March 17, 1885
†Young, William H.,	November 21, 1882
†Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	December 1, 1874

* Deceased.

† Life Members.





THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD
AND
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.
1896-1897.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1896-1897

NOVEMBER 5, 1896.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus addressed the Society on "THE LEGION OF HONOR."

DECEMBER 3, 1896.

Mr. Walter Tonnelé read a paper on "MODERN RENAISSANCE OF THE MEDALLIC ART."

On the same evening the presentation of an engrossed resolution of the thanks of the Society, to our late President, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., took place.

DECEMBER 28, 1896.

On this date occurred the presentation to St. Luke's Hospital of a gold medal, struck in honor of its founder, the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D.

FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth delivered an (illustrated) address on "A FORGOTTEN TREASURE HOUSE."

FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner read an essay on "ART AND THE MEDAL."

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

BY J. SANFORD SALTUS.

"With a few yards of red ribbon, Napoleon conquered Europe," is an oft quoted saying, and while, as to its wording, not strictly true, the establishment of the Legion of Honor by the First Consul undoubtedly marked the beginning of what might be called Napoleonic France,—the first step in the onward march by which the Corsican Bonaparte became the French Bonaparte, and finally Napoleon.

On May nineteenth, Anno Domini 1802, or Floreal Twenty-ninth, Year Nine, according to the Revolutionary calendar, the legislative body, by a vote of one hundred and sixty-six against one hundred and ten, approved the formation of the Legion of Honor, and thereby, unknown to themselves, made the speedy establishment of the Empire possible. The statement of the new order read: "The Legion of Honor rewards Military service as well as civil service with the prize for courage which has been earned. It awards to both the same glory in the same spirit that the Nation awards them its gratitude."

While the founding of the order was planned and supported by the First Consul, its establishment was strenuously opposed by Carnot, Berlier and others, who saw in it the return of the old idea of class distinction, or at least that of superiority, totally at variance with "Equality" the watchword of the revolution, the rallying cry of the "Terror."

Mirabeau had declared that the establishment of the "Society of the Cincinnati" in the young American republic would result in its speedy extinction, and bring about a monarchical restoration, and while the ostensible purpose of the Legion of Honor was the creation of an institution which should be the safeguard of republican principles, by putting all "Citizens" on an "equality" as regards their own advancement, and at the same time doing away with all hereditary title or privilege, it was more than suspected, alike by Royalists, Republicans and Revolutionists, to be part of a plan of the First Consul for the furtherance of his own, as yet undefined, ambition.

Berlier even went so far as to taunt the First Consul with trying to bring back to the republic the crosses and decorations of the Kingdom,—things which he styled "only playthings good for monarchies." To this Napoleon made the sharp reply, "I defy any one to show me an ancient or modern republic that has been without any distinctions. You call them playthings: Well, it is with playthings that one guides men." His sound judgment and wonderful foresight made it clear to Napoleon that some sort of an aristocracy was now necessary for the furtherance of his colossal schemes, and while the restoration of the old nobility would have been most disastrous, the formation of a new order was absolutely essential. Possibly the old and the new might be fused into one; it was always the endeavor of Napoleon, whenever possible, and when not antagonistic to his own policy, "to wed the aristocracy of the lance to the nobility of the cannon." The Order once established, the next question was, what should

its insignia be? The time-honored and venerated cross could not be adopted; France had only a short time before sunk into Atheism and Materialism in their most degraded and revolting forms, and though once more acknowledging the existence of God, the mass of the people were still true to the teaching of the Voltairean school, and were not prepared to return to even a nominal christianity, all the symbols of which, including even the very reckoning of the months and years, being looked upon as things of the past. Gone were the golden fleur-de-lis, the golden bees had not yet come.

How to find a suitable symbol, one which would designate the new chivalry without recalling the old, was a task at once difficult and dangerous, for though Napoleon was "First Consul for life," the least imprudence or mistake on his part would have thrown France into as bad, perchance a worse, condition than that from which he had recently extricated her.

The members of the Order were called Legionaries of the Eagle (not knights of the Cross), and tradition affirms that the five rayed star or, if the term is allowable, the five armed cross was intended to represent an eagle, the top ray being the head and neck, the two sides the wings, the two lower the legs and feet.

Of the decoration itself a brief description is now necessary. Obverse, a round gold medallion showing an eagle holding a thunderbolt; the medallion encircled by a band of blue enamel on which appeared the words "*Honneur et Patrie*." The rays of the star, five in number, double pointed and of white enamel, edged with silver in the lower, gold in the higher grades. Later, the reverse of the medallion bore the head of Napoleon. The five rays were united by a green enamel wreath, a branch of oak leaves on the dexter, a branch of laurel on the sinister, side. The laurel, of course, signified victory; whether the oak stood for the same, or as a remembrance of Camille Desmoulins and Philippe Eaglité, is now a matter of conjecture, as are many points relating to the history of the Legion. Of late especially, so bitter has become the controversy concerning minor matters, that it is impossible to separate popular story from historic fact (as in the case of the Order of the Garter in England), and I trust that I may be pardoned if, in the present paper, I have followed too closely the generally accepted legends, in order not so much to give the history of, as the ideas represented by one of the most modern and most sought-for of European decorations.

The star, or eagle as it was then called, hung from a ring, or in some cases, a small wreath, soon to be replaced by the Imperial crown.

The color of the ribbon was the next difficulty. Of necessity it must be blue, white or red—the colors of the new "Flag of the French." Napoleon, a master of the art of effective display in dress and paraphernalia, rejected blue because it would not be conspicuous on the French uniform; white would have been his choice were it not the color of the Bourbons and the old "Flag of France." Red, while it recalled the "Terror" was the only color of the three available, and after a heated discussion was finally adopted. Such was the beginning of the famous "*cordon rouge*."

Red Republican "Reason" worship was rapidly disappearing even in the lowest foubourgs of Paris; utilitarianism had had its day, a little sentiment and the old love of rank were beginning to re-appear. Frenchmen no longer wore a red cap upon their heads, but were soon to strive to be worthy to wear a bit of red ribbon over their hearts.

The Order, it is thought, at first consisted of only three grades, but a fourth was so soon added that it may be said to have commenced with that number.

First, Grand Officer; second, Commander; third, Officer; fourth, Chevalier; all of which were styled officers of the "eagle," the word "cross" not being used until sometime after the coronation of Napoleon in 1804. The number of the members was limited to six thousand. The first grand distribution of "Eagles" took place at the Hotel des Invalides. By a decree of January 30th, 1805, Emperor Napoleon established a fifth degree known as "The Grand Eagle," which soon came to be called the "Grand Cross," a title which it still retains.

At the Camp of Boulogne, April 17th, 1805, took place the famous "Distribution of Crosses." The French Empire was at its zenith; the Legion of Honor was its guiding star.

The form, size and manner of wearing the different cordons and crosses is so well known that a detailed description would be both tedious and useless.

Napoleon always wore a small cross loosely pinned on his breast so that he could instantly detach it, and with his own hands bestow it upon any one whom he considered worthy. To be thus decorated with "the Emperor's own cross" was the dream of all, for all idolized their Emperor then.

Enumeration and description of the schools, charities and "establishments" connected with the Legion belong more properly to the history of France than to that of the Order.

The first limitation of six thousand was from time to time extended, and in 1814 there were over thirty-five thousand members, by far the greater number of which belonged to the Grand Army.

After the abdication of Napoleon in 1814 and his subsequent departure for the Island of Elba, the suppression of the Legion of Honor seemed inevitable, but so strong was the love of the "cordon rouge" that Louis XVIII dared not abolish it, and while restoring several of the old orders, included the Legion among them, making the Knights of the Grand Eagle, Knights of the Grand Cross, and the Legionaries, Knights. The word "cross" was now invariably used to designate the decoration, but strange to say the five rays were retained.

The motto "*Honneur et Patrie*" was allowed to remain, while the three Royal fleur-de-lis replaced the Imperial Eagle. The effigy of "Napoleon, Emp. de Francais," was succeeded by that of "Henri IV Roi de France et Nava." The Royal Crown also replaced the Imperial. This has sometimes lead to amusing mistakes on the part of inexperienced collectors. A few years ago I saw in the window of an old curiosity shop in New Orleans, a dingy decoration of the time of Louis XVIII labeled in large letters, "A Medal of the Legion of Honor of King Henry IV of France; very rare."

During the "hundred days" the Legion was reinstated as an Imperial Order by Napoleon, and on the second restoration of Louis XVIII, that monarch again placed it among the "Orders of Knighthood," but greatly reduced the extent of its privileges and the number of its educational establishments.

All nominations made during the hundred days were nullified and a new and most lavish distribution of "crosses" rather cheapened their value.

During the reign of Louis XVIII and his successor Charles X, the last king of France, the few unimportant changes in the Order were of little moment; not until Louis Philippe became "King of the French" in 1830, were there marked alterations.

Once more the fleur-de-lis were removed, two tri-colored flags being substituted. The old motto "*Honneur et Patrie*," and the head of Henry IV were retained. The inscription read "Henri IV." The wreath and star were the same as in the time of Louis XVIII. I have seen engravings in which the wreath was omitted and its place occupied by tri-colored flags, but have been unable, after diligent search through the principal museums and collections of France, to find a decoration of that design.

If Louis XVIII had been over generous in the bestowal of "crosses," Louis Philippe far surpassed him in the reckless manner in which he may be said to have fairly flung them among his favorites. In 1848, there were over fifty-two thousand, and there is no knowing to what extent this number might have been augmented were it not in a measure checked by the endeavors of Baron Mounier, who tersely declared "the value of the decoration has gone down." From being an honored distinction, it had descended to a badge of political corruption, easily won but little valued.

In February, 1848, Louis Philippe signed his abdication and left France. Soon after his departure the provisional government passed a law which practically resulted in the suppression of the Legion. But scarcely had the law been promulgated than the popular feeling against it became so manifest that it was quickly rescinded.

December 10th, 1848, Napoleon Bonaparte was chosen President of the Second Republic; by the *coup d'etat* of December 2nd, 1852, he made himself Emperor and on the following day the Legion of Honor was restored to its original design, and soon acquired much of its old prestige, along with the new lustre of the bright, brief Empire of Napoleon III.

The decorations were, as far as possible, exact reproductions of those of the First Empire; even at the present day it is difficult to distinguish a cross of the third from that of the first Napoleon.

The autumn of 1870 saw the fall of the Empire, and on October 10th of that year the government of National Defence ordered that the Imperial Crown of the decoration of the Legion should be replaced by a wreath of oak and laurel, and a female head, designed to represent the Republic, should replace that of Napoleon I. Two tri-colored flags crossed were substituted for the eagle; the words "*Honneur et Patrie*" remained.

From this time the standing of the Order rapidly declined while its number steadily increased.

In 1887, the Red Rosette was in danger of becoming as common in Paris as the Red Carnation of General Boulanger (was the resemblance accidental), and both had grown to be regarded almost as badges of bribery and intrigue.

December, 1887, the notorious "Wilson scandal" relating to the award (sale) of "Red Ribbons" forced President Grévy to resign his chair which, after a threatened and almost successful attempt to restore the throne, was filled by Carnot.

In 1802, a Carnot opposed the establishment of the Legion of Honor. In 1887, a Carnot by means of a scandal relating to it, became President of the French Republic, and Grand Master of the Order.

Prior to 1865 no woman had been admitted to the Legion, at which time Rosa Bonheur received the award. The second woman on whom the honor was

conferred was Marie Chantal, a nun of Tours, who a few weeks ago received the decoration for "Services rendered at the risk of her life to the wounded on the battlefields of 1870-71."

There is now before the government at Paris a bill which advises a thorough reconstruction of the Order, which has never regained its old standing since the scandal of 1887. What will be the future of the Order, history has yet to tell. Perhaps it will once more bear as its arms the golden fleur-de-lis, or the eagle grasping a thunderbolt; perhaps the "*cordón rouge*" may once more be truly the badge of Honor as in the old days,—

"When France was glorious, and blood-red fair."

THE MODERN RENAISSANCE OF THE MEDALLIC ART.

BY WALTER TONNELÉ.

Numismatics is a science of many branches. Some of you will spend the greater part of your life in unearthing the coinage of some infinitesimal city of a remote age, deciphering forgotten titles, resurrecting long buried truths, re-writing history itself. Others, less laborious in their hobby, content themselves with perfecting a series of our time or gathering mementoes in metal of the political upheavals and revolutions.

Personally these discs of stamped metal which we cherish, must, to fill to perfection their niche in my imagination, to be complete and perfect for my enjoyment, have a two-fold virtue. First, they must tell a story, commemorate an event in history, or portray a personage replete with romance, and secondly they must be artistically beautiful, well modeled, life-like and true to nature. I can, you understand, accept history without art, or art without history, but for complete enjoyment both must be united.

At the request of your Committee on Papers and Publications I will to-night present to your notice a short resumé of the modern development of a most fascinating and purely creative art,—an art which is not only neglected but almost unknown in our own country,—and I trust that any shortcomings will be overlooked on the ground of my incompetence and lack of ability.

The Medallie Art is a creation of the Italian Renaissance. Vittorio Pisano, a painter of Florence, executed on the occasion of a visit of the last Greek Emperor of Constantinople, Jean Paléologues, to Rome in 1439, the first inconographic medal known in modern times.

The production of inconographic portraiture which marks one of the most beautiful epochs of the Italian Renaissance, was distinctly a new creation, and it is a noteworthy fact that this art is entirely the work of painters, who obtained their superb results by modelling in wax and casting therefrom in a charcoal mould. It is usual to speak of the Renaissance medals as cast and chased, this latter term is a decided misnomer, as in the finest pieces the cast was so perfect that it required no further treatment or manipulation. The development of this art follows the progress of portraiture entirely independent of the art of sculpture, and is in no sense related to the art of seal engraving and the cutting of dies for the coinage of money.

This method of representing the potentates of the age being eagerly seized upon by the connoisseurs and amateurs of the time, Pisano soon had a multitude of followers in every large city of Italy. It was not long, however, before the coiners, wishing to secure some of the patronage and emolument connected with this new art, improved their method of die cutting and their machines for striking money, increased the height of relief and the size of the flange which they could use, and rapidly absorbed the entire production of this new-born art, which then soon fell into decay and was practically abandoned as an expression of artistic skill. It became emphatically a technical art, and a technical art so difficult as to require long and laborious application before it could be carried to success. The necessity of learning to work in hard unyielding steel in place of the pliant wax soon drove from the field the painters and sculptors, and the art degenerated into a cold, hard and meaningless symbolism and theatricalism of expression, wonderfully skilful in execution, it is true, but no longer the production of high art. In fact, in the arts, it is seldom that technical precision is productive of true artistic progress.

This state of things continued during the 17th and 18th centuries, until under Napoleon III, the school of Oudin and Ponscarne invented, or rather applied, the method of reducing by machine directly from the artist's model, the medallion being made in wax or clay upon a slab of slate ruled to scale, cast either in bronze or iron and then placed in the machine, which following all the lines of the model, cut the die in mathematical ratio to any size required. This die in soft metal, after being retouched by the artist, was hardened and from it could be struck medals which were absolutely identical with the original in freedom and strength of modelling.

The wonderful scope and opportunity which this machine presented for medallic art was quickly seized upon by the French sculptors who were working at that time; and, to-day, free from all hardness, supple as the wax, living as nature itself, thanks to those artists of France, this beautiful art is in full resurrection.

The first medal struck in this way, and which was practically the beginning of the modern school, was the medal commemorative of the founding of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre, by Chapu and Alphonse Dubois, a kneeling figure of Religion presenting the Church to Christ.

This inspiration was followed by Jules Clement Chaplin, who was born at Mortagne in 1839. He studied under Oudin and Jouffroy, and under the administration of Napoleon III, rapidly attained first rank among the medallists of his time. He was raised to the Legion of Honor in 1877, was awarded a first class medal in 1878, was made a member of the Institute in 1881 and an Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1888. During this period he has produced a number of medals, which without doubt are the masterpieces of the present day, ranking from an artistic standpoint with the superb pieces of the Italian Renaissance, and in all respects he is the pioneer of the new school.

Chaplin's medals are largely iconographic in character. In portraiture he is the master of a delicate touch, a touch which renders a profile with the very perfection of clean, precise, yet never rigid, definition, in a style suggestive of classic art in its variety of outline. When Chaplin deals with a beautiful feminine model, such as his marvellous medallions of Madame Raphael or Madame

Claude, there is an elegance and a refined charm in his work for which it would be hard to find words of admiration too emphatic. He possesses that rarest of secrets, the art of presenting the human personality in perfect outward and inward truth, and yet in a moment of intellectual exultation which gives nobility and a kind of heroic breadth to simple unexaggerated portraiture. His compositions have a nobleness of sentiment, a gravity of pose, an elegance and charm of symbolical expression, and possess withal a finesse which show his perfect knowledge of the limitations and adaptability of his art.

Chief among the works of this great artist are a series of portraits in varied relief of the living artists of France, such as Gerome, Messonnier, Bonnat, Henriquel-Dupont, Laurens, Alex. Cabanel and Delaunay. Perhaps not the least interesting phase of the works of Chaplin is the wonderful feeling and sympathy with which he makes emblematic the reverse of many of his pieces, either as to personality or composition, embracing drapery and accessories. Take for example, his medal of the death of Gambetta, the reverse of which shows an uprooted oak, the roots of the gigantic tree firmly embedded beneath the altar of the country. Or again, the medal of the election of Casimir-Perier, in which a figure in the deepest of despair symbolizes France in grief for the martyred Carnot, depositing a ballot for the election of his successor.

An interesting anecdote which characterizes the rigid and high ideal which Chaplin has set for himself is well illustrated in the following incident.

A fashionable lady, the mother of a family of not less than nine children, one day visited the artist at his studio.

"I desire," said she, "to have medallions of each of my children. Will you accept the commission, Monsieur?"

"Certainly, Madame," replied Chaplin, "I shall be delighted to do so, and I will suggest an idea for the work, which, while very difficult to realize, will be entirely unique."

"What is the idea?," said the lady.

"It is to have a beautiful necklace, each link bearing the image of one of your children, which to a mother is one of the most beautiful things to look upon."

Following closely in the footsteps of Chaplin is Louis Oscar Roty, who was born in Paris in 1846. He secured medal of the first class in 1885, was elevated to the Legion of Honor in the same year, and was elected a Member of the Institute in 1888. At the Universal Exposition of 1889 he was awarded the Grand Medal, which was followed by his election to an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Roty possesses the extreme delicacy and deftness of Chaplin, but has, I think, more vigor and realism. He excels above all, however, in the wonderful decorative feeling shown in the reverses of his pieces and in his plaquettes. This is beautifully exemplified in the medal struck for the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons, in which we see an exquisitely modelled female figure of Fortune gazing steadfastly across the sea, upon which are floating vessels bearing the silks of Lyons to all parts of the world. Or, take the plaquette commemorative of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, and note the nobility and calm serenity in the figure of Justice thereon embossed.

Perhaps Roty has shown most sympathy and delicacy of touch in the medals of the parents of the artist and those of his wife and children. The plaqueette entitled "Maternity," produced on the occasion of the birth of his first child, is, to me, the greatest embodiment of tenderness and love which has been expressed in the entire range of medallic art.

Among the men of the older school who saw the opportunity presented by the new method of reproducing their works, and who seized the opportunity of placing themselves in line with the movement of the two masters, Chaplin and Roty, are: Louis Bottée, who produced the Prize Medal of the Paris Exposition of 1889; Alphé Dubois, in his medal of the Passage of Venus on the Sun,—the prize medal of the Geographical Society of Paris; the Shepherds of Arcadia (Berges D'Arcadie) after Poussin,—a Prize medal of the Salon; and, above all, the reverse of the medal in honor of C. A. Woertz, Charles DeGeorge and Daniel Dupois.

The lead of these painters has been followed by a score of younger men. M. Vernin, a pupil of Chaplin, has shown wonderful genius. His reliefs have perhaps less strength than those of his master, but they seem to me to possess much more sweetness of expression. One of his medallions, which represents the mother of the artist, Madame Vernin, is a work of exquisite tenderness, faithful to nature, and with extreme sympathy for the subject. His most original, perhaps, is a gilded medallion of "Susanne." This is a portrait of a child, and though but twenty-five centimetres in diameter, is worthy to rank with the greatest achievements of sculpture.

Among the others of the younger school are Henry Dubois, whose medal of "Gloria Victrix" and many pieces of French societies are well known. Henry Patey's medal commemorative of the balloon ascension at Chalonis Mendon has been pronounced by competent critics to be one of the works of the age; Jean Lagrange, Alphonse Le Chevrel, Ferdinand Levallian, Eugene Mouchon, Victor Peter and Ernst Tasset are all producing pieces of much merit.

Following in the lead of France, but with a style entirely original and distinctive, and preserving a national characteristic of its own, is the Viennese school, the great exponent of which, Anton Scharff, is the single medallist outside of France whose talent harmonizes with the brilliant and entirely modern feeling of the French School.

Scharff was born in 1845, and studied under his father, one of the die cutters of the Imperial Mint in Vienna, and Professor Boehme, who was mainly instrumental in developing the talent of the younger Scharff, and practiced his art in Vienna for some years. But it was not until after a trip to France and Italy, which he devoted almost exclusively to a study of the masterpieces of those countries, that he adopted the method of reproducing his pieces by the mechanical means already described, by which method he has produced a series of very fine medallions, all of which, while entirely German in feeling, are at the same time plainly inspired by the French school. His portraiture preserves a wonderful amount of character and feeling, and it is in this respect that he mainly excels, as the designs of his reverses cannot compare in beauty or decorative effects with the French.

I would cite as among the finer productions of Scharff, medals of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Frederick De Schmidt, Kutzling, Anna Von Ernst, Maurice and Louise Culberla, Professor A. Schonn, and particularly, a captiva-

ting round medallion of a young wash girl, presenting a charming type of Viennese beauty.

A pupil of Scharff, Pawlik, has produced some very interesting pieces, and is rapidly reaching a position almost as distinct as that of Scharff himself.

As I understand the aims and *raison d'être* of the National Sculpture Society are to educate the public to an appreciation of creative sculpture, to popularize plastic art as it were, it seems almost sad to recall the fact that when any of our great public institutions or private men of means wish to honor a discoverer or to stimulate an artist, the medal which is to so reward the creative faculty of Americans must be sent for to Paris or Vienna. Chief among the arts which have improved so vastly in America during the last decade is the plastic art. Drawing its inspiration mainly from France, it has yet a national characteristic and a personality entirely its own. The medallic art is distinctly an art of the people. The stamped disc of metal commemorating some national event or portraying the head of a man whom we wish to honor appeals distinctly to the patriotic feeling of the masses. The cheapness with which these works of art can be produced, and the ease with which they can be multiplied, places them, perhaps, chief among the methods of popularizing art. That we can produce medals of high artistic merit in this country the few examples which have been attempted here amply testify. It is unnecessary for me to recall to your mind the medal of the Architectural League, or the superb medallion of Lowell issued by the Grolier Club. These works are familiar to you all, and their artistic merit cannot be questioned.

Again there is probably no other field of sculpturesque art presenting so much scope to the creative faculty of the artist. The portrait on the obverse, if portrait there be, yields an opportunity for the exposition of the human personality, the grandest subject to which painter or sculptor can devote his genius. And then the reverse, where the imagination and skill of the artist can run riot, producing a single figure, a group, or a very picture if he will, without let or hindrance.

I think that I have said all that it is possible or expedient for me to say as to the desirability of advancing this medallic art here in our own country, and in closing I can only express the fervent wish that this art will soon be recognized in its proper and rightful place here, as it is abroad, and that American sculptures will devote some of their time, and the American people some of their money, for the purpose of placing this most captivating art on the same exalted plane that the plastic has already attained.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS TO MR. DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the last annual meeting of this Society, March 16, 1896, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr. relinquished the office of President, which he had held for over twelve years.

A history of Mr. Parish's connection with the Society, covering a period of over thirty-one years, would be, in fact, a history of the Society itself; as

there has been nothing of importance done, no effort for advancement made, in which he has not taken an active and prominent part.

He became a member when the Society had enjoyed but seven years of rather precarious existence, and was one of the nine members who signed the certificate of incorporation. He became an officer about six months after he joined and has served the Society continuously, in various official capacities, since then. He has never spared time or money when the interests of the Society could be advanced, and we are indebted to him for thousands of coins and medals and many of our most valuable books.

At the meeting just mentioned resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed and placed in the hands of a committee to be put in proper form and suitably engrossed. This having been done it now becomes my duty, as chairman of that committee, to present the engrossed copy of the resolutions to Mr. Parish which read as follows:

At the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, March 16th, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Mr. DANIEL PARISH, JR., who has been a member of this Society since April 13th, 1865, and has ably and conscientiously filled the offices of Corresponding Secretary, from October 12th, 1865 to March 22nd, 1866, Librarian, from March 22nd, 1866 to March 25th, 1869, Vice-President, from March 24th, 1870, to October 1st, 1883, and President, from October 1st, 1883 to the present time, has this day retired from office. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in the retirement of its President, loses an officer whose interest in the Society and whose exertions for its welfare have never abated during his membership of more than thirty years, to whose generosity its library and cabinets bear abundant testimony, and who possesses the esteem and respect of all who know him.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, as a body, and as individuals, desire to express to Mr. Parish their warmest regards, their best wishes for his future welfare, and their earnest hope that nothing but death will ever have the power to sever the cordial relations which have existed for so long.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Secretary*. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*.

Mr. Parish, on behalf of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, I take great pleasure in presenting to you a copy of the resolutions just read.

Believe me, Sir, it is not a mere form of words, passed simply as a compliment, but an honest expression of the feelings of the members of the Society toward you, and we hope that you will accept and preserve it as such.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Chairman*.
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Committee.

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr. made a brief address speaking of his great pleasure in receiving the Resolutions, the pleasant relations and friendly regard he had always felt for the members of the Society and wishing them long continued prosperity in the future.

THE MUHLENBERG MEDAL.

On the afternoon of Monday, December twenty-eighth, 1896, there was presented to St. Luke's Hospital, on behalf of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, a Gold Medal struck in honor of the founder of the hospital, the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., and to commemorate the completion of the new hospital buildings on Cathedral Heights, New York City.

The Presentation Committee consisted of President Andrew C. Zabriskie and the following members: Messrs. P. Hackley Barhydt, Bauman L. Belden, John M. Dodd, Jr., Andrew E. Douglas, Edward Groh, John N. Golding, John A. King, Woodbury G. Langdon, Daniel Parish, Jr., Charles Pryer, J. Sanford Saltus, J. Kennedy Tod and Herbert Valentine. All of these gentlemen assembled at St. Luke's Hospital at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned, and were received by the Board of Managers.

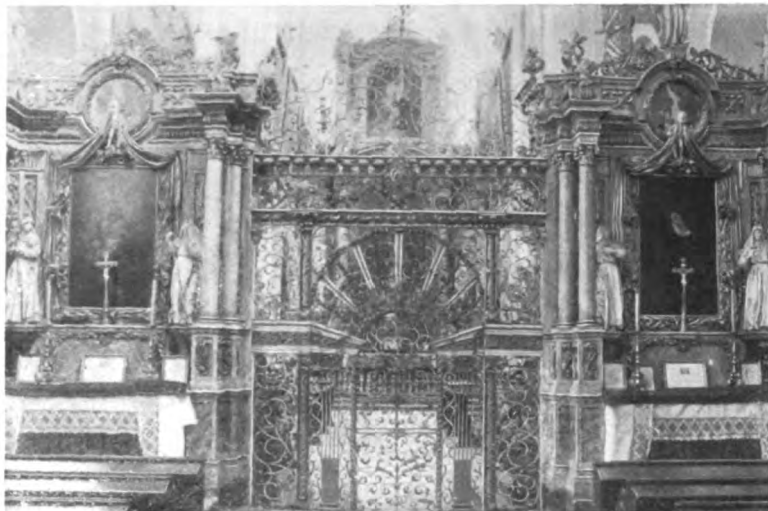
On behalf of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society President Zabriskie presented the medal, and President George Macculloch Miller accepted it on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital. After the ceremony the Committee of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was escorted through all the departments of the hospital, being the first body to obtain such an inspection, as the hospital, although occupied, had not yet been opened to the public.

The medal was designed and struck by Victor D. Brenner, himself a member of the Society, upon the order of a member who defrayed the entire expense of the work.

It is size 33 American scale, and the likeness was taken from the most approved photograph existing of Dr. Muhlenberg. It is worthy of remark that one of the Presentation Committee, Mr. Douglas, was a student under Dr. Muhlenberg when he conducted a school for boys called the Flushing Institute, in the year 1832.

One hundred copies of this medal have been struck, and the dies destroyed, and deposited with the Society,—one being in gold, ten in silver, and eighty-nine in bronze. An illustration of the medal will be found as a frontispiece to these proceedings.

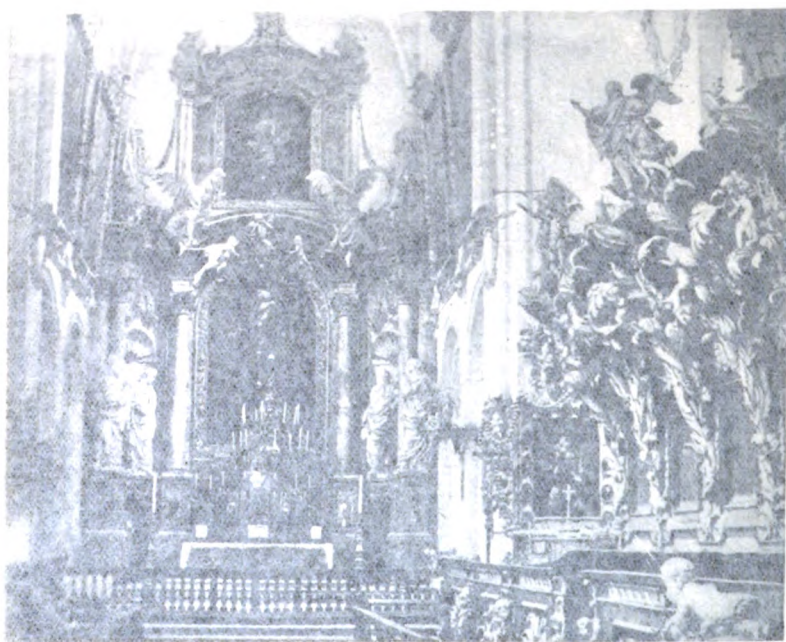
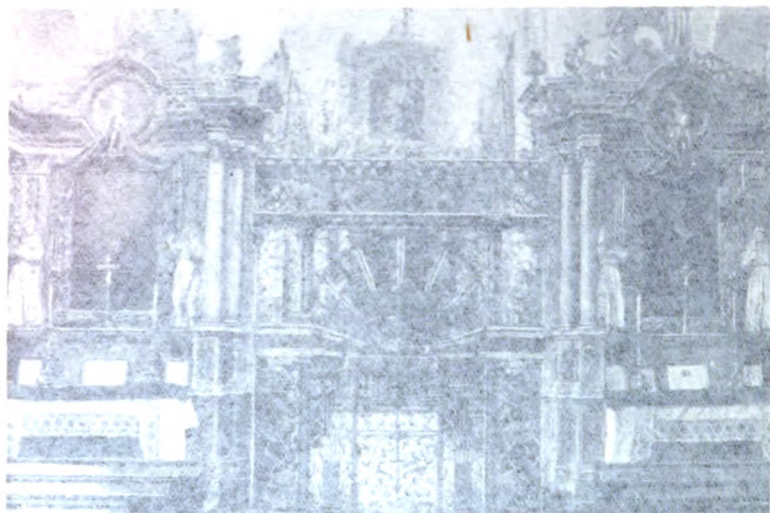
This Society has received a most elegantly engrossed and bound resolution of thanks from the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, and which was prepared under the direction of a special committee appointed from that body, consisting of Messrs. Charles H. Russell and John B. Pine.



$$E(A) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad E(B) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$
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the long face. No. 1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990

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A FORGOTTEN TREASURE HOUSE.

BY DR. W. WHARTON HOLLINGSWORTH.

From an artistic point of view, the subject of this sketch is not only a treasure house, but a forgotten one, in the sense that should its name be mentioned before a meeting of Archaeologists, even in Germany, it would most probably only be known, if known at all, as a Government Asylum for the Insane of the Province of Silesia, or as a Government Stud Establishment. The asylum, church and stables all share alike the same name, and bestow it upon the small village of Leubus.

It may be asked, "Where is this lost treasure, of so much interest to lovers of Art?" Let me guide you. In eastern Prussia, and in the depths of an ancient forest, buried in its green shade from the sight of the rushing, eager world, it will be found, not thirty miles from and to the westward of the Silesian Capitol, Breslau, or about eight miles from the little station of Maltseh, on the main line connecting Cracow, Vienna and Breslau with Berlin.

Should you look for an account of it in any guide book, it will be but a vain search. So thoroughly has its past been forgotten that we might well imagine its history as having lived only in the minds of the dead or of those whom it now guards and shelters in their mental obscurity.

Driving from Maltseh, let us visit together these historical buildings. At the end of the street, leaving the village, our experiences begin by the sight of a queer, old-fashioned rope ferry-boat, which carries us across the Oder. Ascending the bank and following the excellent drive, shaded by the arching of splendid chestnut trees, which line the road two deep on either side, forming three distinct avenues of extraordinary beauty, we are constantly called upon to admire the ever-changing views which present themselves in this Royal Forest Park. The oak of old England seldom attains grander proportions than can be seen here, clustered or singly dotting the meadow stretches or forest depths, while here and there, as the eye roves, some single monarch tempts us to alight and measure its immensity. Interspersed and relieving the eye by the diversity of color and shape, are to be seen all the forest trees of northern and central Europe, while not infrequently may be observed a heard of red deer, trooping off affrighted or calmly watching our passage through their domain.

Who can describe the charm and beauty of this Royal Forest? The ear catches the whirr of the partridge and pheasant, or the drumming of the black cock, as startled they break cover on the wing, the pulsating hum of insects, the song and twitter of woodland birds, and the resounding tap of the woodpecker. The eye, rested by the green shade, searches the thickets, or ranges through the glades decked with flowing carpets, or sweeps in delight over natural meadows, bounded by the edge of the wood from out whose depths, as the shadows lengthen, troop the deer to feed. Should our way lead us through the forest, as the sun sinks and darkness falls, we may well be pardoned for our tardy footsteps, for from every side we will hear the nightingales calling and

answering from near and far, until, fascinated, we begin to appreciate something of that sense of peace which the eloquent silence of nature imparts, and which is increased by contrast with the clear, thrilling voice of one of these sweetest of songsters. A sense of almost infinite contentment steals over the mind as the effect of nature's charm, and we become loathe to emerge from beneath the interlacing branches.

Through such surroundings we at last approach our destination, and after having a momentary glimpse of the town of Leubus from a broad meadow through which we are passing, we plunge for the last time into the green-wood. The drive, by a sweeping curve, leads us up an oak-covered slope, on the summit of which is Leubus, overlooking miles of surrounding forests, while around the base of the hill flows the Oder on its way to the Baltic. The shorn hill top is crowned by the imperial stud buildings on the west, and on the east by the asylum and church, leaving a broad open space of carefully kept lawns, beds of flowering plants and standard roses, while walks and drives intersect, the whole shaded by ancient chestnut and elm trees.

We may leave out from present consideration the government stables and the village which has grown up at the base of the hill, giving accomodation to the small army of grooms, their wives and assistants, and fix our attention upon the vast structure constituting the present asylum and church, the latter forming the shorter and central bar of the letter "E" in the ground plan of the buildings.

As we walk down the broad avenue under the elms leading to the church, we see the asylum reaching far to the north and south from its walls. A hasty glance at its enormous western front will more than repay us, while it will intensify the desire to pass within and seek out the forgotten treasures of beauty. The less said in praise of the facade of the church the better, as it is grim and repellant and devoid of all form or decoration. It is quite enough to say that it acts as a perfect foil to the contiguous structures on either side of it; and yet it is not well to judge from external appearances, as we will see when the time comes to cross the threshold of this sanctuary, wherein for seven hundred and sixty (760) years the voice of man has asked the blessing of his maker—for it is a real treasure house—Aye! one of centuries.

But let us return to the asylum with its splendid proportions, giving dignity, lightness and grace, which are supplied by the elaborate carved stone and wrought iron decorations, and which are all toned and beautified by a luxuriant growth of Virginia creeper whose tendrils festoon the lower portion of the entire front. The impression created is that of an exceptionally imposing structure, inspiring a certain sense of grandeur, due to its harmonious proportions and immense size.

While still outside the buildings let us consider what is known of their history. Before the year 1050 little is known regarding the ecclesiastical buildings, in fact, all the early history or material for compiling it was lost when the rich library of the monastery was captured by Gustavus of Sweden and accidentally destroyed by fire at Stettin in transportation to Sweden. During the year 1050 a colony of Benedictine monks, under the patronage of

Casimir the Strong, King of Poland, took possession of the cloisters of Leubus. Within the church they conducted their religious services, whilst without they worked among the people, teaching them agricultural pursuits, especially the cultivation of the vine. Casimir gave to the Benedictines extensive privileges, by which, with the vast landed possessions presented to the church, he hoped to enrich it for all future ages. After his death, his body was buried before the high altar (1106). Boleslaus of Hungary, in 1175, added greatly to the church's importance and wealth by reconstructing chapels, cloisters, etc., whilst during the latter part of his life the decoration of the interior gave play to his love for the beautiful in art.

Leopold of Austria and Maria Theresa are the two who have done the most for the church's embellishment in the more immediate past. To Leopold is due the construction of the present palace-like building, now the asylum, completed in the year 1684. Maria Theresa, during her reign, had Leubus classed among the imperial palaces, and greatly enriched it. By her orders, Willmans of Vienna executed his master-piece, the superb fresco in the Fürsten (Princes) Salon; while other artists and sculptors gained renown by their works which found resting places within these walls.

There remain no certain data regarding the earlier structures which stood on the sites of the asylum and church, so that all is left to conjecture concerning them. During the Hussite war the buildings adjacent to the church, including the cloisters, were destroyed, the church suffering greatly by pillage and vandalism. I have already mentioned casually the effects of the visit of Gustavus Adolphus with his army and the irreparable loss sustained by history in the destruction of the vast library. We may easily imagine that the present buildings did not spring into existence without serious delays and losses, when we recall the ever recurring wars, and lastly the stormy period of the Turkish invasion, which lasted until the battle of Kalenburg was fought in 1683, releasing Austria and Hungary from the presence of their enemy.

After Frederick the Great strangled the Austrian power at the battle of Leuthen, securing Silesia as the price of peace, he gave orders for the reorganization of the province. Aiming at its prosperity, he confiscated to the government all the lands formerly belonging to the church and Benedictine order, and utilized the palace as an asylum for the insane.

With so much of its history let us now enter the palace for a hasty glance at the Fürsten salon. Entering by the main doorway of the northern wing, we pass through an immense hall with stone vaulted ceiling into the corridor. This leads to the foot of a broad stairway which winds upward under similar richly carved vaultings to another corridor, at the end of which is the entrance of the Fürsten salon. The doorway is guarded by two colossal figures in tinted marble, and consists of heavy, swinging, double oak doors, richly and beautifully carved, set in an elaborately carved Italian marble frame.

On entering, the proportions of the room are so fine that we will be unable for sometime to appreciate its size, but its decorations will immediately seize upon the eye and mind. The vast expanse of ceiling afforded Willmans ample space for his wonderful fresco, representing the allegorical history of the build-

ings. The marble statues of many of Austria's princes and illustrious men up to the time of Maria Theresa fill the spaces between the windows, delighting the eye and stimulating memory to recall forgotten history. I believe there is not another room equal to this in size and beauty in eastern Europe, unless it be in some royal or imperial palace, in one of the larger cities.

To the church we must hasten, however reluctant we may be to leave this, our first surprise; for it is in the sacred building that we are most particularly interested, teeming as it is with historic interests and containing the treasures of art before alluded to. On entering, we are pleased by its fine proportions, and surprised by its wealth of painted canvas and carved wood, while with regret we notice that much of the effect is lost by the very liberal use of white-wash, which the "powers that be" have ordered to be used over the original masonry, which in natural color and tone would be far more pleasing. Moving toward the chancel, the first object which attracts and fixes our attention is the wrought iron screen, which separates the nave from the choir. Can words describe this piece of work, or even do it justice! It seems to baffle all attempt, for it is so perfect in its exquisite delicacy of design, so feathery and lace-like in its details, that it does not suggest common iron as the material of construction. It was wrought and finished by the monks, and placed in position during the year 1696. To the right and left are two small altars; above each and forming an altar piece is a fine canvas of Willmans.

Passing under the screen through the gate, our love for the beautiful is again gratified, and we are moved to admiration before a new and entirely different phase of art work; for on either hand, ranging down to the transepts, are the carved oak stalls of the choir. After the death of Boleslaus, the monks seem to have led their customary lives without aspiring to embellish their sanctuary, but in the 15th century they commenced work upon these stalls, which were finished and placed in position about the year 1490. But a single row of stalls on each side constitute the choir, under canopies of most elaborately carved oak, the designs being exceptionally bold in conception and execution.

From between the stalls and flush with the panel-backing (about three feet from the raised flooring) each design for the canopy-carvings begins in a tuft of leaves, which, rising from its bed, elongates forming a trunk or stem; until an appropriate height is reached, whence it begins to expand in wave-like curves, and in enlarged proportions sweeps gorgeously upward and outward, resembling the grace and droop of an ostrich plume. This formation creates a number of "brackets" for the support of the projecting canopy, which, in turn supports ten carved oak figures, collectively representing an angelic, instrumental choir. The vocal choir is composed of cupid-like figures, seated in pairs, snugly bowered among the leaves forming each bracket.

Between the brackets and hanging from the cornices of the canopy are garlands, in festoons. The panel-backs are decorated by palm branches and large scallop shells. The carved parts of the rich design have been vandalized by white paint, the uncarved surfaces, escaping, retain the beautiful color and tone of ancient oak creating a wonderful contrast, which defines the details of

the carvings possibly in a too marked degree. Truly one can say with the poet of the monk who designed this choir and screen:—

“He made this work the business of his life,
It was his mission—
He was a laborer on the ways of God,
And had his hire in peace and power to work.”

Turning to the chancel, we stand before the high altar rich and beautiful in its splendid altar-piece, its mosaics and sculptured guardians, its superb sanctuary lamp of ancient silver work and its other accessories, all worth our careful consideration. The pen of a word painter and artist alone would be able to do justice to the twenty-three large paintings by Willmans, representing the deaths of the martyrs, which decorate the nave, choir and transepts.

Let us hasten to the sacristy, which was originally a chapel, to see a fine specimen of monumental work. It is the tomb of King Boleslaus, his recumbent figure in armor resting upon a splendidly carved sarcophagus, whose sides support in relief his ancestral armorial shields, heraldically painted. His body found here its resting place in 1203, he having died of wounds received in battle at Lissa.

Much remains of both historical and artistic interest in this treasure house, which from lack of space and the sense of inability to do it justice is left unmentioned.

One word regarding the order of Benedictines, and that word will prove but an unsatisfying answer to the silent question which presented itself to our minds, when informed that the choir and screen were designed and executed by members of this order. The Benedictines were an agricultural order, and have left few specimens of art behind them to prove their even occasional indulgence in the pursuit of the beautiful. There can be no doubt that such fine artistic work has been done by the order, in illuminating MSS., etc., but even this work cannot be compared with like work executed in the monasterys of the west coast of Scotland. It is, perhaps, permissible to consider the choir and screen *unique*, both in origin of design and execution, and as such, most remarkable and interesting.

Leubus and its art treasures have been lost to the world because of the ignorance of those constituting its parishoners of the value and importance of its history and the works of art contained within the walls.

An authority, writing of the Benedictines, says: “It was as teachers of what, for those times, was scientific agriculture, as drainers of fens and morasses, as clearers of forests, as makers of roads, as tillers of reclaimed soil, as architects of durable and even stately buildings, as exhibiting a visible type of orderly government, as establishing the superiority of peace over war as the normal condition of life, as students, as educators that they won their high place in history as benefactors of mankind.”

NOTE.—In 1880, the Benedictines, to commemorate the 1400 anniversary of the founding of their order by St. Benedict at Monto Casino, erected upon the original site of his first chapel, another chapel. Eight German monks of the order decorated this by mural painting.

ART AND THE MEDAL.

BY VICTOR D. BRENNER.

To do justice to this broad theme is a task possible, yet not altogether unhampered, for an amateur who aspires to its domain; for the lover of medallic art will be aggrieved, perhaps, because however brilliant the glow of the writer's candor, the ardor may lack lustre to him.

To the uninitiated, again, the writer's effort may savor of exaggeration. Still, since to strive is to gain, I shall proceed to convey whatever impressions the art has left upon me.

It is evident, from certain conceptions of art, that it has two ends; the first, to imprint upon the spectator's brain the faithful representation of any object in nature; the second, to guide the spectator to the object most worthy of contemplation, and convey to him the thoughts and feelings with which the object was regarded by the artist himself.

In attaining the first end, the artist merely places the spectator where he himself stands; he sets before him the presentment of the object contemplated and leaves him. The spectator is alone. He can pursue the fancy of his own imagination or he may remain unmoved and unreflecting. No extraneous thought is imparted to him, no foreign idea, no unknown feeling forced upon him, save that dictated by his own faculties.

Art, in achieving the second end, not only locates the spectator but holds communion with him, makes him share in its own intense feeling, carries him in its own enthusiasm, guides him to the beautiful, and when the spectator leaves, he is instructed, delighted, ennobled, by the sense of not only having been introduced to a new scene, but of having communed with a new mind, and having been endowed with the perception and emotion of a noble and penetrating intelligence.

It must be observed, however, that although it is possible to attain the first end of art, the representation of objects, without reaching the second end, the embodiment of thought, yet it is beyond possibility to achieve the second end without having previously attained the first. Nor is the portrayal of the sensations conducive to the highest art at all times at the command of the artist. He has his inspired moments when, wedded to the art and drawing upon his versatile intellectual resources, he can produce that which appeals to the mind of the analyzing spectator.

Speculatively contemplating the mysterious laws that govern the motives which evolve in the arts, we note that the Greek period attained to perfection the first end of the mission. Their hero worship was the main factor which crowned them masters. Succeeding their triumph, we mark the imprints of the so-called "Religious Era" instituting a new ideal, that of religious zeal, thrilling the universe with an all absorbent mission, which in its incipency, jealous for the field of activity, smothered the arts. The transition outlived, a firm step of advancement was evident. Humanity had a new ideal which united society to the worship of one object, a new source of inspiration for both the artist and the spectator.

Though inspired by one ideal, it evolved different schools; each school forcing its way forward has influenced the various tendencies existing in the human brain, and gradually we approached the present, known as the Competitive Age, or that of individuality. Here the vast majority, imbued with a desire to grasp they know not what, are detracted from the symbolic ideal. Hence some schools, influenced by the progress of science and literature, have served to develop the so-called realistic school, which as a product of evolution is, like all its other advances, stamped by certain conservatives as poison to the conventional. But the realist has sprung up, not as an ephemeral plant, but destined to stay, thrive and improve on the wonders he has already wrought.

Let us rejoice that we are created with a tendency to keep our eyes open, so that the retina is susceptible to the slightest ray and sets our nerve centers in motion.

Medallurgy has kept pace with the marked progress of its related branches. It has attained the two great ends, the essentials of its embodiment, for it is crowned the direct representative of the ages, by being utilized for the commemoration of momentous occasions or of certain persons; which representations made in metal, bearing form and details, defy hundreds of centuries.

Yet the medal could not have been termed appropriately a direct representative of the ages up to the present epoch. For when we behold the medals of the past, we find that scenes and symbols, are useful to the student of history only for the cold facts they embody, but barren when we search for the spirit of the immediate age that produced it. Yet this fact is but in accordance with the general condition of art, which, to the present epoch, has not yet achieved the second end.

Leaving the medals of the past, let us direct our attention to those of the present, and chiefly to the productions of our French masters. As we look upon their creations, they present to us the events of their own surroundings and conditions. In short, by some medals of the latter part of this century, we are enabled to hold communion with a world condensed in the thought of an individual. We must say that such productions are numbered; still, however limited they may be, it is enough for us if we can announce to the succeeding generations, "Here is the path,—advance!"

To justify this bold conclusion, we need but refer to the comparatively recent triumph of our French medailleurs, chiefly that which marks an epoch in art by itself, the ingenious production of Louis Bott  , the medal which so appropriately distinguished the successful exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1889. Examining this masterpiece with a view to the first end of art, we find revealed in its wealth of design, the figure of a laborer pointing with contented pride to his accomplishments. Close to him Minerva, in her dignity and wisdom, reverently acknowledges his achievements. The back-ground is embellished with striking scientific instruments. The lower portion of the medal is devoted to the exposition buildings outspread upon a large portion of the globe.

When we turn our attention to the reverse, the artist imparts to us so much of his intense emotion that we could act in unison with the life-like figure of Fame, who with her left hand passionately embraces France, and with the right supports a horn announcing the event.

Beholding this exquisite design, even the narrow minded pessimist is impelled to think, "No! Man is not degenerating intellectually and industrially! His strides are marked, and when the marvellous production gradually dawns upon us, the outburst well compensates the suspense."

Without further enlarging upon the productions of this master, we shall turn our attention to the celebrated masters, Chaplin and Roty. The light they cast upon the art is indispensable, though less fiery than that of Bottée. Their genius is not circumscribed by the realities born of the analytic mind, but rather those nurtured by the imagination; the treatment of their creations impress us with a reverence that renders us mute, wrapt in admiration, thus to an extent distracting us from contemplating the events which called them forth. Here we note that in their mind the dreamy imaginative element is predominant, so that their productions are like the poetry that serves to inspire even the prosaic nature. Nor is their genius barren of inspiration for those who elect to call themselves their followers; and they are already numerous.

With these harbingers of the dazzling light that is sure to spread, we, on this side of the Atlantic, will elevate the medallic art to a height not incomparable with the intellectual developments in the other pursuits of this great nation.

Aug 13 00 117
Box 1

The American Numismatic

and

Archaeological Society

of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers

Fortieth Annual Meeting

1898.



PROCEEDINGS

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK

AT THE

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

HOLDEN HALL

AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1897-1898

1897-1898



NEW YORK

COLLIER & SON, PRINTERS

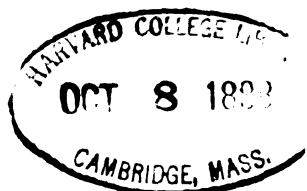
1898



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1898,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.
1897-1898.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1898.



The Society

—
PRESS OF D. H. BACON & CO.,
DERBY, CONN.
—

OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH 21st, 1898.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

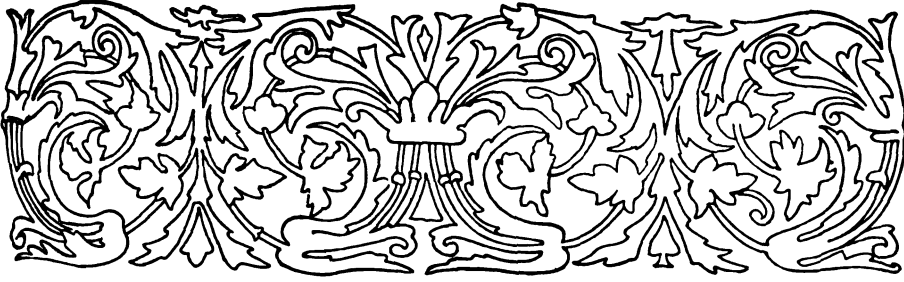
Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 21, 1898, at half-past eight o'clock, President Andrew C. Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 17, 1898, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Your Executive Committee takes pleasure in reporting that during the past year the Society has made most satisfactory progress in every department and is now stronger than ever before.

The Treasurer's report will show that all expenses have been promptly met and a good balance remains in the Treasury, also that the life members' fund has increased sufficiently to enable the Treasurer to purchase an additional bond of one thousand dollars.

The Society's collections have been augmented by many valuable donations and the Library shows a most satisfactory growth.

The Society has issued one medal during the year,—to commemorate the dedication of the Grant Monument, a report of which will be made by the committee having the matter in charge.

During the year we have lost by death three Resident Members: Dr. Frank Abbott, Messrs. P. Hackley Barhydt and Lewis F. Montanye; one Honorary Member: Madam Lea Ahlborn of Stockholm, Sweden; and two Corresponding Members: Mr. J. Henry Applegate of Alameda, California, and Mr. William Spohn Baker of Philadelphia.

Our rolls now consist of 19 Honorary Members, 83 Corresponding Members and 144 Resident (of which 72 are life) Members, a total of 246, and your Committee has received and approved the nominations of six Resident Members, which if elected will give us 150 Resident Members, an increase during the year of 15.

Since the last annual meeting the Society has held three regular meetings and three meetings for the reading of papers; and the Executive Committee has held nine meetings.

The following nominations have been received and are recommended for election:—

For Resident Members: Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Messrs. J. Hull Browning, Augustus W. Kelly, Charles W. Maury, John Kensett Olyphant and John Reid.

For permanent Corresponding Members: Mr. William L. Stone, Mount Vernon, N. Y., formerly a two year Corresponding Member and for re-election as two year Corresponding Member, Mr. George McArthur, Maldon, Victoria, Australia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH,

Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. MacMartin and carried that the report be received and recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully makes herewith its Fifth Annual Report.

The following papers have been read at stated meetings of the Society:

December 2nd, 1897, Subject, "UNITED STATES HISTORY AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS POLITICAL MEDALS," by Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

January 13th, 1898, Subject, "EMBLEMS OF AUTHORITY IN ASIA AND AMERICA," by Mr. Stewart Culin.

February 10th, 1898, Subject, "NEW DISCOVERIES IN PRE-HISTORIC EGYPT," by Mr. Henry de Morgan.

While the number of papers was not as great as in some previous years, they were all of unusual merit and in each instance were profusely illustrated with interesting material. The attendance also gave good evidence of this fact, for these meetings drew forth larger gatherings than we have ever previously been favored with.

While all this is very satisfactory and encouraging, yet your Committee desires to state that we have but a limited number of friends whom we are able to call upon to read papers, and that to keep up a regular series we need the active co-operation and assistance of our fellow members.

We therefore request that members will look around with this object in view, and your Committee will be pleased not only to hear from volunteers in this direction, but will also be glad to receive suggestions and advice that will tend to assist us in gathering material for future meetings and exhibitions.

We desire to call the attention of the Society to the fact that the Annual Proceedings for 1897, as well as papers read at the meetings, were printed and issued promptly, and that we see no reason why this should not be kept up in the future, for we believe the regular issue of this material will result greatly to the benefit of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Chairman.*
CHARLES PRYER,
WILLIAM POILLON,
Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Gasten and carried that the report be received and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL COMMITTEE.

The Grant Monument Medal Committee reported that the medal had been duly issued and copies distributed to the subscribers and presented on behalf of the Society to Gen. Horace Porter, the President of the United States, the Mayor of New York, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the Queen of England, Pope Leo XIII, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Japan, the President of France, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Queen of Holland, the King of Spain, and the Emperor of China.*

That sufficient funds had been received to pay all expenses.

That Medals had been struck as follows:

Gold 1, Silver 81, Bronze 500,

of which number five copies in silver and three in bronze have been retained for the Society.

On motion of Mr. Dodd the report was received.

*The full history of the issue of the Grant Monument Medal together with an account of the presentation to General Porter and others will be found following the papers read before the Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand March 15, 1897,	\$311.52	Rent	\$600.00
Initiation fees and dues	940.00	Bills paid as per vouchers,	193.67
Interest on Securities,	200.00		
" " Money in Savings		Balance on hand,	677.05
Bank,	11.20		
Membership Medals,	8.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1470.72		\$1470.72

PERMANENT FUND.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$61.31	
Interest to January 1, 1898,	1.84	
	<hr/>	63.15

DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$88.43	
Interest to January 1, 1898,	2.65	
	<hr/>	91.08

WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$91.20	
Interest to January 1, 1898,	2.73	
	<hr/>	93.93
Amount due from general fund \$135.76.		

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par,	\$1,000.00	
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R. R. (cost \$2,145.00),	2,000.00	
One \$1,000 4% Bond, Erie R. R., Prior Lien (cost \$916.25),	1,000.00	
Cash in Bank,	3.75	
	<hr/>	4003.75
(Received three Life Membership Fees \$300.)		

BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5251.91

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct March 18, 1898.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, } *Auditing Committee.*
 BAUMAN L. BELDEN, }

On motion of Mr. Tonnelé the Treasurer's Report was accepted.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :

As I have been absent from the city during the greater part of the past year, I have but little to write except regarding the Grant medals, which are fully described in another report. I have received a number of interesting letters from our Corresponding Members, showing zeal on their part toward the Society.

While in Paris last summer three bronze Grant medals were intrusted to me, to be placed where I thought best, in the name of the Society. One I presented to the Mint Museum, the gift being subsequently acknowledged by a call from one of the officials and letters of thanks to the Society. Another medal I had forwarded to his Majesty, the King of Siam, who was in Paris at the time, and a letter of acknowledgement was received from the Consul of Siam. The last of the three medals was presented to Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans, who was then in England, in remembrance of the services rendered to the United States army during the late war, by his father, le Comte de Paris. A letter of thanks has been received from Monseigneur le Duc.

While in Paris I presented, in the name of the Society, two bronze medals of the late Dr. Muhlenburg, one to the Paris Numismatic Society, and one to the Mint Museum, both of which have been duly acknowledged.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Frye and carried that the report be received and placed on file.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The donations to the cabinets of the Society during the past year, and which are exhibited here this evening, number 448 coins and medals.

Our country is well represented by 393 pieces and foreign countries by 55 choice specimens, of which three are in gold, 32 in silver and 20 in base metals.

To Mr. Daniel Parish Jr. the Society is greatly indebted for his numerous and valuable donations to its cabinets, among which deserving special mention are a great number of early U. S. Store Cards, including such varieties as the Hoboken Ferry token, the Philadelphia shilling and a similar piece of 50 cents and others of great variety and value; these added to the collection already possessed by the Society will form as perfect a series of this branch of American Numismatics as seldom falls to the lot of any single collector to acquire in a life time.

In addition to the above, Mr. Parish has presented to the Society a medal commemorating the treaty of Paris in 1783-4, the Jenny Lind first appearance at Castle Garden, a Mexican medal in silver of General Grant, two John Law

medals and three of Admiral Vernon, a medal of the Society of the Cincinnati in silver and bronze, three gold and four silver coins of France, the rare North-west Company token and a number of other interesting pieces.

Another valuable donation is that of Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, consisting of a number of tetradrachms of Syracuse, Athens, Sicyon, Alexander the Great and other early Greek and Roman Coins, several fine specimens of Sicilian silver coins of the 16th and 17th centuries and English coins of Elizabeth, James II, Anne, George II and George III.

Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie presented the silver and bronze medals of Dr. Muhlenburg, the rare Castle Garden token and other silver and bronze medals.

To Mr. William C. Goddard, of England, we are indebted for a fine silver medal of Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and to Robert A. Hill, Esq., superintendent of the Royal Mint at London, for two silver and one bronze medals of Victoria commemorating the sixtieth year of her reign.

The following is a list of donors:

Lea Ahlborn,	1	H. R. Hamilton,	1
Samuel P. Avery,	1	Harry M. Hewitt,	1
J. H. Baker,	1	Robert A. Hill,	3
Bauman L. Belden,	1	Joseph N. T. Levick,	2
Frank Sherman Benson,	24	H. Moran,	1
A. H. Brundage,	2	Daniel Parish, Jr.,	359
Victor D. Brenner,	3	Q. Perini,	2
Gustaf Cavalli,	4	William Poillon,	2
H. Russell Drowne,	2	J. Sanford Saltus,	4
Grant Medal Committee,	2	Gen. Gates P. Thruston,	1
William C. Goddard,	1	Andrew C. Zabriskie,	6
Hugo O. Greenwood,	2	Exchanged,	1
Edward Groh,	9	Purchased,	12

We have also received a much needed cabinet for a set of coin trays from Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr.

In the Archaeological Department the Society has received during the year 40 stone implements from Upper Egypt, from Mr. Henry de Morgan and two small arrow heads found in the Yosemite Valley, California, from Mr. Hugo O. Greenwood, of San Francisco.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

It was moved by Mr. Procter and carried that the report be received and placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Since the last annual meeting the Library has received the following accessions: 33 bound volumes, 68 pamphlets, 62 periodicals and 52 catalogues, a total of 215.

The following is a list of the donors:

Samuel P. Avery.	Gen. C. W. Darling.	Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.
American Museum of Natural History.	Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.	Pratt Institute.
Bauman L. Belden.	Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.	Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.
Edward J. Barron	W. Fraser, M. D.	J. Sanford Saltus.
A. J. Boucher.	Hugo O. Greenhood.	Dr. H. R. Storer.
Dr. Anton Blomberg.	Dr. George F. Heath.	E. J. Sterling.
R. R. Bowker.	Rev. Horace E. Hayden.	Smithsonian Institution.
Capt. Henry H. Bellas.	Lyman H. Low.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Belgian Numismatic Society, Brussels.	John F. B. Lillard.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Berlin Numismatic Society.	Library Bureau, Chicago.	St. Luke's Hospital, Trustees of.
Royal Museum, Berlin.	Julius Meill.	The Royal Academy, Stockholm, Sweden.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.	Gen. Gates P. Thruston.
Bureau of the Mint.	Museum of Science and Art, University of Penn.	Lorrin A. Thurston.
Bureau of Education.	Munn & Co.	Teachers' College.
Bureau of Ethnology.	New York Free Circulating Library.	University of the State of New York.
Bavarian Numismatic Society, Munich.	New York State Library.	Herbert Valentine.
Sylvester Sage Crosby.	New Jersey Historical Society.	George C. Williamson.
The Collectors' Club.	Rev. Stephen D. Peet.	C. J. H. Woodbury.
The Chicago Club.	Charles Pryer.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.
H. Russell Drowne.	Q. Perini.	
Charles Dupriez.	William Poillon.	

Among the books received may be mentioned one entitled "Numismata Londinensia-Medals, struck by the Corporation of London to commemorate important municipal events, 1831-1893," the gift of Mr. S. P. Avery; "Heraldry in America," by Eugene Zieber, the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus; "The United States Coinage of 1793—Cents and Half Cents," by Sylvester Sage Crosby, a gift from the author; and two curious old books in the Latin language, one by Laurent Beger and the other by John Frederic Gronovius, both dated 1691, the gift of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne.

The above gifts are briefly alluded to for the purpose of reminding members of the fact that the Library is growing, and that each one may have his or her part in making it complete. I say *complete*, but, perhaps, that is not the best expression to use, for a library, like an education, can never be said to be complete. Its motto must ever be "Plus Ultra."

Although we have here a collection of numismatic books and pamphlets which is without doubt unsurpassed in this country, members need never despair of finding something in which the Library is deficient, and which they can supply to its shelves.

The binding of pamphlets and periodicals (some containing valuable plates), is an important part of the library work. It has been attended to as usual. The fund now available for binding purposes is the sum of \$42.23.

We have also received a large and handsome clock, donated by Mr. Victor D. Brenner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*.

The Librarian's report was received on motion of Mr. de Morgan.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

GENTLEMEN—During the past year we have sustained a loss of six members, three of whom were Resident, two Permanent Corresponding and one Honorary member.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Historiographer.*

FRANK ABBOTT, M. D.

FRANK ABBOTT, M. D., a resident member of this Society, died April 20, 1897. He was afflicted with heart trouble.

Dr. Abbott was Dean of the New York College of Dentistry. He was born at Shapleigh, Maine, September 5th, 1836, and came from one of the oldest and best known families in New England. His ancestors came to America in 1640 and settled in Andover, Mass. During the war he served as 1st Lieutenant in Company E of the 115th Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was in several engagements and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. After his release he made his home in New York, taking a course in medicine in the University of the city of New York in 1871, where he obtained the degree of M. D.

He was the author of many valuable treatises on dental and medicinal subjects and was a member of several scientific and literary societies. He was an enthusiastic collector of rare prints relating to American History, and is said to possess the finest collection of its kind in the country.

He became a member of this Society June 28, 1882. He was also a member of the University Club and a prominent mason. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER, of Philadelphia, who became a corresponding member of our Society, November 15, 1887, died September 8, 1897, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

He was a devoted student of Washington's life. He compiled the "Itinerary of Washington," "The Medallion Portraits of Washington," and a number of other books, but to collectors his most serviceable and valuable work is "The Engraved Portraits of Washington." This volume contained a chronological list with descriptions of nearly four hundred and fifty engraved portraits. It is the only work of its kind ever published and is invaluable to collectors. The book is now very rare as only a limited edition was published. Mr. Baker possessed one of the most complete and valuable collections of Washington portraits in this country and was consulted as an authority upon the subject all over the world.

His collection of Washington medals was known as one of the finest and most complete. At the time of his death his latest work, "Washington in Philadelphia," was in press.

He was a member of many societies, including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, Netherlands Society, of which he was president; the Academy of Fine Arts, and the American Philosophical Society.

J. HENRY APPLGATE.

J. HENRY APPLGATE, of Alameda, California, died October 6th, 1897, at the age of fifty-two. He was born in New York city, January 15, 1845, and was educated in New York, but graduated from the City College, San Francisco, California. He was an enthusiastic collector of coins and medals.

He was married March 24, 1866, and leaves four children. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society, June 14, 1866.

PARISH HACKLEY BARHYDT.

PARISH HACKLEY BARHYDT died on November 17, 1897. He was elected a resident member May 20, 1895. Mr. Barhydt was born January 6, 1845, at Utica, New York, was brought up and educated in New York city. He was a descendant of Aaron Hackley, who was originally a judge in Herkimer County, N. Y., afterwards a representative in the New York State Legislature, and served two terms in United States Congress during President Jackson's administration.

Mr. Barhydt was particularly interested in the Charity Organization Society and was chairman of the 6th District committee. He was also a member of the executive committee of the American Church Missionary Society; for a number of years he was an earnest worker in the Sunday School attached to St. James' Church.

Although comparatively a new member of our Society he had taken a great interest in all matters affecting the welfare of this Society, especially in his work on the Grant Monument Medal committee. By his uprightness and philanthropic spirit, no less than by his genial personality, he had endeared himself to all. In his demise we realize our great loss, feeling that had he lived the interest which he displayed would have been greatly to the Society's benefit.

LEWIS FOSTER MONTAYNE.

LEWIS FOSTER MONTAYNE died December 8, 1897. He became a resident member of this Society November 16, 1878. He was born in New York city February 21, 1852. For some years he was a collector of coins, medals, prints and rare editions of books. He made a specialty of American paintings, as he had a large acquaintance among artists. He was a member of the Holland Society. A wife and one child survive him.

MADAM LEA AHLBORN.

MADAM LEA FREDRIKA AHLBORN, of Stockholm, died early in December, 1897. She was born February 18, 1826, in Stockholm; married April 23, 1854, and has three children who survive her.

She was educated in Paris and was appointed Royal Mint Engraver September, 1853. In 1868 she was presented with a gold medal by King Charles the XV of Sweden, and in 1883 she was honored with the Swedish Government's large gold medal by King Oscar. Madam Ahlborn was the governing member of the Academy of Art in Stockholm, member of the Academy of Art, St. Petersburg, member of the Anthropological and Geographical Society in Stockholm, honorary member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia and Boston Numismatic Society.

As an engraver of dies her ability was recognized and she has had many orders for medals from this side of the Atlantic, among them being those of our late President, Dr. Charles Edward Anthon, also President Daniel Parish, Jr. Her profession and position in Stockholm was such that she came in contact with the royal family and the highest persons of the realm. Her father, Ludwig P. Lundgren, was Royal Medal and Mint engraver before her. Her husband was founder of the large Technical School in Stockholm and introduced practical hand work in the schools of Sweden.

She was elected an honorary member of this Society January 20, 1885.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Once more the revolving year has brought around our anniversary meeting, which this year coincides exactly with the vernal equinox. It is pleasant to have the anniversary of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society come with the bursting buds and springing grasses, the warbling of birds and all the other sights and sounds familiar to this season.

This is our fortieth anniversary. While each recurring annual meeting is most appropriately a time for reckoning over the achievements of the past and laying out plans for the future, there are certain periods which in life's journey seem as if they were to be the summits of high hills from which the traveller can look back over the road along which he has passed. This I venture to say can be said of the fortieth anniversary.

Twenty years ago this Society had but thirty resident members; it now has one hundred and fifty. It then met in dingy quarters in the old Mott Memorial Library building, having no sole tenancy of any one room. It shared its accommodations with a number of other organizations meeting in turn on different nights. Our cabinet was so miserably incomplete that President Anthon, in his annual address, seriously suggested the advisability of disposing of it and turning the attention of the Society solely to the acquisition of a library. What a contrast to-day! Our library which then numbered but two or three hundred bound volumes has increased ten fold, while the cabinet has from its then insignificant proportions grown until it numbers about ten thousand coins and medals, many of great value and extreme rarity.

First, as it is most meet and fitting, let me rehearse to you the names of those who have been called away from us during the past year.

Frank Abbott, M. D., whose membership extends back for many years and who stood high in the profession of dental surgery; P. Hackley Barhydt, whose aid in connection with the Grant Monument medal will not soon be forgotten, and whose singularly modest and retiring nature was combined with a rare charm of manner; Lewis F. Montayne, for many years an active numismatist and a well known merchant of our city.

Our losses have not been confined to our resident members, for from the list of corresponding members must be erased the names of J. Henry Applegate, of Alameda, California, and William S. Baker, of Philadelphia.

From our honorary roll has been removed the name of Madam Lea Ahlborn, the only woman upon whom honorary membership has been conferred by this Society. Madam Ahlborn, who was the die cutter of the Royal Mint of Sweden, had become most favorably known to numismatists in this country by the production of many beautiful and artistic medals, among which may be mentioned that issued by this Society in memory of its late President, Dr. Charles Edward Anthon.

The pleasing custom of issuing medals, which had fallen into disuse, seems again to be becoming, as it rightly should, an important part in the doings of our Society. The Muhlenberg medal, to commemorate the opening of the New St. Luke's Hospital, was brought out late in 1896, and the past year was made notable by the issue of the Grant Monument medal. The most interesting, full, and graphic reports of this event make unnecessary any detailed mention here. No member who was present in the large hall of the Academy of Medicine on the evening of the 23rd of April, when the gold medal was presented to General Horace Porter, and who saw the distinguished audience there gathered, can fail to feel that this Society has taken an honorable place among the learned and artistic institutions of our great city. The coming year will also have its medals struck under our auspices. The National Conference of Charities and Correction meeting in this city next May, under the presidency of Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart, himself a member of this Society, will signalize its meeting by the production of what promises to be, a most beautiful medal. The idea was conceived by Mr. Stewart, who engaged Mr. Victor D. Brenner to design the medal and cut the dies. A committee of this Society, of which Mr. George Macculloch Miller is chairman, gives council in the various details of the work. A medal is also in course of preparation for the Charter Day celebration, for which the approval of this Society has been asked, and the seal of the Society will appear on the design.

On a certain morning not many weeks ago the card of a representative of one of our great daily newspapers was brought to me as I was seated in my office, with the statement that the gentleman wished to see me upon a subject connected with numismatics. Upon his being shown in, the reporter came to the point at once with the question, "What is the rarest coin?" "Young sir," I replied, "before I answer, will you permit me to inquire what is the answer you expect to receive from me?" The reply came quickly, "The 1804 Dollar." "That was the answer I expected," I rejoined. "In the series of United States

Mint issues at least that is what is commonly accepted as the rarest coin, although even there, common report is at fault, for the Half Eagle of 1815 is much rarer than the Dollar of 1804. However, not to go beyond our own country there are coins far rarer than these." Then I went on to tell the young reporter a few facts about the Colonial series, stating that in that field he would find what is supposed to be an absolutely unique coin, a copper issued by Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore, and known as the Lord Baltimore farthing. I tried to impress upon him the fact that value did not entirely depend upon the rarity of a coin but in a great measure upon the demand for it from among collectors.

I told him about those quaint products of the Colonial days of Connecticut—the coppers of Samuel Higley, the blacksmith of the village of Grauby. Higley took advantage of the fact that about the year 1737 there was a demand for small coin and that he had access to some rich copper mines in the vicinity. Being a man of some artistic ability and a clever mechanic as well, he issued, apparently without let or hindrance from the Colonial authorities, a variety of copper coins. They bore representations of a deer standing, a broad axe inscribed, "I cut my way through," while the earlier issues had three hammers crowned, inscribed, "The value of three pence." It is said that Higley was a liberal patron of the village tavern, and at the time the price of a dram was three pence—hence the legend on the copper. The story goes on to say that the landlord finding Higley's thirst enormous and his supply of coppers simply inexhaustible refused to accept any more. The ingenious blacksmith was seen no more for some days, but when he returned to the village he was equipped with a fresh supply of coppers inscribed, "Value me as you please."

These coins were made of very pure, and consequently, very soft copper. All the varieties in existence to-day are rare to excess and are eagerly sought after by collectors. Few are in good preservation in consequence of the soft copper rendering erosion rapid. A specimen of the rarest variety has been sold for one hundred and fifty dollars. How amazed would both the village blacksmith and tavern keeper be could they know the present value of those little coppers which they esteemed so lightly! Another reason for the rarity of these coins is that they were in demand by local jewelers to alloy with gold. A Connecticut jeweler, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, excused himself to a customer for delaying the order for a gold chain by stating that he had been unable to find a Higley copper to alloy the gold with—showing they were already scarce one hundred years ago.

While we must bend our energies to prosecute the study of Numismatics, the pursuit of Archaeology must not be neglected. We have heard during the year the latest discoveries from pre-historic Egypt, as related by Mr. de Morgan, while Mr. Culin has instructed us from his stores of wisdom about the pre-historic inhabitants of our own country.

Right here in New York, too, the preservation of the fast disappearing relics of the old city has not been neglected, although much more might and should be done. Recently there died at his home in Fifth Avenue, a gentleman whom the newspapers dismissed with the briefest kind of obituary on the following day. Not until his will was read and millions of property given to a score of charities

did the papers wake up to the fact that an old and esteemed citizen had been taken from us. And yet that man bore a name, familiar as a household word to our fathers and mothers when they were young, and Contoit's ice cream garden was the scene of innocent pleasure and enjoyment.

Simple were the pleasures of our ancestors—would that we could have continued in their ways. Those were the days when our citizens found their amusement in a stroll down to the Battery to enjoy the breezes, perhaps extending the trip by a sail down to Staten Island, or an occasional visit to Castle Garden to listen to a concert, while on their return if perchance they were weary, a lumbering omnibus, fare six pence, was taken and a stop quite likely made at "Contoit's" for a plate of ice cream.

We are far away today from that simplicity of life which characterized our city half a century or more ago. The whirr of the machinery of our modern high pressure existence sounds all around us.

But in these days of fierce struggle for place there is danger that a Society such as ours, delighting as it does in the study of the past and preservation of its relics, will be pushed aside and forgotten if we who compose its membership do not seek to affiliate with ourselves men and women of kindred tastes. As its head I have labored during the past two years to increase the roll and an examination of the names of the members added during that time will reveal the fact that some of our best known and esteemed fellow citizens have allied themselves with us.

A desire, seemingly contagious, has attacked nearly all our societies, learned, patriotic or scientific to possess a building of their own.

I desire to place on record my own conviction that our Society is in no need of its own building. We are not a Club, but a Society, and can it seems to me pursue our path better, housed under the roof of this learned body, the New York Academy of Medicine, than if we were troubled or harassed by the cares or anxieties attendant upon the possession of a building of our own.

While from the reports of our various officers you have learned of the various additions to the library and collections; I cannot forbear to mention a noble gift to our cabinets by ex-President Daniel Parish, Jr. At the sale of a well known collection of tokens and store cards our Curator was given free scope by Mr. Parish to purchase everything the Society did not already possess, and obeying these liberal instructions, we are now the owners of many pieces of great interest and extreme rarity. Such generosity sets an example which might well be imitated. Let none feel, however, because they cannot give largely, they may not give at all.

Our cabinets are ever open to receive donations from our friends. I cannot forbear making mention of the hearty support accorded your President by the Executive Committee, a body of gentlemen singularly devoted to the interests of the Society and giving their time and thought without stint to advance its interests. With bright prospects for the future we turn over the new leaf and start upon our Forty-first year.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, President; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE AND WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Vice Presidents; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, Recording Secretary; GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Corresponding Secretary; CHARLES PRYER, Treasurer; HERBERT VALENTINE, Librarian; EDWARD GROH, Curator.

Mr. John N. Golding then presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, this Society has learned with regret that, owing to the prospect of prolonged absence from the city, its esteemed Corresponding Secretary, J. SANFORD SALTUS, cannot accept a re-election, therefore be it

Resolved, that the thanks of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society be, and hereby are, extended to him for his activity and interest displayed in its behalf during his term of office.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Historiographer, Mr. William Poillon; Committee on Papers and Publications, Messrs. Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer and William Poillon; Committee on Library, Messrs. Herbert Valentine, E. Reuel Smith and Ralph Marsh; Committee on Numismatics, Messrs. Edward Groh, Daniel Parish, Jr. and William Procter; Committee on Medal to commemorate the Consolidation of New York City, Messrs. George F. Kunz, John N. Golding, William Poillon and Nelson P. Pehrson.

The meeting then adjourned and the members and their guests proceeded to another room and partook of a collation.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,

Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



1898.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Ahlbom, Madam Lea, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Appleton, William Sumner, A. M., Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, Hon. John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.	November 15, 1897
Burchard, Hon. Horatio Chapin,	November 18, 1879
Charnay, Désirè, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
English, Hon. Thomas Dunn, Newark N. J.	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph. D., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Kimball, Hon. James Putnam, Century Club, New York,	November 17, 1885
Leach, Hon. Edward O., New York,	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, A. M., Boston, Mass.,	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Preston, Hon. Robert E., Washington, D. C.	November 15, 1897
Snowden, Hon. Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M. D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 16, 1877
Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J., . . .	May 19, 1885
*Applegate, J. Henry, Alameda, Cal., . . .	June 14, 1866
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany, . . .	May 18, 1886
*Baker, William Spohn, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	November 15, 1887
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England, . . .	March 17, 1885
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich. . . .	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa., . . .	May 19, 1885
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	March 19, 1894
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D. C., . . .	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Hon. Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, . . .	November 17, 1885
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1890
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	November 20, 1888
Darling, Gen. Charles W., A.M., Utica, N. Y., . . .	May 18, 1886
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, Rockland Co., N.Y., . . .	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 17, 1885
Ely, Rev. Foster D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M. D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Foster, Hon. John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janerio, Brazil,	May 19, 1885
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England, . . .	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa., . . .	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., . . .	May 20, 1884
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Holland, Henry Ware, LL.B., Boston, Mass.,	November 16, 1880
James, Frederick Hannum, M.D., Lancaster, Pa., . . .	September 14, 1866
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	November, 15 1887
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 18, 1884
Lee, William, M. D., Washington, D. C.,	November, 16, 1880
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada, . . .	May 20, 1884
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . .	November 17, 1890
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Massamore, George W., M. D., Baltimore, Md., . . .	March 17, 1885

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

25

Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 16, 1886
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Major Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 18, 1887
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 28, 1882
Prince, Hon. L. Bradford, LL.D., Sante Fé, New Mexico,	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 17, 1885
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 16, 1886
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 17, 1885
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	November 16, 1891
Shopee, Charles John, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, Eng.,	March 17, 1885
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	March 21, 1898
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 15, 1883
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 19, 1885
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. H., A. M., Boston, Mass.,	January 18, 1887

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C.,	May 17, 1897
Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1896
Bellas, Capt. Henry Hobart, U.S.A., Germantown, Pa.,	January 17, 1898
Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Media, Pa.,	May 17, 1897
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	May 17, 1897
French, William Merchant Richardson, Chicago, Ill.,	May 17, 1897
Forster, Thomas, Colchester, England,	May 18, 1896
Goddard, William C., Grosvenor Road, Watford, England,	May 18, 1896
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Heath, George F., M. D., Monroe, Mich.,	May 18, 1896
Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	May 17, 1897
Huberich, Charles H., San Antonio, Texas,	March 15, 1897
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	January 17, 1897
Lee, Francis B., Trenton, N. J.,	May 18, 1896
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	March 21, 1898
Perini, Q., Rovereto, Austria,	March 15, 1897
Rauser, Charles F., Milwaukee, Wis.,	November 16, 1896
Rice, George W., Detroit, Mich.,	May 18, 1896
Storer, Malcolm, M. D., Boston, Mass.,	January 17, 1898
Tatman, Charles Taylor, Worcester, Mass.,	May 18, 1896
Taylor, William H., North Wales, Pa.,	March 15, 1897
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.,	May 18, 1896

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

*Abbott, Frank, M. D.,	June 28, 1882
*Adams, William,	April 22, 1886
Avery, Samuel P.,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.,	November 21, 1892
Babcock, Samuel D.,	March 15, 1897
*†Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	March 18, 1884
Bailey, Miss Natalie,	May 17, 1897
†Balmanno, Alexander,	December 1, 1874
*Barhydt, P. Hackley,	May 20, 1895
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T.,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin,	February 27, 1868
†Bloor, Alfred J.,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry,	February 28, 1882
Brenner, Victor David,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P.,	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert,	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H.,	January 16, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin,	July 7, 1886
Calman, Henry L.,	March 15, 1887
Canfield, Frederick A.,	June 28, 1882
Cary, James, Jr.,	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M.,	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B.,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T.,	March 20, 1893
Cruikshank, E. A.,	May 18, 1886
†deMorgan, Henry,	May 21, 1878
†dePeyster, Frederick J., LL.M.,	April 22, 1869
†dePeyster, Gen. John Watts, A.M., LL.D.,	April 25, 1867
†Deats, Hiram Edmund,	January 29, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr.,	January 15, 1878
†Douglass, Andrew E., A. M.,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W.,	April 22, 1886
Dreier, Johann, Casper Ludwig,	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	March 28, 1882
†Dunlap, Robert,	January 18, 1881

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

27

†Ellsworth, Hon. James W.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith,	March 15, 1897
Flake, Albert,	March 15, 1897
Frossard, Edouard,	March 28, 1882
†Frothingham, Charles F.,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold,	January 21, 1895
Garland, James A.,	November 16, 1896
Gasten, William,	November 18, 1895
Golding, John N.,	March 20, 1893
Gray, John A. C.,	May 18, 1896
Greenwood, Isaac John, A. M.,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall,	May 15, 1893
†Hammond, William A., M.D.,	February 16, 1881
†Hartshorn, Stewart,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E.,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O.,	April 22, 1886
†Hermann, Ferdinand,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G.,	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D. D.,	March 21, 1898
Hunnewell, James F.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F.,	May 17, 1897
*†Hyatt, Stephen Burdett, A.M., LL.B.,	March 15, 1881
†Hyde, Frederick E., M. D.,	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W.,	June 12, 1883
Kelley, Augustus W.,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S.,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Gen. Alexander P.,	May 20, 1884
King, John A.,	January 21, 1895
Kunz, George Frederick,	January 16, 1893
†Landgon, Woodbury G.,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J.,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B.,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T.,	December 14, 1865
Lillard, John F. B., M. D.,	March 19, 1894
†Lorillard, Pierre,	June 28, 1882
†Lounsbury, Richard P.,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes,	May 18, 1880
MacMartin, Malcolm,	May 17, 1897

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†Manning, Alfred J.,	March 17, 1885
Marsh, Ralph,	January 17, 1898
Maury, Charles W.,	March 21, 1898
†Merryweather, George,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch,	March 15, 1897
Mills, John G.,	March 18, 1895
†Mitchell, Roland Green, Jr.,	February 16, 1881
*Montanye, Lewis F.,	November 16, 1878
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr.,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William,	May 18, 1886
†Norrie, Gordon,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E.	February 16, 1881
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H.,	May 20, 1895
Peters, Samuel T.,	April 22, 1886
†Pfund, Anthony,	November 21, 1882
†Poillon, John Edward,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, A.M.,	November 11, 1869
Procter, William,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Miss Mai E.,	January 17, 1898
Pyne, Moses Taylor,	May 18, 1896
†Reid, John,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, A.M.,	February 28, 1882
Riker, John L.,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L.,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A.,	March 15, 1881
†Smith, E. Reuel,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard,	February 22, 1866
Steers, Edward P.,	May 18, 1896
Sterling, Edward B.,	January 18, 1887
Stewart, William Rhinelander, LL.B.,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A.,	November 16, 1886
†Sturgis, Russell, A.M.,	May 18, 1880
Ten-Eyck, James,	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C.,	May 15, 1893
*Tiemann, Edward Leslie,	April 22, 1886
Tod, J. Kennedy,	May 18, 1896
Tomkins, Calvin,	January 15, 1889

* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

29

Tonnelé, Walter,	March 20, 1893
Turnure, Lawrence,	April 22, 1886
†Van Schaick, Jenkins,	November 18, 1884
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S.,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.,	November 15, 1897
Valentine, Herbert,	May 19, 1885
†Von Post, Herman C.,	November 15, 1897
†Weeks, William Raymond,	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum,	May 20, 1879
Whitehouse, James H.,	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas,	May 17, 1897
Wiener, Joseph, M.D.,	August 4, 1887
†Willets, John T.,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C.,	March 16, 1886
†Wilson, James B.,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F.,	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne,	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard,	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, A.M.,	January 20, 1880
*†Wright, Charles Henry,	November 19, 1878
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D.,	March 17, 1885
†Young, William Henry,	November 21, 1882
†Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	December 1, 1874

* Deceased.

† Life Members.



THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD
AND
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL.

1897-1898.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1897-1898.

DECEMBER 2, 1897.

Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie read a paper on "UNITED STATES HISTORY AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS POLITICAL MEDALS."

JANUARY 13, 1898.

Mr. Stewart Culin, Director of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on "EMBLEMS OF AUTHORITY IN ASIA AND AMERICA."

FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

Mr. Henry de Morgan addressed the Society on "NEW DISCOVERIES IN PRE-HISTORIC EGYPT," which was elaborately illustrated with stereopticon views.

APRIL 23, 1897.

Presentation to General Horace Porter of a copy of the Grant Monument Medal—struck in gold.

History of the Grant Monument Medal with an account of the proceedings on that occasion, etc.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

UNITED STATES HISTORY AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS POLITICAL MEDALS.

BY ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

It is frequently remarked to me and, I must confess, most often by the fair sex, that the study of American history is dull and monotonous. To one, who like myself, was introduced to the study of our country's history at his mother's knee and to whom at the age of eight, Irving's "Life of Washington" was a familiar book, and the stirring revolutionary romances of Fenimore Cooper, such as "The Spy" and "Lionel Lincoln" were as well known as "Robinson Crusoe" at an equally early period, this sentiment can scarcely be understood.

It is greatly to be desired that a more intelligent study of the History of the United States should be introduced in our public schools, for it is not long since that my attention was called to the literary production of a boy well advanced in the grammar grades. The subject given to him for a composition was that of "Abraham Lincoln." After some crude, disjointed and rambling sentences the production ended with these remarkable words, "the whole nation mourned the death of Lincoln; they chased him for three days and three nights and shot him in a barn."

I do not propose to-night, however, to enter into any broad discussion of the subject of the interest of American history as compared to that of the older nations of the globe, but rather to direct your attention to the history of the country as exemplified in its political medals. As is well known, the fear of possible monarchical tendencies, in the days succeeding the adoption of the Federal Constitution, prevented the use of any head, except that of the Goddess of Liberty, on regular issues of the coins of the United States. Looking back as we do, through a vista of more than one hundred years, it seems to be a pity that this phantom prevented the placing the bust of each President of the United States on the coins issued during his administration. This would have added an interest to the numismatic history of our country almost impossible to overestimate.

We have, however, a series which in a degree can serve to make up this lack, and which in some respects is even more interesting than would have been a series of coins of the United States bearing the busts of the presidents. The series of coins bearing the busts of the presidents would delineate those candidates who were successfully chosen to rule over this country. The political series on the other hand not only delineates these successful candidates, but also shows us the features of those who strove in vain for the highest office within the gift of the republic.

While there are hundreds of medals of Washington, some being contemporaneous, but most of them having been struck at various times and places long after his decease, I do not propose to dwell on them, because they are not political

medals. Neither did the successors of Washington, up to the time of Andrew Jackson, have political medals struck during their campaigns. While political excitement at times ran high, when party spirit was rampant, yet this mode of expressing campaign enthusiasm had not yet come into vogue. I believe there is one medal of John Quincy Adams, which is claimed to be a campaign or political medal, but I am not thoroughly convinced even in this case that it is so. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams were, however, not entirely neglected in the medallic art, for the series of Indian peace medals was inaugurated and regularly issued during their respective terms.

With the advent of Andrew Jackson in the political arena, the campaign medal was introduced and its popularity seems to have been immediate, from the fact that so many examples are preserved to us; they are mostly of the size of a half dollar and the prevailing metal appears to have been brass, although specimens in both copper and tin are occasionally met with.

I shall endeavor to trace the rise and fall of *campaign* medals rather than attempt in the limits of a paper, necessarily brief, a description of all presidential medals.

The title of "The Hero of New Orleans" frequently appears in the inscription on these medals, and almost without exception the bust of Andrew Jackson is a military one. The workmanship while crude is not altogether without merit, and from the various styles of execution it is evident quite a number of different die sinkers were engaged in their production. Far be it from me to weary you with a dry catalogue of all the various medals of which I might speak. Such a catalogue comprising a full description of the campaign medals of the United States is greatly to be desired and doubtless may at some future time be forthcoming, but now I simply seek to interest you by mentioning some of the most peculiar and fascinating of these pieces. Besides the legend "The Hero of New Orleans" we frequently meet with other legends, such as "We commemorate the glorious victories of our hero in war and peace," "The gallant and successful defender of New Orleans," and one has on its reverse the representation of an engagement, with the legend "Battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815." All students of history will recollect General Jackson's experience in financial matters and relating to this portion of his career, we find a medalet with the following inscription on its reverse, "The Union must and shall be preserved, the bank must perish." Finally there is a little medal of Jackson showing a willow tree and tomb and the legend, "Born March 15th, 1776, Died June 8th, 1845."

The successor of Andrew Jackson, Martin VanBuren, was also honored by a number of interesting pieces. In mentioning them I would state, that almost without exception the obverses contain a bust of VanBuren together with his name, and the reverses have a variety of inscriptions, some of which are as follows: A temple of liberty, with the legend "Democracy and Our Country;" an eagle holding a pair of scales with the legend "Federal Democracy, March 4th, 1841, our principals are justice and equity;" another temple of liberty with the inscription, "A uniform and sound currency, the sub-treasury;" still another, an eagle, a safe and a ship with the legend, "A firm and fearless advocate of Democracy;" still another, an eagle surmounting a safe, the door of the safe being lettered O. K., with the legend "The people's money, safe bind,

safe find;" while still another has a dog guarding a safe, with the inscription "Sub-treasury and Democracy." An interesting little medalet has on its reverse a pair of scales inscribed "Whigs and Democrats" with the latter much outweighing the former; it has the legend "Weighed in the balance and found wanting, 1840."

In the election of the fall of 1840, Martin VanBuren being the unsuccessful candidate of the democracy for re-election, William Henry Harrison, to the great joy of the Whigs, was elected president. The campaign was one of great enthusiasm on the part of the Whigs and the various salient features of the career of General Harrison were made use of to fan the popular excitement to fever heat. There are today many carefully preserved sheets of music, cherished possessions of old ladies, who are fast being called from us by the hand of time, which fifty seven years ago, when the bloom of youth mantled their cheeks, served to exploit the fame of William Henry Harrison. And there are old pianos, sadly out of tune today, whose yellow keys once responded to the touch of the fair young girls who sang Harrison campaign songs and sounded out the stirring tunes of the "Tippecanoe March."

There is always something particularly inspiring in a military candidate; his victories are told again in song and story and if by chance his early life includes any picturesque or salient points of interest they are taken up at once as a campaign cry.

The name of the Vice Presidential candidate, Tyler, was seized upon and introduced in the rhyme of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Here we have very numerous medals with the inscriptions "Honesty and Integrity will meet its Reward," "The Peoples' Choice, the Hero of Tippecanoe," accompanied by the inevitable log cabin and the even more important barrel of hard cider. This general design was played upon, with a great variety of dies, and log cabins of various styles and fashions appeared on innumerable medals and sometimes files of soldiers were introduced, but never was the barrel of hard cider forgotten in any of these delineations. Some of the inscriptions were, "Go it Tip, Come it Tyler!" and "He leaves the plow to save his country." Then there was an amusing little medal with the ordinary bust of Harrison on the obverse, but on the reverse a steamboat bearing a flag inscribed "1841" and with the legend "Steamboat VanBuren for Salt River direct, Loco Foco Line." Still another was a representation of a pair of scales, mentioned in the VanBuren medals, but in this case the Whigs outweighed the Democrats.

The pitifully short term of President Harrison in the presidential chair is known to us all, and but one month after he entered the White House his body was borne from it. The universal sorrow at his death was shown by striking several medals and the issue of a great quantity of mourning badges. John Tyler, the Vice President, who was thus suddenly and unexpectedly called to occupy a higher office, is naturally unrepresented by any campaign medals, except where his name is mentioned in conjunction with Harrison on medals relating to the latter.

Four years rolled around and the Whigs, rendered confident by their success in 1840, placed their idolized leader, Henry Clay, in the field. I think I may safely say, without exaggeration, that more medals have been struck in honor of Henry Clay, than any other *unsuccessful* candidate for the Presidential office. The rallying cry of the campaign was "Protection to American Indus-

tries," and on the various medals we find all sorts of inscriptions, showing the great affection in which Henry Clay was held by the people. On one of them is a farm with the inscription, "The birth place of Henry Clay, Slashes of Hanover"; on another a wreath with the words, "An honorable and patriotic supporter of Protection"; another with the inscription, "Henry Clay will carry the day"; and still another, a plow, raccoon, etc., with the inscription, "The same old coon, O. K."

The Vice Presidential candidate was Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and on another medal was a wreath with the words, "Clay and Frelinghuysen, Protection and Union." I can distinctly recollect, as a boy, playing with a small American flag which had stamped across it the words, "Clay and Frelinghuysen." It was the sole surviving specimen of a number which had waved from my grandfather's house at 618 Broadway, when the great campaign procession took place. Although occurring a number of years before my birth, I well recollect the description of it as given by my parents. It was a day procession, a most unusual thing for a political demonstration at that time, although of late years we have been accustomed to seeing business men's parades. This, however, must have been, in its salient features, far more entertaining than those which we lately have seen, for all sorts of trades and professions were in line and numerous floats and representations of like character gave interest to the column. I am told that the day opened beautifully clear but when the procession had passed over half its route, heavy clouds came up and the afternoon proved dismal indeed, which was regarded by some as an omen of defeat for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

But to continue my description of some of the political medals. There is one of particular interest, because it is a representative of the class of so called *lying medals*. The obverse shows a head of Clay with the inscription, "Henry Clay, elected President, A. D., 1844," reverse, a boy on horse back riding towards a mill, with the legend "The mill boy of the Slashes, inaugurated March 4th, 1845." This medal had a distinct purpose in the campaign, which was to raise the courage and give confidence to the supporters of Clay, but it, nevertheless, may at some future time cause a student of history some surprise and he will search in vain for the name of Henry Clay among the presidents of the United States.

Henry Clay was, however, defeated and James K. Polk elected. There are very few campaign medals in existence of Mr. Polk. The most interesting of them is one with a reverse showing a female figure of Commerce and an inscription, "Success will crown our efforts." Another has a bust of Polk on one side, inscribed "Young Hickory, press onward, enlarge the boundaries of freedom," and on the other a bust of Dallas inscribed, "Dallas and Victory, Equal protection to all classes."

Before we dismiss the subject of Henry Clay, I would state that although defeated for president, he still lived in the hearts of his countrymen, as in 1848 a small medal was struck, having a bust of Clay and a legend, "I would rather be right than President, H. Clay." A magnificent medal was issued by C. C. Wright in 1850 in honor of Henry Clay, being about four inches in diameter and struck in bronze. The obverse bears a speaking likeness and the reverse a long inscription reciting the various important events in his official life. The same celebrated die sinker, whose superior in this country is yet to be found,

commemorated the death of Mr. Clay, in 1852, by another equally fine, though somewhat smaller, medal. The obverse bears a splendid head, with the date of birth and death. The reverse shows a rock inscribed, "Constitution," and on the rock rests a parchment inscribed, "American System," with the legend bearing the words, "The eloquent defender of national rights and national independence." Even as late as 1860, there was issued a small medal in honor of the dedication of the monument in New Orleans, which is inscribed, "In memory of Henry Clay, April 12th, 1860, New Orleans, La."

In the campaign of 1848, the Whigs sought out as their candidate the most successful soldier and popular hero of the hour, General Zachary Taylor. His superb success in the Mexican War had been the occasion of the voting to him, by Congress, of several medals, and the celebrated die sinker, C. C. Wright, of whom I have previously spoken, also produced a splendid medal, which is of the same size as the larger Henry Clay medal. Moreover, the State of Louisiana voted to the successful General a fine medal, with the reverse bearing the state arms, a pelican feeding its young.

All these medals, although not campaign medals, constitute splendid specimens in the presidential series. As to campaign medals proper I would state that they are not quite so numerous as for some of the previous candidates. One of the most interesting ones contains the legend "I ask no favors and shrink from no responsibility," with the names of General Taylor's successful battles in the Mexican War, Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista. The obverse of several medals contains the inscription, "Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor never surrenders," and another favorite inscription is "A little more grape, Captain Bragg." The celebrated Bragg's battery of artillery distinguished itself in most of the battles in the Mexican War and this celebrated remark of General Taylor's was made to its commandant during the progress of an engagement.

Most of the other campaign medals are very similar to those I have mentioned and the inscriptions consist principally of a list of the various battles of the Mexican War and would be too tedious to enumerate here. The fatality which seemed to follow the candidates of the Whig party, if by any chance they were successful in obtaining the suffrages of the people, descended upon General Taylor and his death in July, 1850, was marked by the striking of several medals in token of the universal sorrow of the people at the death of this most excellent old man and brave soldier. One of these medals is inscribed "General Zachary Taylor, born in Orange Co., Va., November 2, 1784, entered the U. S. Army, May 3, 1808, elected President of the U. S. December, 1848, died July 9, 1850." This medal was also struck by Mr. C. C. Wright. In the campaign of 1848 the opposing candidate was Lewis Cass, his medals are few in number and most of them bear the battle cry "The constitution and the freedom of the seas," and also the inscription, "The sub-treasury and the tariff of '46," appears on some of them. General Taylor's unexpired term was completed by Vice-President Millard Fillmore, who was also the Whig candidate in 1856. He appears to have been honored by very few medals; an interesting one has his bust on the obverse, with the following inscription on the reverse, "American and Whig candidate in 1856, no North, no South, but the whole country;" on another Fillmore medal appears the inscription, "Be vigilant and watchful that internal dissensions destroy not your prosperity."

In the contest of the fall of 1856, Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the democracy defeated Mr. Fillmore. The democrats seem to have followed the example of the Whigs and selected in this campaign a soldier candidate, although as far as military abilities were concerned those of General Pierce were inconsiderable. We find one medal of this candidate bearing this inscription, "Gen. F. Pierce," reverse, an eagle and flags with the inscription, "Our country, right or wrong, united we stand, divided we fall." A smaller brass medal has on its obverse a bust with the inscription, "Gen. Franklin Pierce, the statesman and soldier," reverse, American eagle and shield, "Pierce and King, the people's choice."

In the fall of 1852, the Whigs put forward, for the last time, a presidential candidate in the person of another successful soldier, but whose success in war was not destined to be carried into politics, General Winfield Scott, a man of many admirable qualities and acknowledged abilities as a soldier, unfortunately marred by an inordinate vanity. He had received by resolution of Congress, a magnificent medal struck by the well known C. C. Wright, and he had also received from the State of Virginia, a medal cut by the same die sinker and of equal size with the medal given by the National Government, both conferred in recognition of his signal victories in the Mexican War. Both these medals are grand adornments of the presidential series, although as I have said before in the case of other candidates, they are not campaign medals.

Of the campaign medals proper of this candidate, I would mention one with the reverse bearing the legend "A gallant and successful hero, the people's choice," giving the names of engagements in the Mexican War. Another medal was simply inscribed on the reverse, "Our next president;" while still another has an American eagle and shield with the legend "Scott and Graham, Union and Constitution." A very interesting medal, although one of the most frequently met with of the series, has on its reverse a representation of an engagement and inscribed, "Scott wounded, Lundy's Lane," relating to an incident in his early life, during the war of 1812, when his name first came before the country.

We probably all recollect how when the Civil War broke out and General Scott was put at the head of the national forces, he made the remark, "This is my last campaign and it shall be my best." The old warrior, however, was too much bowed down by the infirmities of years to successfully direct the combat, which was about to overshadow the country and retired to give place to a younger and more active man. I recollect, as a boy, seeing General Scott at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, where a parlor and bed room were always reserved for him on the ground floor. At the little church of the Holy Innocents, his towering figure was for many seasons a landmark, as he always occupied a chair beside the font during the services.

In 1856 the newly born Republican party put forward its first presidential candidate, in the person of John C. Fremont. The United Democracy nominated James Buchanan and his election seems to have been assured from the first. Among the Buchanan campaign medals, is one where on the field are thirty one stars, a buck is seen in the attitude of running, and a cannon, (being a play upon the name of the presidential candidate) "and Breckinridge 1856," completes the inscription. Another campaign medal has a legend, "The Union one and indivisible, Buchanan, the crisis demands his election;" while still another has the inscription, "James Buchanan, no sectionalism."

John C. Fremont was a distinctly picturesque candidate; while well known in the West, he was scarcely known in New York City at the time of his nomination. A beautiful campaign medal of this candidate is inscribed, "The Rocky Mountains echo back Fremont the people's choice for 1856, constitutional freedom;" on another one is a representation of three surveyors engaged in measuring land, with the inscription, "Honor to whom honor is due," being an allusion to John C. Fremont's well known explorations in the far west, at that time a region veiled in much mystery and romance. Another little Fremont campaign medal has the inscription, "Colonel John C. Fremont, Jessie's choice," and on the reverse an American eagle, "Fremont and Dayton, the people's choice." The allusion on the obverse of this medal was to the wife of the General, as you will have readily imagined.

In the year 1857 the United States government abolished the old copper cent and substituted the small nickel cent. This event had a very important bearing on American Numismatics; up to that time collectors of coins and medals had indeed been very few in number and societies devoted to the study of the science were entirely unknown in this country.

It seems, however, to have occurred to a number of persons that the old copper cents were interesting, that a complete set of them would be a valuable thing to possess, and consequently many started out to collect sets of cents and half cents, as the half cent, which had been issued from time to time up to this year, had been abolished also. Many of these collectors, starting in a modest way, soon increased the field of their labors and gathered specimens of coins and medals of all countries. Naturally the interesting series of political medals attracted their attention and because of this attention on their part, a disturbing feature, and one which may lead to a great deal of confusion in the future, entered into the political series. I will endeavor to explain. A die sinker for instance had prepared a medal in honor of Fremont to sell to his Republicans patrons and also a medal of Buchanan to sell to Democrats. Some collectors, however, in their very short sighted and mistaken desire to have something rare, would persuade such a die sinker to make a new medal consisting of Fremont obverse with a reverse belonging to the Buchanan medal, and they might further ask the die sinker to take the obverse of the Fremont medal, bearing the bust of the General and strike it with the obverse of the Buchanan medal bearing Mr. Buchanan's likeness.

The result would be a hybrid, meaningless piece, tending only to confuse future historians and bring the science of numismatics into disrepute. I have been so particular to describe this matter because I consider from its initiation the interest in political medals began to wane. I can further illustrate this absurd practice in the case of the Lincoln campaign of which we are about to speak. Mr. Lincoln, as you know, was the candidate of the united Republicans, while the Democrats were split into two sections, represented by Breckinridge and Lane and Douglass and Johnson, and the candidates of the Constitutional Union party were Bell and Everett. Abraham Lincoln, a practically unknown man, had wrested the nomination from Mr. Seward, to the great disappointment of the people of the Eastern States. In the aggressive campaign which followed, however, Mr. Lincoln was honored by a multitude of medals and his early experience as a rail splitter was used with great effect in illustrations on the medals and such legends as "The rail splitter of 1830" and "Progress, 1830."

As an instance of the absurd practice of making medals consisting of an obverse and reverse, having nothing to do with each other, I will speak of one Lincoln medal. The obverse happened to be a bust of Mr. Lincoln on a plain field, without even his name. The proper reverse to this medal consists of a wreath and an inscription, "Abraham Lincoln, the right man in the right place, 1861." The maker of this medal was, however, the maker of a medal representing the Old Middle Dutch Church in Nassau Street, which had at one time been used as the post office and on whose site the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building now stands.

There is in existence a medal with the obverse the bust of Lincoln and the reverse a picture of the Middle Dutch Church, with the inscription, "Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street, N. Y." What should any one imagine who comes across this medal, but that the bust of the obverse represented some good old Dutch dominie, who officiated at that church?

But this is not the worst; the reverse of the Dutch Church medal was taken and a singularly absurd medal produced with the bust of Mr. Lincoln on one side and on the other is gravely stated he was, "Erected 1729, Finished 1731, Altered 1764 and was a riding school for the British Dragoons during the Revolutionary War."

Abraham Lincoln has had more medals struck in his honor than any other president or presidential candidate, with the exception of Washington. It may be readily explained, as he was a candidate in 1860 and again in 1864 and as it was soon after his re-election that he was assassinated. That event alone caused the issue of a number of medals, some of them of great beauty. I would especially mention the grand medal made in France, paid for by popular subscription and a copy in gold presented to Mrs. Lincoln. None of these mortuary medals are campaign medals and do not come within the limits of my paper, but as splendid representatives in the presidential series, they should at least be mentioned.

The number of materials composing medals is possibly more varied in the case of Lincoln than any other candidate, for I have specimens made from celluloid, india-rubber, wood, leather and even soap, which latter, however, I regret to say old Father Time is fast reducing to an unrecognizable mass.

While the presidential candidates, since the time of Mr. Lincoln, have had political medals struck for them in each of their campaigns, they have with each succeeding election been in smaller numbers, until at the time of the Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland campaign they were reduced to very inconsiderable numbers, as the popular fad had changed and buttons had become the rule instead of medallion representations. I cannot too strongly regret this change, and future generations will find it much harder to illustrate the progress of presidential campaigns of the present day, than they will those of half a century back.

A word as to the die sinkers of these interesting memorials of the past. The celebrated Mr. Wright, who cut the grand medals of which I have spoken, also issued many of the early pieces and his successors in business, who have carried it on almost uninterruptedly up to the present time are, Wright & Bale, Bale & Smith, F. B. Smith & Horst, and Horst & Koch, and they have been represented, I believe, in each presidential campaign. There are other names you will readily recall such as, George H. Lovett, Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia,

Henning & Eyman, Merriam of Boston, Jencks of Chicago, and Childs of Chicago.

I feel that I have not done justice to this subject, which could be enlarged upon to an unlimited extent and perhaps at the risk of taxing your patience, but if I have said enough to induce any one to take up the collection of this interesting series I should feel more than recompensed for writing this little paper.

PRE-HISTORIC EGYPT.

BY HENRY DE MORGAN.

To mention the word "pre-historic" while speaking of Egypt, a country where history antedates the Christian chronology by at least 4000 years, will appear a very strange proposition on my part, especially if we consider that the most colossal constructions ever erected in the world, the Gizeh pyramids, are now more than 55 centuries old. It does not take us very long, when we face such wonderful manifestations of human power, to realize that they cannot possibly be the production of a race yet in its infancy; on the contrary we may assume that at no time, Egypt attained such a high degree of true civilization.

Of the ages that preceded, history tells us very little; we know that two Pharaohs have inscribed their triumphal annals on the barren rocks of the Sinai mountains. Their huge funeary records stand on the edge of the Lybian Desert and from the graves erected by the high officials of their court, we know that Egypt was then a powerful, well ruled and civilized empire. But anterior to that period, history becomes a blank. All that we owe to nature is to be born, a questionable blessing indeed; what we are, the civilization that we enjoy we owe to the incessant toiling of the pastaway generations of thousands of years, each one making a new step in progress. Then, if we know that some sixty centuries ago the Nile valley was highly civilized, simple common sense will tell us that this condition has been unquestionably the result of a long succession of labor and improvements.

All through the world we notice that the first manifestation of human intelligence is recorded by the fabrication of what is known as stone implements. When you walk way out in the country, sometimes you happen to pick up a stone hatchet or arrow-heads, and it does not take you long to say that this spot was occupied by the Indians; you know that these implements were made at a time when the aboriginal tribes of this country had not yet had any trading relations with metal producing races of the old world. So these relics belong to a time when these wild tribes had no ways of obtaining metals and did not know how to manufacture them. They were, in fact, in a state of culture known as the *Stone Age*.

In Egypt the case is absolutely the same, stone implements are found of great variety of shapes and also of rare perfection. Ordinary common sense would make you draw the same conclusion, but this would have been too simple to hieroglyphic readers. Stone implements existed in Egypt, but Egyptologists attempted to explain their presence by all sorts of most curious devices. To such savants as Lepsius, Chabas and Mariette, the stone implements met with

during the excavations were invariably attributed, and even at a very late period, to the historic times; while the pre-historians such as John Lubbock, John Evans, Hainy, de Mortiblet, considered the stone implements, which had been discovered from time to time in Egypt, as witnesses of a state of infant civilization yet unknown, but the existence of which should not be denied. The mistake made by the first explorer may be excused, but it is difficult to understand how, as late as 1895, some of the most reputable Egyptologists persisted in the same erroneous opinions.

Mr. Maspéro, in his "*Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient*," Vol. I, p. 49, made in 1895 the following statement:

"Nothing or next to nothing remains to us of the primitive generation: most of the cut flint arms and implements which have been discovered at various localities, could not, up to the present time, be attributed to them with any degree of authenticity. The inhabitants of Egypt continued to employ stone for certain uses, for which other people were then using metals. They were fabricating stone arrow heads, hammers, knives, scrapers, under the Pharaohs, under the Romans, during all the mediæval times, and the mode has not entirely disappeared."

This argument is completed in a note in which Mr. Maspéro insists, "The inspection of the localities leads me to believe with Mariette, that none of the fabrications mentioned up to this date, are anterior to the historic times."

Here also comes this curious fact about Upper Egypt, of Arabs shaving with flint razors, and women wearing cut flint bracelets, a ridiculous as well as an unsupported assertion.

For Mr. F. Petrie the case is still more strange. He found at Toukh and Ballas in Upper Egypt, tombs of a very primitive character, containing flint implements, and a pottery of a very peculiar nature and shape. The mode of burial was also very characteristic, still the English Egyptologist refused to believe his own eyes, afraid that he would antagonize Mariette, Chabas, Lepsius, Ebers, Southell, Brugsch, Dawson, Virchow and Maspéro.

Mr. Flinders Petrie in his first volumn of "*History of Egypt*," published in 1895, says:

"Pre-historic man having been so far but little noticed in Egypt, there is a great field for additional research."

After admitting the existence of archaeolithic specimens, especially at Esneh, Upper Egypt, Mr. Petrie says:

"Besides the worked flint, whose position indicates its age, large quantities of flint flakes and scrapers are to be found lying about on the surface of the desert. They must not be supposed to be pre-historic in all cases, *or perhaps in any case*. Flints were used side by side with copper tools from the fourth to the twelfth dynasty (Medum and Kahun) they were still used for sickles in the eighteenth dynasty (Tell-el-amara), and large quantities of flint flakes lie mingled with Roman pottery and glass around the tower south of El Heibi. Hence the undated sites of flint flakes must be of small historical value."

Then came a long list of localities: "Helwan, Gizeh, Medinet Mahdi, Tell-el-amara, Gournah, etc.

"The finest examples of flint working are the magnificent knives, chipped with exquisite regularity in a smooth, horny flint. These are found in tombs at Abydos, but all of them have been plundered by natives and no record exists of

their age. They are perhaps a priestly survival, for funeral purposes, of the flint working of the XIIth dynasty, *lasting perhaps till the XVIIIth.*"

"Of other remains of pre-historic man, no trace has been found in Egypt. His dwellings would be upon or close to the Nile soil; and as now more than twenty feet of deposits overlie the level of that age, it is hopeless to search there for any traces of his works."

On August 15th, 1895, Mr. Jacques de Morgan, in an article published in "*La Vie Contemporaine*," under the title of "Memphis and the Nile Valley during the Historic Times," made the following remarks:

"The remains of pre-historic ages have been sought for a long time in Egypt, and flint implements have been considered as corresponding to the neolithic periods of Europe: but here, stone implements belong to every epoch. I have found some, myself, in the tombs of the IVth, XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties; some are known as belonging to the Ptolemaic period; as to those that are gathered on the ground, they are either without date or location which would indicate their antiquity. Undoubtedly, the inhabitants who arrived before the Egyptians were dwelling in the Nile Valley and were living amidst the marshes and forests, where they could meet with the necessities of life. They never ventured much out in the desert, barren and infested with dangerous animals. It is under the alluvial soil of the valleys that the pre-historic beds are to be looked for, on the sites where formerly stood villages and camping grounds, but, since the Nile by its continuous driftings of ten or possibly twelve thousand years has covered with mud the spots where the predecessors of the Egyptians lived, we would probably have to go to a depth of 20 to 30 metres to look for the traces of this civilization, a task that has become impossible. In 1895, this was still my opinion on the stone age in Egypt, having only at my disposal my predecessors' assertions, and having not yet been enabled to discriminate as to their incorrectness. I had been deceived, and had ascribed to historic ages, flint implements which I had, from time to time, found in the sepulchral fillings."

"In fact, I could hardly imagine at first that researches on the Egyptian soil, lasting nearly one century, had never been brought to bear on these questions: that a purely superficial opinion had set itself among the numerous savants, who had visited the Nile Valley and its mountains; that hardly anyone had ever attempted to elucidate the problems relating to the origin, and that, in spite of the opinions of a few specialists on the stone age existence in Egypt, an adverse one, which was not resting on any positive scientifically observed facts, had been accepted without any counter examination by the great majority of the Egyptologists."

"My mistake was certainly more to be excused than the error of most of my predecessors; for since the beginning of my short stay in Egypt, in the years 1892-93 and 1894, I was absorbed by a work having nothing to do with Egyptian origin. Afterwards, having more time and leisure to carefully explore the desert, the evidence became, to my great surprise, so apparent and so abundant that I had to modify my belief, discarding the fanciful explanations of many authors, and to admit of the existence in Egypt of a much developed neolithic civilization."

"Now that pre-historic localities are reckoned by hundreds, this question has entered into a new stage, and there is no doubt as to the date of the stone

implements. I cannot understand how this discovery was not made much sooner, as well as how the royal tombs of the first dynasties, the mounds of which are so apparent, have remained so long forgotten and without attracting attention. The ground survey must have been very superficial and the study of the texts must have blinded the visitors to the country of Pharaohs."

You can see from what I have quoted, that there was no pre-conceived idea in favor of pre-historic Egypt, on the part of the Director of the Egyptian antiquities. On the contrary he had to correct his first opinion. This was the result of a patient study of all the facts concerning previously made discoveries. Comparing these with his own finds and personal observations on the ground, he became gradually convinced by a mass of corroborated evidence that the valley of the Nile had passed through the same crude state of infant civilization, characterized by the exclusive use of stone implements, as was observed in the rest of the world.

Flint implements were found in Egypt during Mariette's lifetime, at Helouan by Dr. Reil. On June 26, 1869, Mr. Ancelin made a report to the Secretary of Public Instruction in Paris, in which he calls attention to flint implements. A little later Dr. Hamy and Francois Lenormant made similar observations on flint implements found by them near Bab-el-Molouk, in Upper Egypt. They were very primitive. Lepsius would not accept them as made by man. The fact that flint implements were found in Egypt was not generally questioned, but what was disputed was their age, this being the very point at issue. Fortunately, Mr. de Morgan discovered in the Fayoum a pre-historic station, which, by its geological position, gave a material and undisputable evidence of its age.

Before entering into the description of this interesting locality, I must give a few words of explanation. Without making any attempt at a complete description of the stone age, I must say that archaeologists have made two main divisions in that earliest epoch of human history. The first period is called "Archaeolithic": the objects are cut but never polished and found in beds belonging to the quaternary diluvium. The most celebrated localities are St. Acheul and Moulin Quignon in the Somme Valley, where Boucher de Perthes was the first to detect primitive implements from the drift as being made by human hands. Some specimens having a great analogy in shape with the St. Acheul ones have been found at various localities in Egypt. But the point is, do they belong to the same geological formation? It is the opinion of the explorer that they are quaternary, but he states that there is no conclusive material evidence. In most cases the chellean implements are found in the gravel table-land of this desert or on top of the gravel drift. Near El Kalb in Upper Egypt, Prof. A. H. Sayce has gathered some such specimens in gravel beds which have all the characteristics of being quaternary, but as no fossil bones have been found, any absolute identification is still lacking, it rests only on the similitude of types with those found on many other points of the globe.

So this point remains open to further investigation.

The second period in the stone age is what is known under the name of "Neolithic" as these objects are sometimes polished and are found in what the geologist will call our present formation. To the Neolithic period belongs Dimeh.

PRE-HISTORIC STATION OF DIMEH.

The Neolithic station of Dimeh is situated three kilometres south of the ruins of a Roman city, in a natural depression, the altitude of which is one hundred metres above the present level of the Birket-el-Karoun. During the stone age, water from the lake reached to that level and the pre-historic station was located on its shore covering a space of about eight hundred acres. The implements found there are numerous but mostly broken, as if thrown away after having been used. Diverging from the main station, always at the same level, and at a distance of from two to three kilometres are secondary stations, probably the residence of only a few families. The water of the lake has gradually receded since the pre-historic times. A similar fact can be observed at Salt Lake, which formerly occupied a much larger space, The Birket-el-Karoun is the ancient Lake Moéris, so celebrated during antiquity. If you go from the site of the pre-historic stations down towards the actual shore of the lake, you find the implements until you reach the altitude of ninety metres, then they disappear. Further down are the Roman ruins, extending to a level of only twenty or even fifteen metres above the present level of the lake's shore, while the flint implements are entirely wanting below the altitude of ninety. *This shows conclusively that the manufacture and use of these implements did not occur during the Roman period, but antedates it by a long time.* From the absence of good flint near Dimeh, and also the nature of the implements, generally found there broken, this point must be identified as a place of residence and not as a point of fabrication during the neolithic times.

EL AMRAH.

So far all the Neolithic Necropoles have been found in Upper Egypt, and none in Lower Egypt, but no doubt some will be discovered there also. I have read the fact of some strange sepultures found this winter by Mr. F. Petrie, some sixty kilometres south of Cairo. These sepultures are very likely pre-historic, but I have not received sufficient information to be positive. Those of El Amrah are particularly typical: they consist of an oval cavity dug in the alluvial gravel beds at a depth of one and a half to two metres. The body is laid on the left side, the legs bent upward, so that the knees reach the height of the sternum, the dead assuming the attitude of an embryo.

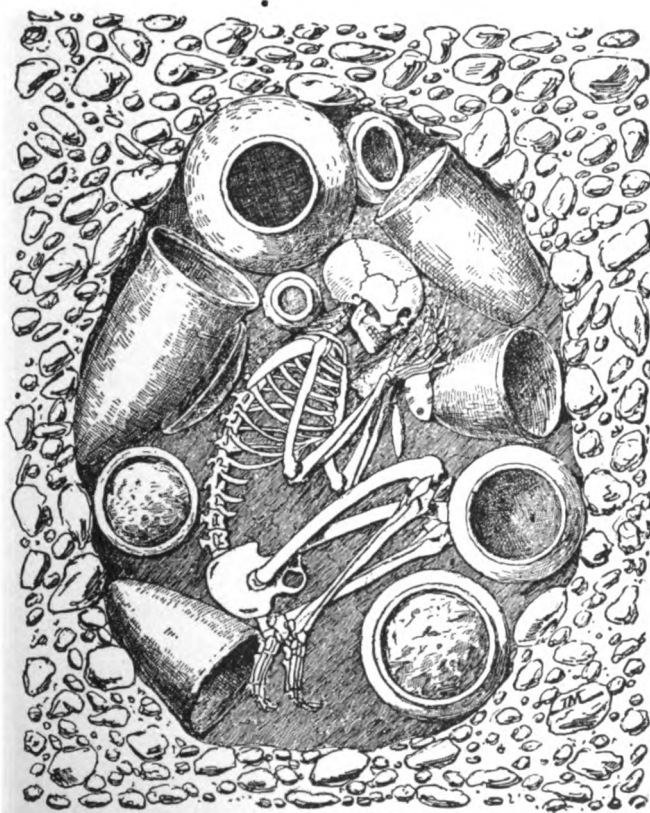
Around the body are earthen vases, vessels, large urns coarsely made, full of ashes and animal bones. Nearer, are smaller vases cut in stone or made of red clay with black border, also, but rarely, some decorated with painted red ornaments. Here also were found slate figurines representing fishes or quadrupeds, flint implements, alabaster clubs, necklaces and bracelets made of shells. Bronze (?) is seldom met with, (from Mr. Bertelot's analysis it seems to be only impure copper) and, when found, the implements are very small, such as needles, their exiguity showing the great value then attached to metal.

At Toukh, also in Upper Egypt, is another pre-historic necropolis with a complete pre-historic station. The necropolis is near the mountains, and between the residences and the cemetery the ground is covered with flint implements and debris. This locality has been much explored by Mr. F. Petrie, but he failed to see its age and nature. The sepultures explored by the

department of antiquities have all proved to be in every respect similar to those of El Amrah, that is to say Neolithic.

At Kawamil, also in Upper Egypt, was observed another class of pre-historic sepultures. Here the bodies are buried after having been cut to pieces and the bones deprived of the flesh. The remains are sometimes packed up in large clay vessels or boxes.

Numerous prehistoric stations with their necropoles, their huts and their debris have been found in a great many spots in Upper Egypt and it is impossible to go into all the details. From the inspection of the objects which I bring before you, I do not think that there will be any possible doubt as to the existence of the stone age in the Nile Valley. Flint arrow heads, it is true,



Pre-historic Sepulture.

were used by the Pharaonic Egyptians, but they differ entirely from the pre-historic ones. They are not pointed but made in the shape of very minute chisel-like blades, and cutting through instead of piercing the obstacle. Complete arrow heads of this second type set in the shaft have been found in historic tombs, while the first shapes have never been found in pre-historic tombs or stations.

The objects which are most generally found are the following: nuclei or core, found everywhere from Thebes to Cairo; hatchets, celts, only partly polished (Dimeh) in diorite and serpentine near Toukh, which are always scarce in Egypt while they abound in Europe and America; knives of various forms

and sizes, but some of them the finest examples ever made by the flint cutter. Spear and arrow heads are as perfect as anything ever produced anywhere. Flint saws are also abundant. As to the pottery, it is also very characteristic and entirely different from anything historic in Egypt.

NEGADAH.

With Negadah we have the connecting link between pre-historic and Pharaonic Egypt. Flint implements continued to be in general use and were of great perfection, but the presence in the Nile valley of a new race that brought metals and writing, besides other characteristics of an undeniably foreign origin, becomes apparent.

The tomb of Negadah, discovered last winter by Mr. J. de Morgan is the oldest royal document ever exhumed in Egypt. The discovery having a primordial importance, I feel compelled here to state the facts as they occurred, and as they are recorded by the discoverer in his official report, more particularly for this reason, that I was credited, last summer, with having supplied a New York daily with a whole bulk of information (on this subject). Had not my name been mentioned as the party who furnished the facts and the photographs published in this, indeed remarkable production, I should very likely have let it go by, like many similar fakes that appear from time to time in some of our periodicals. Here, however, the case is different. I was asked by our Chairman of the Committee on Papers and Publications to read a paper relative to my brother's last researches, and the facts having been misrepresented under my name, I desire to place myself right before this scientific body. The facts are as follows:

On June 14, and again on June 15, a Mr. —, called on me and asked me for some information concerning my brother's latest discoveries in Egypt. I told him that I had nothing special to communicate to him, but that he was welcome to use my scrap book, and also the different books published by my brother. I insisted that I did not want my name to appear, as I did not care for any such advertisement. This was agreed upon. The next day, June 16, I sailed for Europe. I did not return to this city until Monday, November 15, and a few days after I was informed that a stunning article had appeared in a leading New York newspaper on my brother's discoveries in Egypt.

The article appeared on July 4th, under this title: "Remarkable discoveries by Archaeologists in the Valley of the Nile, from photographs loaned by Henry de Morgan of this city. They were sent to him by his brother, Jacques de Morgan, who has recently found the mummy of what may have been the first King of Egypt."

The first picture was entitled "Entrance to Tomb," meaning the tomb in which was found the mummy aforesaid. To be sure, it is not much of a picture, but even to the partially practised eye it has a most un-Egyptian look. At once I recognized one of the familiar pictures collected during my brother's scientific visit to Persia. (Fig. 1.) It was published in his "*Mission Scientifique en Perse, tome IV., Recherches Archeologiques, premiere partie, E. Leroux, editeur, Paris, 1896; plate XXXI., Tombeau Achemenide de Kel-e-Daoud.*" The description of it begins as follows: "The second Achemenid tomb that I will describe is the one of the Kèl-é-Daoud (the Stele of David), situated in the



Fig. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

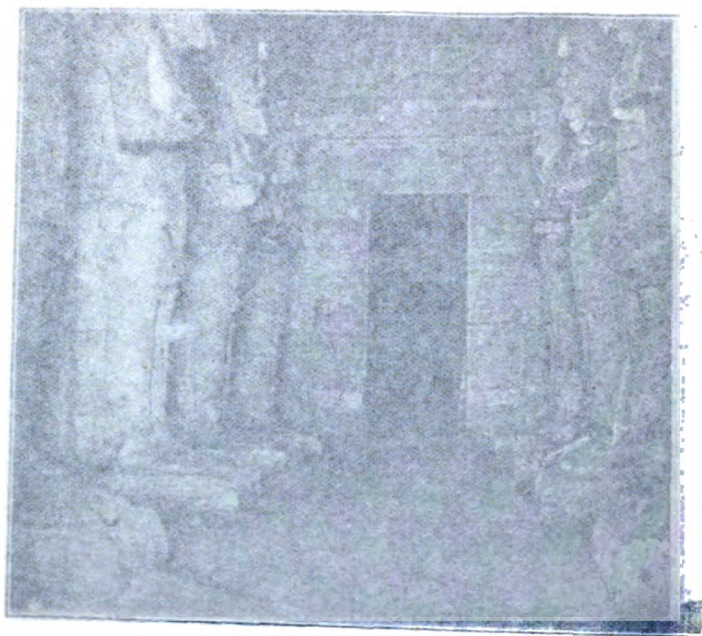
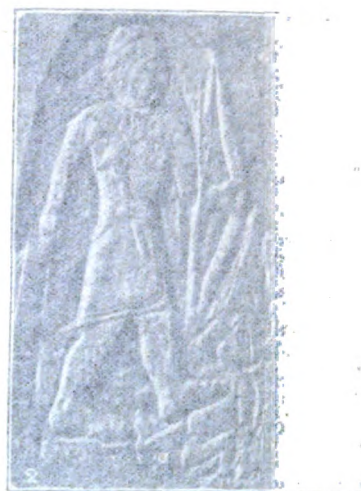


Fig. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Zoab district about three kilometres from Ser-i-poul."

So much for the first illustration.

"Large Image of Tomb on Wall," is the title of the second picture. This is taken from the same work (of Jacques de Morgan) on Persia; plate X. There it bears the title "Stele de Hourin-Cherakh Khan." (Fig. 2.) The redoubtable personage who is here depicted, armed with a bow, a dagger in his hand and an axe in his belt, has probably some more than usually exquisite form of torture in store for the individuals who lifted him bodily from his Persian home to the neighborhood of Luxor. By the way, this *stele* has on the right side an inscription in very primitive cuneiform characters. This inscription, which was read by the Rev. F. V. Scheil, is considered as being of the time of Sargon, of Agadea, of Gudea and other rulers of lower Chaldea. As the inscription mentions a repair done to the bas-relief, this monument may possibly be the oldest sculpture known in Asia. At any rate it stands as a curious monument of journalism.

This case was bad enough, but the next picture is still worse.

The "Head of Statue," represented as being found last winter at Negadah, was taken, plate and description, from J. de Morgan's work on Dachour. This is the head of the statue of King Horus (Ra-fou-ab), one of the marvels of the Gizeh museum, and is considered as a match to the famous Cheik-el-Beled. (Fig. 3.) At the time of its discovery, this celebrated statue was reproduced here and abroad in numerous publications.

The last picture is called "Interior of Tomb Where the Mummy Was Found." I may state, by the way, that no mummy was found, the body having been cremated; a detail, of course, unknown to the fertile mind of the writer. This illustration is the rock cut temple of Rameses II. (Sesostris, 1333 B.C.) a discrepancy of style of thousands of years, at Abou-Simbel, a short distance below Whadi Halfa. "No one should omit to enjoy the mysterious effect of the interior view of this temple with its eight Osirii statues, as seen by the light of torches."—says the tourist's Gospel: Beadecker. We will be treated with torches in due time. (Fig. 4.)

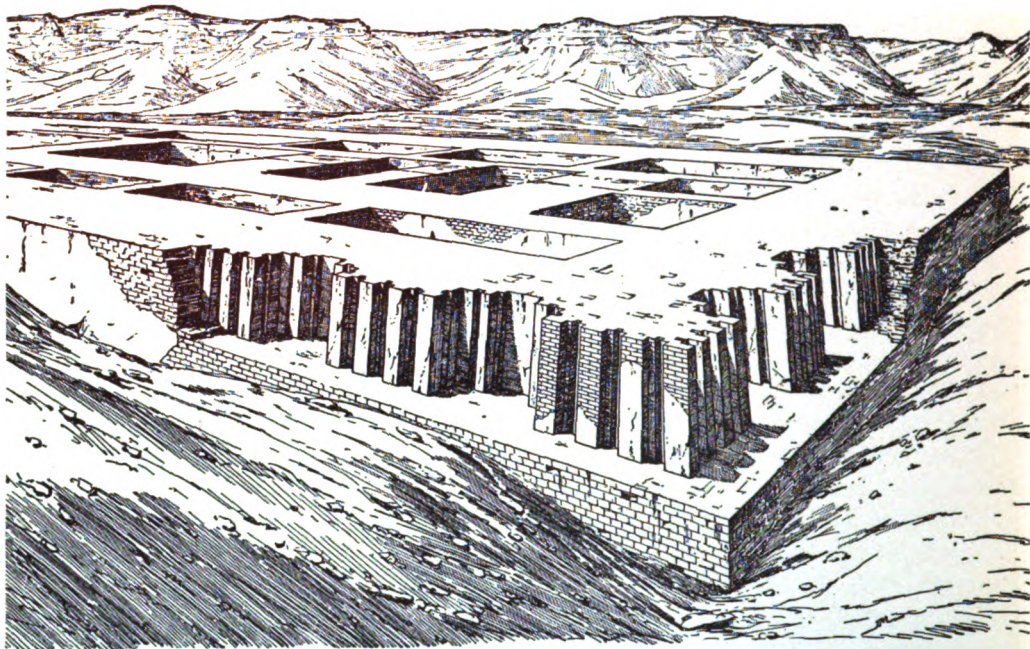
Now, if we come down to the text, it does not take long to realize that this part is pure fiction. No report of the Negadah excavations had been published, aside from the short note in The New York Sun of April 4, so the writer of the fictitious production of July 4th had to draw upon his imagination, trusting to public indifference that his scientific fraud would remain unchallenged. In this interesting production he was much helped by a liberal and indiscriminate use of my scrapbook and of my brother's publications, which I had lent him before my departure for Europe.

The true report of the Negadah finds is now published for the first time by Messrs. J. de Morgan, Prof. A. Wiedemann, and M. Jequier. The drawings were taken upon the spot. These gentlemen collaborated in the work, and were witnesses of the excavations. In point of fact the whole interest of the Negadah discovery centres upon this, that it presents a perfect example of a very ancient and until then unknown method of burial in Egypt, namely, cremation in a monumental grave.

The royal tomb of Negadah was a *grave of cremation*. In this sole word, cremation, is an absolute and flat contradiction of the whole sensational publication.

As a matter of information, comparing the "Entrance to Tomb," as published in the article, and Mr. J. de Morgan's official drawings of the sepulture, no argument is needed.

The plan and general disposition resemble nothing else yet exhumed in Egypt. For a point of comparison we shall have to go to Babylonia and Chaldea, where we see similar types of construction.



Entrance to Royal Tomb of Negadah.

Now let us review some of the text. In the newspaper the discovery is described as follows:

"Great finds made by a French explorer in the Nile Valley. Jacques de Morgan discovers a remarkable tomb whose contents are of great importance. Mr. Jacques de Morgan, the Director-General of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government, has just forwarded to his brother, Mr. Henry de Morgan of this city, particulars of his latest finds in the ancient Nile Valley. The letters tell of one of the greatest Egyptian discoveries that has ever been made. They describe the finding of the tomb and mummified body of Egypt's probable first King, who is supposed to have reigned 4800 B. C., or almost 7,000 years ago. According to archaeologists, the importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated."

I do not intend to correct all the erroneous statements contained in the fraudulent article, but I will give a few points to show how the fake was concocted. The latest news I had of the Negadah find was that published by *The Sun* of April 4, 1897. Any other attributed to me is a deliberate falsehood. The tomb being a "tomb of cremation," apart from numerous archaic objects, only a few burnt bones of the body were left; there was no mummy.

Mr Jacques de Morgan is praised as "one of the greatest Egyptian explorers," and the writer goes on to say: "He it was who, two years ago, traced

the hidden passages of the famous pyramids of Dachour, and after a number of explorers had failed, entered the underground vault and brought forth from the secret chambers, the mummies of King Amenemhat III., King Amenemhat IV., and Princess Naub-Hatep, three of Egypt's most famous rulers."

The mummy of King Amenemhat III. was never found. His pyramid, the south brick pyramid of Dachour, had been ransacked by spoliators during antiquity. As to the site of Amenemhat IV's pyramid, it has never been discovered. All this, however, is a mistake on the part of the ingenious writer, but no deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

Following the description, we read:

"During the greater part of the last year he (Mr. J. de Morgan) paid special attention to the study of pre-historic man in the Nile Valley, and in that portion of the valley formed by the bend of the Nile, between Thebes and Abydos, he unearthed many of the oldest records pertaining to early Egyptian history that have yet been found. From these records it became apparent that at one time in the extremely remote past Abydos was the capital of Egypt and the city that contained the tomb of Osiris, the oldest tomb of which tradition speaks. Some time previous to Mr. de Morgan's last visit to this pre-historic city, M. Amèlineau had found what appeared to be the remains of the royal sepulture, but the inscription was of such an ancient character that Egyptologists were unable to decipher it. Mariette, the Egyptian scholar, had also found what was supposed to have been a list of kings, and which has since been named the "Table of Abydos."

This is taken substantially, if not entirely, from The Sun of April 4, where we read:

"Their attention was especially devoted to the study of pre-historic man's remains in the Nile Valley. * * * In the territory formed by the bend of the Nile, between Thebes and Abydos, have been exhumed lately, the oldest records known about Egypt. During the ancient empire, before Thebes had established her supremacy, Abydos seems to have been the real capital of Egypt. This city has obtained a world-wide fame among scholars through the two lists of kings, known as the 'Table of Abydos,' discovered there by Bankes and Mariette. It is in Abydos that the oldest tradition places the tomb of Osiris. * * * It was in this neighborhood, that were found last winter by M. Amèlineau, some royal sepultures of such an archaic character that they are a puzzle to most Egyptologists."

Let us continue the newspaper's version of the Negadah discoveries. Under the title, "Extraordinary Mound," the writer says: "Continuing his soundings and study of the ground, Mr. de Morgan slowly made his way along the Valley of the Nile until he reached a point near Negadah, where an extraordinary mound attracted his attention. So out of the usual nature of the ground was it that he determined upon an investigation. Soundings were made at all points in the vicinity, but without decisive results; excavations were then resorted to. These were begun at the base of the north side of the mound, and revealed the existence of a huge quadrangular shaped tomb. As soon as this discovery was made, a camp was established and work commenced in earnest. Numerous attempts were made to pierce the solid sides of the tomb, which from the nature of the surroundings, the explorers believed to be intact. Finally, on

one side an opening was made, which was gradually enlarged to the size of a large doorway. De Morgan, followed by Prof. Wiedemann and the rest of the party, then entered. It was dark, and emitted the foul odors of centuries of sealed-up air. Long, gloomy passageways descended down into subterranean depths. Galleries extended at various angles, and on the floors were accumulated crumbly of thousands of years of decay. The dim light which penetrated through the doorway revealed weird characters cut upon the walls, and in the distance could be seen the faint out-lines of a standing colossus. Strange and awful was the silence of this ancient tomb, broken only by the footfalls of the explorers and their whispered instructions to those following. Slowly they passed through the rows of wonderfully carved columns down the hollow passageway to the caverns below. From top to bottom the walls were covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and cut deeply into the surface were outlined the figures of men and animals that had lived and died 5,000 years before the Saviour walked the earth. Strange characters of warriors, different from anything seen in other tombs, stood out in bas-relief, and the images of children kneeling, kneeling as if in fear, appeared here and there on the sides of the passageways."

"Taking the main aisle, they followed it by torchlight, and found that it led into a series of rooms, each containing many objects. In the centre of each were placed sarcophagi containing the mummified remains of the dead, and around them were scattered many objects of the utmost antiquity. There were a number of pieces of what had once been furniture, in several different designs, and here and there fragments of bronze statues lay in the dust."

"In almost every one of the rooms, a quantity of broken vases was found. These bore evidences of having been made of alabaster, or some similar stone, and were of the most peculiar and wonderful designs. In some cases two of them would be connected together at the centre, as if the vessel was intended to be carried by two persons at the same time. Still other vessels were found cut out of the hardest materials, such as rock crystal and quartz. How these remarkable people managed to cut such hard substances, or the methods and tools they had for doing it is a mystery. There were a number of implements found in several of the rooms, but they were all of flint. It is nevertheless evident that they must have possessed some other instrument, harder even than flint, to have been able to make such carvings. Several vessels made from a substance resembling obsidian were also found."

All this is mostly borrowed from Mr. J. de Morgan's first volume on pre-historic Egypt (the only one then published), with modifications suited to this archaeologist's fancy. It is under the title "Extraordinary Mound" that he gives full swing to his inventive genius. When I say inventive, the expression is not strictly correct. The impressive scene of the discoverer sounding the ground and at last striking the entrance to the tomb, is to a great extent adapted from the Dachour treasure discoveries, as reported at the time in *The New York Sun* and the *New York Times*, *Harper's*, &c., with a reminiscence of Messrs. Maspero's and Grobeau's descriptions of the celebrated finds of royal mummies at Deir-el-Bahari.

The dramatic entrance of the exploring party, including Prof. A. Wiedemann of Bonn, into the recesses of this tomb "that was dark and emitted a foul

odor of centuries of sealed-up air," is but a romance. The excavations were done in the open air, amidst the sand and dust, and under a burning sun. As to the "characters cut out on the walls," there were none. There was no "colossus" either, so the inventive scribe had to borrow from the Gizeh museum the wooden statue of King Ra-fou-ab, exhumed at Dachour in 1894, in order to make a central piece to his *mise en scene*. When he speaks of columns, no doubt he had in mind those that he intended to publish in the newspaper. The "caverns below with the hieroglyphic inscriptions" are taken from Upper Egypt. As to the "strange characters of warriors, different from anything seen in other tombs," this archaeologist had to go to Persia.



Room B of the Royal Tomb of Negadah.

But the writer's imagination does not stop there. With the illumination of torchlight he takes the confiding reader within twenty-one rooms, each containing many objects, which his ingenuity does not go so far as to describe, but still in his fertile mind there is such an abundance of mummies that each room is provided with one, always with many undetermined objects of utmost antiquity, even fragments of "bronze statues." That Mr. J. de Morgan speaks only of a brass nail and few brass thread fragments is immaterial to this archaeologist.

"He continues, under the title of "The Central Room," in this way: "From one room to another the explorers went until they discovered a central room. In the centre, upon a pedestal of solid rock, rested a single huge sarcophagus. Around it, crudely carved in ivory, were the forms of fishes and dogs in strange and grotesque shapes. Near the feet were the remains of what appeared to have been a mammoth lion, made of countless pieces of ivory mysteriously put together. The sides of the room were covered with inscriptions of a period so remote that interpretation is impossible. At the head of the great sarcophagus and facing it was a life-size statue of a man carved in wood."

"The explorers then opened the sarcophagus and exposed to view the inner mummy case, which was covered with hieroglyphics. So important was this discovery that no attempt was made to open the mummy case for fear the body, coming in contact with the air after being sealed up for so many centuries, would at once crumble into dust. The sarcophagus was again closed and sealed, after which it was prepared for removal to the museum of Gizeh, where the body will be carefully unwrapped."

The "central room" is the true gem of this fiction. All that is reported as being found there is pure invention, sarcophagus, mummies, &c. As to the "mammoth lion, made of countless pieces of ivory, mysteriously put together,"

in reality it is a gentle, archaic, unpretentious lion of two inches, as shown here in its natural size.



Possibly after wandering so long in the wonderland of this fantastic archaeology, the young man's eyes played the wizard to him and magnified into mammoth size these unincumbering statuettes. This is an effect of mirage which Daudet described so well in his "Tartarin of Tarascon."

As to the "life-size statue of a man carved in wood," it is the well-known King Ra-fou-ab, as stated before.

I think it is useless to any longer abuse your time and forbearance. I leave on the table the various documents which have been submitted for the inspection of any person desirous of more details.

As I have stated before, stone implements found in Egypt have been, for a long time, attributed to historic ages. In order to prove the absurdity of such an assertion it is only sufficient to look into the condition of art and civilization during the early Pharaonic eras.

A glance at the following objects is sufficient:

- 1st. Statues of Ra-Hotep and his wife Nefert, III Dynasty, found at Meidoum by Mariette.
- 2nd. Mural painting from same finds.
- 3rd. Bas-relief from the tomb of Mera at Sakkarah, VIth Dynasty, showing the working of precious metals.
- 4th. Vases cut in lapis lazuli, alabaster, carnelian and obsidian from the Dachour treasures, XII dynasty.
- 5th. Dagger of Princess Ita, from Dachour. Bronze blade with gold handle, set with gems, a marvelous work, XIIth Dynasty.
- 6th. Breast-plate or "pectoral" in gold, inlaid with gems, Ousertesen II, XIIth Dynasty, from Dachour's treasures.
- 7th. Breast-plate or "pectoral" of Amenemhat III.

From this you will conclude with me, I believe, that pre-historic and Pharaonic Egypt are two absolutely distinct periods, with two distinct arts.

HISTORY OF THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL.

ISSUED BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

1897.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, held at its rooms in the Academy of Medicine Building on January 11th, 1897, the President of the Society suggested that the organization strike a medal to commemorate the completion of the Grant Mausoleum on Riverside Drive, New York city, which was expected to receive the remains of the illustrious dead in the following April. The President's suggestion meeting with the general approval of those present, on motion of Mr. Belden the chair appointed a preliminary committee, consisting of Messrs. Belden, Kunz, and Barhydt, to investigate the desirability and practicability of having such a medal struck, and report the result of their inquiries at the regular meeting of the Society to be held at its rooms on January 18th, 1897. At this meeting the committee named reported favorably upon the proposition, with much enthusiasm, and upon motion a committee of seven, of which the president of the Society was to be chairman, was appointed with full power to make all arrangements.

The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:— Andrew C. Zabriskie, P. Hackley Barhydt, Bauman L. Belden, George F. Kunz, Charles Pryer, J. Sanford Saltus, Herbert Valentine. This committee was afterwards increased to ten, by the addition of the following gentlemen:—Henry Russell Drowne, Edward Groh and J. Kennedy Tod.

The committee organized immediately by making President Zabriskie, chairman, George F. Kunz, secretary, and started upon its labors.

It was resolved that the chair appoint several sub-committees, which he accordingly did as follows:—

Committee on Design for Medal:—P. Hackley Barhydt, George F. Kunz, Bauman L. Belden.

Committee on Finance:—Herbert Valentine, Charles Pryer.

Press Committee:—George F. Kunz, Herbert Valentine.

Committee on Relations to Grant Monument Committee:— Andrew C. Zabriskie, J. Sanford Saltus.

Committee on Portrait:—George F. Kunz, P. Hackley Barhydt.

After some discussion it was decided that the medal should be two and one-half inches in diameter. On reverse should appear view of monument and around it "Dedicated April 27th, 1897" and on obverse, bust of General Grant and below it the seal of the Society. Inscription "General U. S. Grant," and separating head from seal, four stars (the symbol of rank). Medals struck

in silver to be limited to members of Society and distinguished persons for presentation.

The first meeting of the general committee was held at the residence of President Zabriskie, 716 Fifth Avenue, on February 10th, for the purpose of selecting a design from those offered by the sub-committee. A number were presented, several having considerable merit, but after some discussion the design of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. was selected. It was further decided that the portrait of General Grant which had appeared in the *Century Magazine* of December, 1884, and which the General himself had stated to be a correct representation of him in his prime, be adopted.

It was also decided at this meeting to give a vote of thanks to all who had offered designs, whether accepted or not, and ask them if they were willing to contribute said designs to be placed in a volume to remain in the archives of the Society, with all other matters relating to the Grant Monument medal.

Messrs. Valentine and Pryer, of the finance committee, reported that they had formulated a circular and sent it to all the members describing the medal and the conditions upon which it could be obtained by all belonging to the Society, and in response to this communication twenty nine (29) silver and sixty-three (63) bronze medals had been subscribed for. Messrs. Tiffany & Company also agreed to offer the bronze medals for sale, the society having put no restrictions against their being purchased by the public.

The next meeting of the committee was held on March 25th, 1887, at the Society's room, when a letter from the secretary of the Grant Monument Committee was read, announcing that the said committee had accepted the Society's medal as the official medal of the Municipal Grant Monument Committee.

At this meeting of the medal committee it was decided that a medal in gold be presented to General Horace Porter, that the large hall of the Academy of Medicine be engaged for the evening of April 23rd, 1897, and that the presentation should be made with due ceremonies, including a reception and collation.

It was also decided to print a circular to be sent to the press announcing the issuing of the medal and describing the same.

At a meeting held on March 31st, 1897, at the rooms of the Society, a letter was read from General Horace Porter stating he should feel greatly honored in accepting the only gold Grant Monument medal from the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. At this meeting a sub-committee consisting of President Zabriskie and Vice-President Drowne was appointed to procure cards of invitation for the presentation ceremonies; a reception committee was also appointed as follows: Andrew C. Zabriskie, Samuel P. Avery, P. Hackley Barhydt, Bauman L. Belden, Alfred J. Bloor, Henry Russell Drowne, Smith Ely, James A. Garland, John N. Golding, John A. C. Gray, Edward Groh, George F. Kunz, Woodbury G. Langdon, Gordon Norrie, Daniel Parish, Jr., Charles Pryer, J. Sanford Saltus, Augustus St. Gaudens, W. Rhinelander Stewart, J. Kennedy Tod, Calvin Tomkins, Herbert Valentine, William R. Weeks, James H. Whitehouse and James B. Wilson.

Between this date and the ceremonies of the presentation three meetings were held at which much detail work was done and two sub-committees appointed; one on refreshments, consisting of Messrs. Barhydt and Saltus, and the other to arrange the exhibition of Grant medals, and composed of Messrs.

Groh, Drowne and Belden. At these meetings it was also decided to present silver medals to the following distinguished persons at home and abroad:—

The President of the United States.
 The Mayor of the City of New York.
 Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant.
 Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India.
 His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.
 His Imperial Majesty, Nicolas II, Czar of Russia.
 His Imperial Majesty, William II, Emperor of Germany.
 His Imperial Majesty, The Emperor of Japan.
 M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic.
 The Viceroy of China, Li-Hung Chang.
 His Majesty, Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.
 His Imperial Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.
 His Majesty, Umberto I, King of Italy.
 Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands.
 His Most Catholic Majesty, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain.
 His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China.
 These medals were presented in the name of the Society.

At the last meeting held on Monday evening, April 19th, it was decided to have the following inscription engraved upon the rim of the gold medal to be presented to General Porter, "Presented to General Horace Porter by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, April 23rd, 1897," and it was further decided that a number be attached to each silver medal disposed of by the Society.

Medals in bronze were presented to Foreign and American numismatic societies, and Messrs. Saltus, Drowne and Kunz were appointed to take charge of the matter. The sub-committees on refreshments, badges, invitations and programme, reported that all things would be in readiness at the appointed time.

On Friday evening, April 23rd, 1897, the presentation ceremonies took place. The society, through its reception committee, received its guests in the large hall of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The Chair was taken at half past nine o'clock by President Zabriskie who spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, I bid you all welcome.

While walking downtown on the bright and beautiful mornings of the past week, I have watched with feelings akin to sadness the demolition of that old landmark, the Goelet mansion, on the northeast corner of 19th Street and Broadway. Years ago it was a source of delight to me, a little child, when taken out for a walk, to stop and peer through the iron railings, at the cow, the peacock, and the golden pheasants and if perchance the peacock should spread his tail, my cup of joy would be full.

I mention this simply as an instance why, in such a city as ours, where changes occur with such frequency, the utility of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society should be apparent. Its duty is to collect and preserve

the relics of the past and to mark important current events by the issue of medallic memorials. Following this course the Grant Monument Medal has been prepared.

The old adage "Well begun is half done" may be true in most cases, but its truthfulness cannot be maintained when the matter of erecting monuments in the United States is concerned. The Washington monument at our National Capital, standing unfinished for years, caused the remark that Washington while first in war and first in peace, was the last to get a monument.

Had it not been for the efforts of one man, we might today in New York also possess an unfinished monument. To that man, therefore, it seemed fitting that this Society should present the *gold* medal. General Porter, to you, who took up an enterprise which, while it may have been well begun was certainly not half done, and carried it to a successful conclusion, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society takes pleasure in presenting this medal.

General Porter replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Your presiding officer told me a moment ago, in the adjoining room, that the hall was full; I said "Do you think it will remain so after we have begun to speak?" He said "There will be refreshments afterwards"; this encouraged me. My only regret to-night is that my good friend Bishop Potter is not able to be here. I was told he was detained by a confirmation. I had a fellow feeling with him—in the United States Senate I was detained by a confirmation. It was intended that my confirmation should last only four years; virtually, the confirmation of the Bishop will undoubtedly last through eternity.

Now, Mr. President, I first want to express my deep sense of appreciation and my profoundest gratitude for the kindness which prompted this gift you have just handed me. I am also appreciative of the kindly sentiments which prompted it as well as those which you have expressed. It is said that gratitude is a debt left to the debtor to pay in what coin he pleases. Alas! I cannot coin any phrases of sufficient value to thank you for this gift to-night.

The study of numismatics has interested people more and more, and I think we never realized its importance more than when we go to that great repository, the British Museum, and see the collection they have amassed and the fabulous sums they have paid for old coins. The preservation of the coins of nations has furnished at times a true history of those countries. Not only have we awakened to the importance of this study in this country, but we find that not only have civilized people taken an interest in it, but even the uncivilized. I remember seeing the medal General Jackson presented to the famous Red Jacket, the Chief of the Six Indian Nations, that afterwards came into the possession of General Parker, who served with General Grant. I do not think there was anything which was presented to him which he valued more than that medal which came down to him from Red Jacket.

There was a great discussion arose at the time of General Grant's death, as to where his body should rest. Many were in favor of taking it to Washington. If it had been taken there you would probably not have a separate monument to depict upon your medal, for the project was to deposit the remains in a crypt, in the Capitol, and to start a sort of Westminster Abbey there. Well, that would not have been distinctive for him or any one who followed

him; because when a man of any circumstance died, the question would come up as to how the selection was to be made and where he was to go in this Westminster Abbey of ours; as things go by selection over there, it might have been after the manner of some of the sculpture that disfigures the National Capitol.

There were many arguments why the remains should not go to Washington. The family had expressed a wish, they living here, that it be in New York, so that they could visit it and place fresh flowers upon it, and it happened that no President had been buried in the National Capital—all having been buried in their respective states. Then there is a very touching history connected with his location here. In the last days of General Grant's agonizing illness his voice had left him entirely, and he could only communicate his wishes to those about him by pencil. There he lay, he who led the legions of American manhood; he could not slake his fevered thirst, and the hand that grasped the conquered swords of thousands could not return the grasp of a hand's friendly pressure. There lay the form, which in the New World had conquered, that stood with head covered and feet sandled in the presence of kings, princes and potentates.

Under these circumstances, he wrote on the tablet, first "Galena", the place of his birth; and then "Chicago"; and then he wrote "West Point", but this he erased, fearing that Mrs. Grant could not be laid to rest beside him as he had expressed it as his wish in his last will and testament; and then he wrote "New York", saying, as the people had been very kind to him he would like to rest there; and then he was seized with a paroxysm of pain and conversation by means of the tablet was cut off. And so it seems that his last wish was to be in New York. The choice of that site which the monument now occupies, is an ideal one. It will stand nearly three hundred feet above the river; it will be reflected in the noble waters of the Hudson; it can be seen from the decks of vessels entering the harbor in the North River; it can be viewed from thirty miles up the river. So now we have a tomb, not only a monument, but a monumental tomb, that has been pictured in an enduring form on this medal which has been struck by your most efficient Society. It was most fortunate, sir, that this Society was organized. Individuals do not strike medals—they are struck by governments and societies—and you want organization for such purposes. We can do nothing without organization and it is thus that the means and brains are brought together; only in such cases will you be able to add to the medallie history of this country.

I can only again express my deep sense of appreciation for your having placed as a gift in my hands a copy of this medal. It has been for you, for the first time, to place this souvenir of the tomb of the great General, in which he rests, in an enduring form. I can only thank you tonight and say good-bye as I will have to say to you again; so good-bye.

Chairman Zabriskie:—On that commanding plateau where the Grant Monument now rears itself, there are in process of construction three institutions which it occurs to me write in quite a striking manner the cardinal virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity. It had been my desire tonight to have the head of each of those institutions with us and as it were extend the hand of neighborly fellowship on the occasion of the presentation of this medal. I regret, however,

to say that this afternoon I received a letter from Bishop Potter, who would have represented the Cathedral, stating that he could not attend.

The other institution, St. Lukes Hospital, which clearly represents charity in the noblest way, is, however, represented here tonight by its president. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. George Macculloch Miller.

Mr. Miller:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I arrived tonight, finding I came in between Bishop Potter and President Low, on the list of speakers, I could see no reason why I should be chosen to be put in between those two gentlemen unless as a sort of a missing link between the doctrine of divinity and the doctrine of law—filling the chasm of religion and science. However, the Bishop is not here—he is more missing than myself. I relied upon the Bishop to give me some inspiration and to give me some faith, that there might be some little things unsaid when he finished that I might pick up afterwards.

It seems to me that what I will have to say relates more to our friend who is going away. I fear the effect upon him of the series of entertainments he is being put through, night after night. What I fear in the case of our friend is that the French people, hearing one of his post prandial speeches—American speeches done in French—will never allow him to come back to us. I rather expect to find upon the General's return that he will be exhausted physically and absolutely stranded pecuniarily. I will then come to his relief, or my successor in office. And now, General, I promise you will be well cared for when you return. I think I shall promise you a private room, for they are talking of utilizing certain rooms at St. Luke's to take care of foreign ambassadors.

During the short period I shall last, I shall take great pleasure in thinking you are going ahead with a freer hand than if you had not this asylum of refuge to enter upon your return. I supposed the Bishop, out of his experience as a confessor, would have said some word of caution to you about the pit-falls of gay Parsian life.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is something more that St. Luke's stands for—it is the product of love of man for man. It stands now, sustained by that very thing, and it is, perhaps, an embodiment of the love that first arose, and which has gone on until you see it in the results of the charitable institutions with which New York is abundantly graced.

My friend, it seems to me, has much of that exquisite love. He showed it in his love of his country in going to the front, and staying there to the end; he has shown it here in New York, only that was for the good of mankind here; and, saying it reverently, he has shown it in exquisite illustration in his devotion and love to his great Chieftain and Commander.

Speaking for the Society that we represent here tonight, it seems to me it has done a charming and lovely thing in presenting this medal to General Porter. It seems as though the Society had obtained a medal, and that we, in this man who here in New York stands for the closest representative of General Grant, in entrusting it to him, have found out a more proper and fitting recipient and guardian for it than anyone else upon whom it could be bestowed.

I think the feeling that has been shown in this bestowal tonight is a beautiful illustration of how some men develop sympathy in a pursuit of this kind.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was engaged in searching the past, the remote past, by means of languages recorded in metal. The oldest records we have are those engraved in metals. The most enduring things have crumbled away, but we have found their records to exist in metals and coins.

Yet, notwithstanding this pre-occupation with the remote past, this Society comes to the very forefront of to-day, and recognizes the great event this monument commemorates, and its bearing in relation to the future. Then, there is another thing which relates itself to all these. We have on that hill, on the northern point of which stands the monument, the Cathedral, Academy of Design, then the Hospital, then Columbia College, then the Teachers College and then Barnard College, and then to show it from the outside world, stands this monument to General Grant, something which it seems to me, nothing can go by without becoming nobler. Think what it will be! The North River on the West, the Morningside bluffs and cliffs on the East, the Cathedral, Parkway and Academy of Design on the South, and the Drive-way on the West, and then around and about the vicinity is filling up with institutions of learning, and so forth. Think what a place of delight it will be to the whole world!

Now, come to our distinguished guest again, because the only thing wanting to the success in New York in any enterprise which would lead to a special attainment has been civic pride. We have lacked it all along and it has been wanting and lacking until there came a time that the fortunes of the Grant Monument were destined to bring it to a test; when, by Gen. Porter's ingenious industry, in six short weeks the whole amount was raised that was required to build it; the result of that was the awakening of the public mind to civic pride, and it is that which I trust will carry it forward forever.

And so with these words, expressed on behalf of St. Luke's, expressed if I may venture to take the liberty, on behalf of the trustees of the Cathedral, I say on behalf of these institutions, if I am allowed to speak for both, to you, General Porter, the American representative to France, God speed you and God bless you.

Chairman Zabriskie: If the Cathedral represented Faith, and St. Luke's Hospital, Charity, the remaining cardinal virtue, Hope, is represented by Columbia College. A few weeks ago, I would have scarcely suggested the word Hope to the trustees of the College, while they were involved in their discussion of the strike on their building, but I trust I may say to-night that it does suggest Hope, from the fact that young men are there trained in hope—alas, sometimes never to be fulfilled! To represent that cardinal virtue, I have the pleasure of introducing President Low.

Mr. Low:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“Hope springs eternal in the human breast.
Man never is, but always to be, blest.”

If that was my feeling during this strike to which reference has been made, I suppose it is your feeling when you look forward this evening to that feast of good things of which General Porter advised you earlier in the evening. I like to think that Mr. Miller might have been justified, on the hospital side, in his intent at least, in picturing General Porter as a subject for the care of St. Luke's

Hospital when he returned from the gay capital of France; but I trust our ambassador will bear the labors of his office and return in better condition. And yet there is a fear that neither St. Luke's nor Columbia will stand him in his hour of need, that is when he is crossing the ocean. Upon one occasion in crossing the ocean he parted with everything he had; everything except the immortality of his soul, the care of which, of course, belongs to the absent Bishop, rather than the hospital or college.

I have always been glad that this Society has honored itself and voiced so direct a sentiment of our city in presenting this Grant Monument Medal to General Porter. I think this achievement in filling out within a few weeks the subscriptions for that monument, which had for one reason or another dragged along, was a splendid illustration of our civic spirit and civic pride. The City of New York was demonstrated to be by that achievement a good deal like the Army of the Potomac—it was always a grand army, but it needed a right leader before it crowned its achievements at Appomattox. And it is just so, I am sure, in regard to our city. Men say that it is a city that is too big, that it has no homogeneity, and all the rest of it. I do not believe there is a city in the land with more public spirit when it is aroused. It requires great occasions and great men to arouse it, but when General Porter undertook to gather in these subscriptions, for the moment then it awakened; the cause and demand met, and the city arose. I think that it is encouraging to us all, because sometimes it seems to me that the city is hard to move. I think that we shall have learned one thing from our friend who is going to France, namely; the people are all right, and it only needs the leader and the occasion to bring them to the front.

I have had the good fortune to know General Porter pretty well now for a number of years. I also had the good fortune to meet General Grant once or twice in an interesting way. Perhaps, because I did meet both the men, I have often been interested in explaining to myself the great friendship that existed between these two men, to which Mr. Miller has referred—a friendship to which General Porter has been so loyal, a friendship which General Grant delighted to recognize as long as he lived. It is not hard to find the reason. We have seen the efficiency of General Porter displayed in this city on more occasions than one, and each year has added much to the great qualities of the great commander who must be leaned upon in times of war. I think back of that they must have been drawn together by their humor. General Grant had the reputation of being so silent, and when he went around the world, it surprised me what he said. First it surprised everyone to think he spoke at all, as everyone had thought he was a man of peace. Then after that wonder passed, then men noticed that he spoke with wonderful wisdom and so they followed him around the world, not only with a pride that follows a man who was our President, but with quite a new pride.

When he spoke in his autobiography, it was a surprise to find the lucidity of his style, but it was a greater surprise to note the evidences of his keen humor. I had never realized until then that that feature of his character was so marked. You who have never looked at his autobiography, pick it up and you will see that it is filled with the keenest touches of humor. I remember one of his stories about General Bragg, showing how, even in the illustration of great ideas, he used this weapon. He was speaking of General Bragg's defeat at Chattanooga, and he said he thought one cause was because Bragg was very

quarrelsome. And he relates this story about General Bragg: I have heard in the old army an anecdote very characteristic of Bragg. On one occasion, when stationed at a post consisting of several companies which were commanded by a field officer, he was himself commanding one of the companies, and at the same time acting as post quarter-master and commissary. He was a first lieutenant and his captain was detached on other duty, which made him commander of the company *pro tem*. As commander of the company, he made a requisition upon the quarter-master (himself) for something he wanted. As quarter-master he declined to fill the requisition he had made and endorsed on the back of it his reasons for so doing; as company commander he replied to these objections, urging that his requisition called for nothing but what he was entitled to, and that it was the duty of the quarter-master to fill it; as quarter-master he still persisted that he was right in refusing. In this condition of affairs, Bragg referred the whole matter to the commanding officer of the post, who, when he saw the nature of the matter referred to him exclaimed: "You have quarreled with every officer in the army and now you are quarrelling with yourself."

I think, when we see a man with that keen sense of fun; we think he should revel in the companionship of General Porter. Therefore, for the same reasons that General Porter commanded the affection of General Grant, we must and do rejoice in every honor that comes to him and every evidence of affection by our people; and I think that I may say, speaking on behalf of the university and other educational institutions on the heights, that we are specially indebted to him for this work in connection with the monument so soon to be transferred to the city, because we look upon it, however others may, as one of the great educators of our city. I am confident no young man or young woman can be trained under the shadow of that monument but that it will make him or her noble and patriotic and more willing to live and die for the country which has a brave General and President buried there.

Chairman Zabriskie:—The formal proceedings of the evening are now closed; after the adjournment, General Porter will be glad to meet his friends in the room on the south and the Society will entertain our friends with the collation spread in the adjoining room.

On Monday afternoon, April 26th, the President of the United States arrived at the Windsor Hotel to participate in the ceremonies of the Grant Monument on the following day. The President of the Society in company with several members of the Grant Monument Medal Committee waited upon President McKinley and presented him with a silver medal. The President replied in a most gracious vein.

The same gentlemen proceeded to the residence of Mayor William L. Strong and presented him with a silver medal.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus on the same afternoon waited upon Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in the name of the Society presented her with a silver medal.

The silver medals to the distinguished persons abroad were duly forwarded to their several destinations, and many interesting documents have been received by the Society acknowledging their acceptance.

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The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-first Annual Meeting
1899





CHARTER-DAY MEDAL



CHARITIES AND CORRECTION MEDAL

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

OF NEW YORK

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899

AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

ALSO

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPER AND PUBLICATION

1898-1899.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1899



CHARTER DAY MEDAL



CHARITIES AND CORRECTION MEDAL

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OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY,

AT THE

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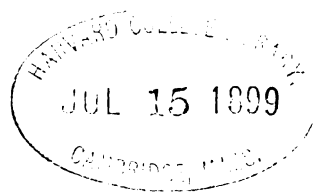
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Wm. Brewster

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH 20TH, 1899.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 20, 1899, at half-past eight o'clock, President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 16, 1899, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

It is with much satisfaction that your Executive Committee presents its annual report at this time. The report made one year ago showed a most flourishing condition and the statement was then made that the Society was "stronger than ever before."

During the past year, in spite of the unsettled condition of the country, the Society has made greater strides in prosperity than during any one of its forty-one years of existence.

The active membership has increased from 150 to 182, a gain of 32.

The total amount of the permanent funds of the Society is now \$7,101.25 as against \$5,251.91 one year ago, and two additional \$1,000 bonds have been purchased.

The cabinets and library continue to grow in a most satisfactory manner, taxing the ingenuity of the Librarian and Curator to find room for the treasures confided to their care.

During the year two medals have been issued under the auspices of this Society.



CHARTER DAY MEDAL



CHARITIES AND CORRECTION MEDAL

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THE CHARITIES AND CORRECTION MEDAL.

Issued to commemorate the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction which was held in New York City, May 18 to 25, 1898.

The dies for this medal are the work of Mr. Victor D. Brenner. The obverse bears the figure of the Angel of Mercy, descending with outstretched wings and hands extended in attitude of protection over two seated figures, the one on the left a female with hands clasped and face uplifted representing poverty, and on the right a male criminal with bowed head resting on his right hand and a manacle on his left wrist. Below: "ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK." Reverse; to the right the trunk of an oak tree with branches and foliage extending across the field, inscription in nineteen lines: "TO COMMEMORATE THE SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, MAY 18TH-25TH, 1898. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART, NEW YORK; VICE-PRESIDENTS, CHARLES R. HENDERSON, CHICAGO, THOMAS E. ELLISON, FORT WAYNE, ISIAH JOSEPHI, NEW YORK; TREASURER, LEVI L. BARBOUR, DETROIT; GENERAL SECRETARY, HASTINGS H. HART, ST. PAUL." The size of the medal is 46—American scale of 16th of an inch.

One medal was struck in gold and presented to the President of the Conference, the following inscription being engraved on the edge: "Presented to William Rhinelanders Stewart, by officers, members, and the Local Committee of One Hundred of the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction, in recognition of his invaluable services as President of the Conference of 1898." Fifteen medals were struck in silver and presented to the officers of the Conference, the officers of the Local Committee of One Hundred, and the speakers at the Quarter-Centennial Celebration in Carnegie Hall. About three hundred medals were struck in bronze and presented to the members of the Conference. The members of this Society had the privilege of subscribing for one medal in silver and one in bronze, each, and availed themselves of it to the extent of fifteen silver and eighteen bronze medals. After striking the medals mentioned, the dies were cancelled.

The expense of cutting the dies and striking the medals for presentation was borne by the Local Committee of One Hundred of the Conference.

THE GREATER NEW YORK MEDAL.

The dies for this medal were cut by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. from a design by Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, who has furnished your committee with the following description:

It is a circular medallion, two and one half inches in diameter, designed to symbolize on one face the present status of the enlarged city and to epitomize on the other its past history. On the obverse, five seated female figures, classically vested, with interlocked hands, and further united by garlands of flowers, typify the happy sisterhood of the five Boroughs, whose names appear beneath. "Manhattan" sits in the middle, with "Brooklyn" and "Queens" on her right hand and "The Bronx" and "Richmond" on her left. Rising behind the central figure, two fluted Corinthian columns support a pediment bearing an eagle with wings displayed (signifying the American spirit guiding the city's destinies) and enclose a tablet inscribed:

NEW YORK
JANUARY 1
MDCCCXCVIII

the date of consolidation. In the background is a conventionalized view of the harbor. In the lower margin is the miniature imprint of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, which had formally endorsed the medal as a work of historical art. The imprint is a reduced facsimile of the seal of the Society, displaying three oak leaves between the motto "*Parva ne Pereant*" above and the abbreviated title "*Soci. Ameri. Numis. et Archæol.*" below. Surrounding the whole design on this face of the medal is the legend: "COMMEMORATING THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMUNITIES ABOUT THE PORT OF NEW YORK." On the reverse, or historical side, the field is divided into four quarters by the arms of a Dutch windmill, taken from the seal of the city, displayed saltirewise. In the divisions thus created are placed scenes depicting four historic periods.

In the first or uppermost quarter, the discovery of the site of the City of New York is represented by the ship *Half Moon*, riding at anchor and taking in sail. In the background are conventionally represented the Navesink Highlands on one side and on the other the southernmost point of the future city, here occupied by Indian habitations, and in the foreground an Indian canoe. In the second quarter, the settlement of the city by the Dutch is portrayed in a scene representing the landing of Peter Minuit, the first Director-General, and the purchase of Manhattan Island from the aborigines. In the background the ship *Sea Mew* rides at anchor. In the third quarter is commemorated the termination of the Dutch régime and the advent of the English, by a scene representing Peter Stuyvesant leading forth his troops with the honors of war from Fort Amsterdam, over which appears the English flag. In the lower quarter, the American period is celebrated by the picture of a Continental officer, standing before his headquarters, and reading the Declaration of Independence to the American Army encamped in the "Fields," now City Hall Park. Opposite these four scenes, respectively, are the dates Sept. 2, 1609; May 4, 1626; Sept. 8, 1664; and July 9, 1776, separated by an escallop shell, a tulip, a crown, and an eagle, further symbolizing the voyager, and the Dutch, English, and American people.

On January 1, 1898, a new era in the history of the City of New York was marked by its consolidation, under a single jurisdiction, with the various neighboring communities within the bounds of the State.

On Monday, January 31, 1898, upon the invitation of a number of public-spirited gentlemen, about fifty representative citizens met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and took the initial steps for the celebration of the birth of the new city. The date agreed upon by common consent for the public observance was May 4, 1898, which, by a happy coincidence, was the first anniversary of the signing of the new Charter Law by the Governor of the State, and the 272d anniversary of the landing of the first Dutch Director-General, Peter Minuit, and the purchase of Manhattan Island from the aborigines. The coöperation of the municipal authorities was secured and preparations made for a magnificent Charter Day celebration. This, however, was abandoned on account of the war with Spain.

Among the original sub-committees which had charge of the various details of the proposed celebration was the Historical and Memorial Committee, of which General James Grant Wilson was Chairman, and Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary, charged with the execution of a permanent memorial of municipal consolidation. This Committee had adopted, in the name of the city, the designs, made by its Secretary, and approved by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society,

for an historical medal commemorating consolidation, and one feature of the ceremonies was to have been the presentation of this medal to the Hon. Andrew H. Green, one of the members of the Charter Commission, who had in an official report in 1868 proposed the creation of a city embracing the identical territory included in the consolidation of 1898, and who is, by common consent, called the "Father of Greater New York." This part of the original programme was carried out and an impression of the medal in gold, inscribed on the edge:

"TO HON. ANDREW H. GREEN, THE FATHER OF GREATER NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1898—A TOKEN OF ESTEEM FROM HIS FELLOW CITIZENS,"

was presented to Mr. Green on October 6, 1898—the anniversary of his birth—by Gen. Wilson, the Chairman of the Historical and Memorial Committee, in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in the presence of a large number of citizens among whom the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was well represented. About one hundred medals have been struck in silver and bronze and the dies are still in the hands of Tiffany & Co., who can supply the medal to those desiring it.

The Society participated in the Third Exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, which opened on the 30th of April last, by loaning the cases of British Museum Electrotypes.

Since the last annual meeting three regular business meetings of the Society have been held, also three meetings for the reading of papers, and nine meetings of the Executive Committee.

Your Committee takes pleasure in recommending the election of the following resident members: B. Arthur Ayerigg, Mrs. N. P. Bailey, Otto H. Kahn, Almeric H. Paget, Howard Townsend, Felix M. Warburg, James Harold Warner, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Horace White, all of New York City; Edward Beverley Nelson of Rome, N. Y., John Reid Nicholson of Dover, Delaware, DeWitt S. Smith of Lee, Mass., and Walter Wood of Philadelphia.

Also the re-election for the term of two years of corresponding members Charles H. Huberich of New Haven, Conn., and William H. Taylor of North Wales, Pa.

With the election of those recommended in this report, the Society's rolls will consist of 17 Honorary Members, 79 Corresponding Members, and 182 Resident (of whom 89 are Life) Members, a total of 278.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH.

Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Dodd, and carried, that the Executive Committee's report be received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully reports that since the last annual meeting of the Society three stated meetings have been held at which papers have been read as follows:

April 21, 1898, Mr. Charles Pryer, Treasurer of the Society, read a paper entitled "THE OLD HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY."

November 10, 1898, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus read a paper on "FLAGS AND INSIGNIA OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." On this occasion the Society's room was filled with flags and other interesting relics of the Confederacy.

February 2, 1899, Mr. Henry de Morgan delivered a lecture on "ROYAL JEWELRY LATELY DISCOVERED AT DASHOUR, EGYPT." This was illustrated by an interesting series of stereopticon views.

In addition to these stated meetings, on November 21, 1898, Prof. H. B. Hulbert, late of Corea, at the request of our Corresponding Secretary, read a paper on the "COINS AND MEDALS OF COREA," and at the same time exhibited many interesting coins and relics he had obtained during his long residence there.

While the papers read before the Society have not been very numerous, they have certainly been most interesting, and the large attendance on these occasions has been very gratifying to the Committee. We earnestly solicit the coöperation of the members of the Society to enable us to secure an attractive series of papers for the coming season, for unless some new material is provided there will be great difficulty in keeping up these meetings, which we feel are not only of interest but also result materially to the advantage of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
WILLIAM POILLON,
CHARLES PRYER.

Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, March 21, 1898	\$ 677.05	Rent	\$ 600.00
Initiation fees and dues	880.00	Attendance, refreshments, and extra room hire	80.00
Interest	240.00	Annual proceedings	156.64
Membership, medals, and certificates	10.00	Stationery, postage, etc.	237.20
Life membership fees	1,400.00	Transferred to Permanent Funds	1,738.51
Donation in memory of P. H. Barhydt	200.00	Balance on hand,	594.70
	<hr/> \$3,407.05		<hr/> \$3,407.05

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$ 65.00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100.00
William Poillon Fund	230.00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	200.00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000.00
Life Membership Fund	5,506.25
	<hr/> \$7,101.25

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R.	\$1,000.00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000.00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.	2,000.00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, Erie R. R. Prior Lien	1,000.00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M., K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M., K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank	101.25
	<hr/>
	\$7,101.25

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*.

Examined and found correct.

HERBERT VALENTINE,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Auditing Committee.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Since my last annual report the library has received the following accessions: 17 bound volumes, 195 pamphlets, 215 periodicals, 116 catalogues, 24 plates and miscellaneous, making a total of 567.

We have also received, as a gift from our President, thirty-three pamphlet boxes.

The following is a list of the donors:

Samuel P. Avery.	Field Columbian Mus., Chicago.	Numismatic and Antiquarian
American Bankers' Association.	Jules Florange.	Society, Montreal.
Am. Mus. Nat. History.	Free Museum of Science and	Mrs. Charles F. Palmer.
Am. Society for the Preven-	Art, University of Penn.	Daniel Parish, Jr.
tion of Cruelty to Animals.	Ed. Frossard.	W. Poillon.
M. Bahrfeldt.	Hugo O. Greenhood.	Post-Graduate Hospital.
Bavarian Numismatic Society,	L. and L. Hamburger.	The Pratt Institute.
Munich.	Augustus G. Heaton.	Bernard Quaritch.
Bauman L. Belden.	Otto Helbing.	Raoul Renault.
Belgium Numismatic Society,	George F. Kunz.	Sally Rosenberg, Frankfort-on-
Brussels.	Richard Hoe Lawrence.	the-Main.
Royal Museum, Berlin.	Alexandre José dos Santos	State Historical and Natural
Berlin Numismatic Society.	Leitao.	History Society of Colorado.
Boston Public Library.	W. S. Lincoln and Son.	State Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	Lyman H. Low.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Bureau of International Ex-	Government of Malta.	Robert Shiells.
change, Smithsonian Inst'n.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.	Smithsonian Institution.
Eugene Charavay Fils.	Henri de Morgan.	Dr. H. R. Storer.
H. Cubasch.	Nebraska State Hist. Society.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Charles W. Darling.	New England Society, N. Y.	C. J. Thieme.
M. David.	New England Cotton Manu-	Univ. of State of New York.
H. E. Deats.	facturers' Association.	Herbert Valentine.
Mrs. Henry T. Drowne.	N. Y. Mercantile Library.	C. J. H. Woodbury.
H. Russell Drowne.	N. Y. State Library.	William R. Weeks.
Charles Dupriez.	New York <i>World</i> .	Andrew C. Zabriskie.
Essex Institute, Salem.	Charles Porter Nichols.	

It will be seen by the above that the library continues to grow, and it may be well for me to remind members of the advantages which it affords.

It is but a repetition of what has often been said that we have here an almost unrivalled collection of numismatic books and pamphlets. Although the archaeological department is far less complete, we are yet receiving some important books pertaining to archaeology. Among these may be mentioned a large work on the Pyramids of Gizah, by John S. Perring, London, 1839, lately presented to the Society by Mrs. H. T. Drowne, and the annual reports of the U. S. National Museum and Bureau of Ethnology.

Our collection of catalogues is very large, and is filed in pamphlet-boxes in chronological order. It may be remarked that we are now receiving priced catalogues of all American coin sales. We are also receiving the leading numismatic and archaeological periodicals.

As there is no fund in the Librarian's hands for the purchase of books, the library must still depend, for its continued growth, on the interest of members and others in its welfare. All gifts of a numismatic or archaeological description will be welcomed and duly acknowledged.

During the year a number of books have been bound and placed on the shelves. The Library Fund, which is devoted to binding purposes and is solely derived from sales of duplicates and the publications of the Society, amounts to the sum of \$28.97.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian.*

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :

Since the last annual meeting of the Society, the accessions to its cabinets, of coins, medals, and tokens number 425 pieces, of which 7 are gold, 89 silver, and 329 copper and base metals. Among the most important additions during the year was a donation by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., of a collection of 160 Canadian coins and tokens, prominent among which are such rarities as the Montreal Ropery card of R. W. Owens, a complete set of the Hudson Bay Company's tokens, two Bank of Montreal side-view half-pennies of 1838 and 1839, three Montreal Bridge checks, the Hunterstown copper, and the Prince Edward's Island piece of 1840.

From the same donor was also received a bronze medal of C. C. Wright, three medals of Admiral Vernon, and a number of other pieces.

From Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, a gold badge of the Confederate Veterans, gold coins of Napoleon I., Charles II., and two of Turkey, a complete set of silver coins of Hawaii, seven U. S. pattern pieces, and many French and other foreign coins and medals.

From Mr. Victor D. Brenner a silver and bronze medal of the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction.

From Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon a gold medal of the King of Holland, and from Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie two silver medals of Poland.

Following is a list of donors :

Bauman L. Belden.
Victor D. Brenner.
E. E. Bruce.
Edward Hornor Coates.
Jefferson S. Conover.
M. David.
Hugo O. Greenhood.
Edward Groh.
Henry E. Hatfield.

Edwin D. Hewitt.
J. Coolidge Hills.
Franklin A. Hubbard.
John S. Hunterston.
Woodbury G. Langdon.
George McArthur.
Daniel Parish, Jr.
Q. Perini.

John B. Pine.
William Poillon.
Miss S. S. Richmond.
J. Sanford Saltus.
Walter Tonnelé.
Herbert Valentine.
Charles B. Wilkinson.
Andrew C. Zabriskie.

I have received from the sale of duplicates \$76.04, and purchased 78 coins and medals at a cost of \$36.62, which leaves a balance on hand of \$39.42.

The archæological collection has also been increased by donations from Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of thirty Indian arrow-heads and from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus of statuettes from Mexico, Cyprus, and Egypt, an Etruscan charm, a piece of mosaic pavement from ancient Carthage, and Mexican idols (12 pieces).

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Since the last annual meeting I have been called on to record the deaths of seven members, as follows: two Resident, three Corresponding, and two Honorary Members.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Historiographer.*

ANTHONY PFUND.

Anthony Pfund, a Resident Member died June 18, 1897. He was for a number of years in ill health, which made it necessary for him to reside in the South. He was born at Engen, Baden, Germany, June 12, 1823, and was the son of Xaver and Magdalena Pfund. He graduated from the Carlsruhe Politechnicum at Baden. As one of the leaders of the Rebellion of 1848, he was arrested at Baden; securing bail he made his escape to America, where he resided until his decease, following his profession as an architect. His father was an officer in the Prussian-French war, and was rewarded with a medal for bravery; later he became Mayor, in Engen, Baden. Mr. Pfund was a freemason, and a member of the American Geographical Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art. His widow and three children survive him.

FREDERICK HANNUM JAMES.

Frederick Hannum James, M.D., etc., who died June 28, 1897, was a Corresponding Member since 1866. He was born in Blakeney, Gloucestershire, England, March 9, 1825. The family removed to this country while he was yet a lad, settling in Rochester, N. Y., and he received his education in the schools of that city. He then entered upon the study of medicine in Rochester, completing his course and graduating from the Vermont Medical College, Litchfield, Vermont. He returned to Rochester and, after a number of years of professional work, in 1863 purchased the Lancaster Glass Works and removed to that place. He was a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society, and at the time of his death was a member of its Board of Managers. In 1893 he presented to the Society the splendid collection of coins and medals which now bears his name, and forms one of the Society's most cherished possessions. He was a life member of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, a member of its Executive Board since 1889, and was its President in 1894. In 1891 he presented to this Academy his unequalled collection of the works of Francis Seymour Haden, to which he has since made many additions. He also added liberally to the permanent endowment fund of the Academy.

Dr. James was a man of broad culture, courteous, gentle, and generous. His

marked energy and strength of character, united with clear judgment and an indomitable will, made him successful in every undertaking, honored by all who knew him. Dr. James was twice married. He retired from business about ten years ago but retained various positions of trust and responsibility until his death; this event occurred, after many months of suffering, at his beautiful home "The Willows," Lancaster, N. Y.

CHARLES JOHN SHOPPEE.

Charles John Shoppee, a Corresponding Member, died November 18, 1897, at his residence, 41 Mecklenburg Square, London, in his 74th year. Mr. Shoppee was born at Uxbridge, Middlesex, on December 9, 1823, and was educated at Uxbridge School. He commenced practice on his own account in 1851. Having, in 1853, passed the examination for District Surveyors, he was admitted an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and a Fellow in 1880.

Mr. Shoppee was Past President of the Surveyors Institution, and Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He represented the Surveyors Institution as a delegate at two congresses of Surveyors of different nationalities held in Paris, in 1879 and 1880. He had had considerable experience as an arbitrator and umpire in reference and compensation cases. He was the architect for the restoration of the old Hall of the Barber Surgeons Company and for the development of their estate in Monkwell Street. He served on three occasions as Master of the Armourers and Braziers Company. He was a member of the City and Guilds, of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. He was Vice-President of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, a member of the Société des Geometres de France, and a Vice-President of the "Ex Libris" Society. For nearly 50 years he was a freemason, and was Past Master of two lodges.

For several years, he has been annually re-elected Deputy Governor of the French Hospital ("La Providence"), incorporated in 1718, as representing the Huguenot family of "Chapuis," the original name of his great-grandfather being Jaques Chapuis, who fled from Grenoble, in the province of Dauphine, and settled in London. Together with his son, Mr. Shoppee acted for the Home and Colonial Schools Society in the erection of their schools and chapels.

ALFRED VON SALLET.

Alfred Von Sallet, an Honorary Member, died at Berlin, November 25, 1897. He was also an honorary member of the Berlin Numismatic Society. He was born in 1842, at Reichau in Silesia. He was a son of the poet Frederic Von Sallet, and last representative of an ancient Lutheran family.

Since his youth he collected coins, and was a great student of ancient numismatics; thanks to this, in 1870 he was appointed Assistant to Friedlander the Director of the Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals of Berlin. When he was appointed, this collection was a small one; it is due to his activity and intelligence that it soon ranked as one of the finest in the world. In 1884 he was made the Director of the Cabinet, and wrote many works on numismatics. His first production was in 1869, entitled "L'Histoire de la Numismatique des Rois du Bosphore Cimerien et du Pont"; the writing of this work caused him to receive the diploma of Doctor. His additional writings were mostly contributed to the "Numismatic Journal," which he commenced to publish in 1874. He was also enthusiastic in collecting for his own pleasure mediæval art, and his pictures, engravings, and other treasures were used by him in his studies on Martin Luther and Albert Durer.

Von Sallet was always remembered by those he came in contact with as being a gentleman who united with the deepest knowledge of a scientist the qualities of affability.

GEORGE W. MASSAMORE.

George W. Massamore, M.D., a Corresponding Member, died April 7, 1898, at his home in Baltimore, Md., of acute Bright's disease, resulting from a severe cold. He was born March 5, 1845, in Manchester, Carroll County, Md., but had lived nearly all his life in Baltimore. During the Civil War his sympathies being with the South he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and fought throughout the war under Gen. Ewell. He was a graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, class of 1867-68, receiving the degree of D.D.S. As a numismatist, he was well known and owned a large collection of coins and medals. He was also an enthusiastic stamp and autograph collector. The only political office he ever held was that of President of the Board of Registration for Baltimore, in 1882 and 1883. In 1881 he married Mrs. Susan B. Harding. Three sons and one daughter survive him. His first ancestor was George Massamore, who came to this country from Germany about the year 1600, and settled in Maryland.

Dr. Massamore was known as an enthusiastic sportsman and was zealous in having the Maryland game laws improved. He was Secretary of the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, and also a member of a similar association in the District of Columbia. Recently he was appointed Assistant Game Warden. It was through his efforts that a bill for a close season, and restricting the methods of fishing in the Potomac became a law.

JOHN ALEXANDER CLINTON GRAY.

John Alexander Clinton Gray, a Resident Member, died at his residence, 709 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, December 14, 1898. He was born in Little Britain, Orange County, New York, November 2, 1815, and came to New York at the age of fifteen, entering the dry goods business as a clerk with his uncle, Alexander McLeod Scott. In 1837 he married Susan M., daughter of George Zabriskie. After his uncle's death, Mr. Gray formed the firm of John A. C. Gray & Company. He retired from business in 1855, remaining a special partner with the firm succeeding him, Buckley, Sheldon & Company.

Mr. Gray, while never holding political office, was a strong Whig prior to 1856 and one of the most zealous supporters of General Fremont, the first Republican candidate for presidency, whose personal friend he was. He enjoyed the society of literary men both in this country and in England, and had close friendships with a number of them. He was a member of the Union League Club. After retiring from business, Mr. Gray passed much time in travel. He was Vice-President of the Peoples Bank for many years and up to the time of his death. The only public office he ever held was that of Central Park Commissioner, to which position he was appointed when that body was first established. He devoted much time to the interests of the Park in its early days and brought over from Italy, and presented to the Park, the first gondola ever seen in this country.

He had five children, two of whom, the Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, Dean of the Cambridge Theological School, and the Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, Warden of Racine College, died several years ago. Two daughters survive him, as well as one son, Judge John Clinton Gray, of the New York Court of Appeals.

WILLIAM HARVEY STROWBRIDGE.

William Harvey Strowbridge, an Honorary Member, died December 17, 1898, at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born at Barnet, Vermont, 9th January, 1822, and came to New York in 1853 as agent for Fairbanks' scales. In 1860 he was sent to Baltimore, Md., as their representative. He was there but a short time when the war broke out, and he returned to New York and entered the numismatic field, where for fifteen years he was recognized as one of the most prominent dealers in coins and medals. During this period many large collections were placed in his hands to be catalogued—among them the Parmelee, Allen, Clay, Lightbody, and Stenz. The "Stenz" collection was the last sale he held, and it was largely due to the great work of preparing this catalogue that he became blind; the many thousands of small silver coins that he had to examine with a powerful glass, strained his eyes and caused detachment of the retina.

Besides being well known in numismatics, Mr. Strowbridge was also proficient in Japanese and Chinese art and bric-à-brac, antique gems, pottery, bronzes, engravings, paintings, and books, and during his business career catalogued many collections. He was a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and in 1864 was the Curator and Librarian of the New York Numismatic Society. He always seemed to be pleased when he was able to render any service or give advice to those interested in the study of Numismatics, and was ever courteous, refined in his tastes, and scholarly in his attainments.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

There is a legend sometimes related by old New Yorkers, that on each New Year's Eve, just as the clock on the steeple of Old Trinity begins to strike the midnight hour, the various statues in the city within sound of its strokes become endowed with life, descend from their pedestals, and roam around the town for the brief time permitted by the sounding of the twelve strokes which denote the advent of the New Year.

There are not many statues within sound of Trinity's clock, and it is well perhaps that it is so, for if its sound could reach uptown, animating with life for the nonce the many abortive and feeble attempts at art which occupy the Central Park, and other localities in the upper part of our city, the resulting effects upon the nerves of any citizen who chanced to be abroad are not pleasant to contemplate.

The tradition goes on to state that, when the first stroke of midnight sounds, the "man on St. Paul's" rubs his eyes, stretches himself, descends from his perch, and crossing Broadway, goes to visit the woman who holds the scales at the City Hall, and who all the year round is engaged in seeking to find justice administered by the city fathers. He finds her, too, alert for her little vacation, and if they are quick enough they sometimes ramble up Broadway, far enough to see their friend the Eagle, who, all his life, has been holding an umbrella, point downwards, in his beak, ready to drop it on the greatest rogue in New York. He has never dropped it yet, because he is not quite sure he has found the greatest rogue. But at the sound of the twelfth stroke both the woman over the City Hall and the man on St. Paul's must be back in their places, there to remain immovable until the coming of another New Year's Eve.

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It seems to me, my dear fellow members, that your President occupies here something the same position as the man on St. Paul's. At each recurrent annual meeting he stands before you, and for a brief half hour—at least I trust you will not find it a long one—rehearses the events that have gone by, and reaches out into the coming year to tell you of its hopes and of its desires.

We mark to-night forty-one years of life for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and while the year just closed has been one of admirable growth to our Society, we can not forbear to let our thoughts go back for a moment to the important events which have transpired in our country. When last we met in annual conclave, the dark clouds of impending strife hung low about us, and so harassing and long-continued was the suspense that it was almost a relief to know a certainty—even if that certainty was war. That man on St. Paul's saw our regiments march away in the beautiful springtime, animated with patriotic energy, and saw many of those same regiments return in the golden haze of the early autumn, a piteous sight—their numbers reduced in some cases by Spanish bullets, but thinned, decimated, shattered as the result of the incompetency and selfish greed of those whose duty it was to provide for their welfare. But the war is over and the country is now facing the problems of expansion. As if to keep pace with our country, this Society can also boast of expansion during the past year. A very large increase to our roll of membership has been effected, and we have reached out from our immediate neighborhood, adding members from numerous important centres throughout the country, although I have yet to learn that a candidate for membership has appeared from Hawaii, or from among the Filipinos.

Your President looks back upon his three years of administration with pardonable pride, as during that period our roll has increased from 135 to nearly 200 members.

The year has given us two medals issued under the auspices of this Society: the medal issued in commemoration of the 25th meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and the Greater New York or Charter-Day medal.

Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart, a member of this Society, set a most commendable example by the issue of the first-named medal. Mr. Stewart, the President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, conceived the idea and requested this Society to superintend the details of the project. The design and the dies were both the work of Mr. Victor D. Brenner himself, a member of this Society, and who is now perfecting in his art by a course of study abroad. The medal reflected credit upon Mr. Brenner, and was eminently satisfactory to the Society.

If other members of this Society, men of wealth and prominent in the community, would bear in mind this example, many interesting events might be marked in this admirable manner. Let me make myself quite plain. Last summer one of the most prominent firms of shipping merchants, whose head is a member of this Society, celebrated its centennial by the issue of a handsome volume. The event might have been further marked by the striking of a medal bearing a bust of the founder of the firm. This spring the well-known Bank of the Manhattan Company, originally incorporated as a water company with banking privileges, by Aaron Burr, celebrates its one hundredth anniversary. A medal would have been a charming souvenir, especially as its President is a member of this Society. These instances may perhaps serve to induce others to commemorate events in this way.

Remember that this Society stands ready to advise, but time in the preparation

of a design and cutting the dies is a necessity, and six months is not too much to devote to such a purpose. In no other way can events be recorded to such advantage as by the issue of a coin or a medal. We have significant proof of this in our own city. During the years succeeding the Revolutionary War, there were a number of jewelers and workers in gold and silver plying their trade in New York, yet of all these, those best known to us to-day are the firm of Mott, who issued a jeweler's token with a representation of a clock, and Abram Brasher, who struck the extremely rare and valuable Brasher doubloon. The former piece, of the size of an old copper cent, is not at all uncommon, although it possesses great historical interest from the fact that it was issued in 1787 and is the first tradesmen's token. The same year Brasher issued his gold-piece, which was about the size of a Spanish doubloon and was intended as a suggestion for a State coinage. On the obverse appears the rising sun, as on the arms of New York, and on the reverse is an eagle with expanded wings. The name Brasher appears on the obverse. Although the suggestion was never adopted and Mr. Brasher reaped no pecuniary benefit, he unwittingly has raised to himself a monument of a most imperishable description. A few specimens—there are not more than six—of this rarity are preserved with jealous care, and whenever offered for sale command many hundreds of dollars.

In 1794 a firm of merchants, Talbot, Allum & Lee, issued a token, the dies of which were of English manufacture, and which is well known to collectors. By so doing they have made their name familiar to future generations. I am moved to instance these pieces because they are the only ones known to have been issued in the eighteenth century. In the early part of the century now near to its close, store cards and business tokens were issued in great variety, especially about the year 1837, and form a most interesting subject of study for the antiquarian and the student of local history.

The Greater New York, or Charter-Day, medal was the work of Tiffany & Company and is a very creditable production. The design of the reverse is particularly ingenious and pleasing. The collapse of the Charter-Day celebration, while it prevented the medal from being widely known, cannot detract from its value to those interested in New York.

Death has erased but few names from our roll during the past year. Mr. John A. C. Gray, a resident member, has been removed from our number. Mr. Gray, an old-time merchant and man of affairs, was, in the early days of the Republican party, a prominent figure. At his house General Fremont was first introduced to the Republican politicians in his campaign for the Presidency. Mr. Gray was endowed with a singularly acute and active mind, which remained unclouded to the end of his long life. Our corresponding roll has suffered losses as well as our honorary roll, all of which has been duly noted in another part of these proceedings.

I would bring to your attention a matter which, while it has not taken form, has been much in my mind. The National Academy of Design, in the new buildings it is proposed to erect presently, would, I am assured, gladly give house-room to a school for medal cutting. The importance of this matter is not appreciated I am fully aware, but it is, nevertheless, of supreme moment. It would be a most appropriate and gracious thing if through the efforts of this Society a chair for medal cutting could be founded now, at the opening of the century.

Within the past few years a renaissance of the medal has occurred abroad, notably in France, and the examples of the work of such men as Cazin, Chaplain,

Roty, and Charpentier are extremely beautiful. This renaissance in France, however, seems to lack the strength and vigor of design, which is so notable in examples of ancient coins. May it not be left to our great country to produce a school of medalists combining the dainty taste and refinement of the modern French school with a breadth and strength all its own, and typical of our own noble country? What a grand thing it would be if this Society should sow the seed to produce such a lusty fruit! I commend this subject to your thought.

That our Society is becoming yearly better known throughout the country is evinced by the constantly increasing number of letters received asking for information about coins and medals. To all these letters it is the rule to return a courteous reply, and this Society gladly renders advice and assistance whenever in its power. Many of these letters are written by the young, and this reminds me to emphasize a point which I have already made on a previous occasion, viz: the importance of adding young people to our membership, and thereby tending to develop in them a taste for pursuits which engross, uplift, and refine.

To those who have abundant means and who have sons approaching manhood I cannot too strongly present this matter. A life membership conferred now may lead to interest in pursuits not only charming in themselves, but perhaps preventive of habits positively objectionable later on in life. The constantly increasing class of men of leisure leading an aimless existence, seeking only amusement, is a lamentable fact. Interest in the pursuits of numismatics and archæology cannot be kindled too early in life. And let no one be deterred from encouraging this pursuit in the young for fear it will prove too expensive a hobby. As compared with stamps, a youth can gather a numismatic collection at less outlay, while the advantage gained in the knowledge of history and art is incomparably superior.

We live in the era of consolidation and solidification. We see it in all business affairs, and we have a notable example of it in the superb Consolidated Library soon to be erected upon the Tilden, the Astor, and the Lenox foundations. Could not the same method be pursued in caring for the learned societies of New York? Why cannot the splendid site owned by the New York Historical Society on Central Park West be covered by a building giving accommodations to, besides itself, the American Geographical Society, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and the Genealogical Society? It is a broad idea well worthy of consideration. I am fully aware that countless objections will be raised, but, nevertheless, mark my words, such a result, appealing as it does to the sound judgment of business men, is likely to find favor.

And so, my dear fellow members, standing as we do on the verge of the old century, I congratulate you on what has been accomplished, and bid you take heart to prosecute the work which the new century holds out before us.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE and WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Historiographer, William Poillon; Committee on Papers and Publications, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, and J. Sanford Saltus; Committee on Library, Herbert Valentine, E. Reuel Smith, and Rolph Marsh; Committee on Numismatics, Edward Groh, Daniel Parish, Jr., and William Procter.

The meeting then adjourned and the members and their guests proceeded to another room to partake of a collation.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.



ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY



1899.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Burehard, Horatio Chapin,	November 18, 1879
Charnay, Désirè, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
English, Thomas Dunn, Newark, N. J.,	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Kimball, James Putnam, New York,	November 17, 1885
Leach, Edward O., New York,	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Roberts, George E., Director of the Mint,	
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
*Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 16, 1877
*Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . . .	March 21, 1876

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J.,	May 19, 1885
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 18, 1886
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 19, 1885
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	March 19, 1894
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 17, 1885
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1890
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	November 20, 1888
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 18, 1886
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 17, 1885
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Foster, John W., Washington, D.C.,	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 19, 1885
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 20, 1884
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	May 16, 1898
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 16, 1880
*James, Frederick Hannum, M.D., Lancaster, N. Y.,	September 14, 1866
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	November 15, 1887
Kochler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 18, 1884
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 16, 1880
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	November 17, 1890
Maris, Edward, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
*Massamore, George W., M.D., Baltimore, Md.,	March 17, 1885

* Deceased.

Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 16, 1886
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 18, 1887
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 28, 1882
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Sante Fé, New Mexico,	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 17, 1885
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 16, 1886
Rhode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 17, 1885
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shields, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	November 16, 1891
*Shoppee, Charles John, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, Eng.,	March 17, 1885
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	March 21, 1898
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 15, 1883
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 19, 1885
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.,	January 18, 1887

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C.,	May 17, 1897
Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1896
Bellas, Henry Hobart, Germantown, Pa.,	January 17, 1898
Brinton, Daniel G., M.D., Media, Pa.,	May 17, 1897
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	May 17, 1897
Dorsey, George A., Chicago, Ill.,	November 21, 1898
French, William Merchant Richardson, Chicago, Ill.,	May 17, 1897
Goddard, William C., Grosvenor Road, Watford, England,	May 18, 1896
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	May 17, 1897
Huberich, Charles H., New Haven, Conn.,	March 20, 1899
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	January 17, 1897
Lee, Francis B., Trenton, N. J.,	May 18, 1896
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	March 21, 1898
Perini, Q., Rovereto, Austria,	January 16, 1899
Storer, Malcolm, M.D., Boston, Mass.,	January 17, 1898
Tatman, Charles Taylor, Worcester, Mass.,	May 18, 1896
Taylor, William H., North Wales, Pa.,	March 20, 1899
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.,	May 18, 1896

* Deceased.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Avery, Samuel P.,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.,	November 21, 1892
Aycrigg, B. Arthur,	March 20, 1899
Babcock, Samuel D.,	March 15, 1897
†Backus, Henry Clinton,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie,	May 17, 1897
Bailey, Mrs. N. P.,	March 20, 1899
†Baker, Stephen,	January 16, 1899
†Balmanno, Alexander,	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T.,	January 15, 1884
†Beckman, Gerard,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin,	February 27, 1868
†Bishop, Heber R.,	January 16, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J.,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry,	February 28, 1882
Brenner, Victor David,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P.,	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert,	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H.,	January 16, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin,	July 7, 1886
Calman, Henry L.,	March 15, 1887
Canfield, Frederick A.,	June 28, 1882
Carter, Henry C.,	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr.,	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M.,	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B.,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T.,	March 20, 1893
Cruikshank, E. A.,	May 18, 1886
†de Morgan, Henri,	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederic J.,	April 22, 1869
†de Peyster, John Watts, LL.D.,	April 25, 1867
†Deats, Hiram Edmund,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr.,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart,	January 16, 1899
†Dodge, William E.,	January 16, 1899
†Douglass, Andrew E.,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W.,	April 22, 1886
Dreier, Johann Casper Ludwig,	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	March 28, 1882

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

27

†Dunlap, Robert,	January 18, 1881
†Ellsworth, Hon. James W.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M.D.,	January 16, 1899
Flake, Albert,	March 15, 1897
Frossard, Edouard,	March 28, 1882
Frothingham, Charles F.,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed,	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold,	January 21, 1895
Garland, James A.,	November 16, 1896
Gasten, William,	November 18, 1895
†Gibbs, Theodore K.,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N.,	March 20, 1893
Goodwin, Rev. Francis,	January 16, 1899
*Gray, John A. C.,	May 18, 1896
Greenwood, Isaac John,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall,	May 15, 1893
†Hammond, William A., M.D.,	February 16, 1881
†Hartshorn, Stewart,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E.,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O.,	April 22, 1886
†Hearn, George A.,	January 16, 1899
†Hermann, Ferdinand,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G.,	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D.D.,	March 21, 1898
Hunnewell, James F.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F.,	May 17, 1897
Huntington, Archer M.,	January 16, 1899
†Hutchinson, Charles Hare,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, Clarence M.,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D.,	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H.,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W.,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S.,	March 16, 1891
King, John A.,	January 21, 1895
Kunz, George Frederick,	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G.,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J.,	March 15, 1881

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B.,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T.,	December 14, 1865
Lillard, John F. B., M.D.,	March 19, 1894
†Lorillard, Pierre,	June 28, 1882
†Lounsberry, Richard P.,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes,	May 18, 1880
MacMartin, Malcolm,	May 17, 1897
†Manning, Alfred J.,	March 17, 1885
Marsh, Rolph,	January 17, 1898
Maury, Charles W.,	March 21, 1898
†Merryweather, George,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch,	March 15, 1897
Mills, John G.,	March 18, 1895
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, Jr.,	February 16, 1881
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr.,	May 17, 1897
†Morris Charles,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, Edward Beverly,	March 20, 1899
Nelson, William,	May 18, 1886
Nicholson, John Reid,	March 20, 1899
†Norrie, Gordon,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almeric H.,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson Nelson Pehr,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H.,	May 20, 1895
Peters, Samuel T.,	April 22, 1886
*†Pfund, Anthony,	November 21, 1882
Phoenix, Lloyd,	January 16, 1899
†Poillon, John Edward,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William,	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer Charles,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E.,	January 17, 1898
Pyne, Moses Taylor,	May 18, 1896
†Reid, John,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine,	February 28, 1882
Rhinclander, Philip,	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L.,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L.,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A.,	March 15, 1881

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

29

†Schiff, Jacob H.,	January 16, 1899
†Smith, De Witt S.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard,	February 22, 1866
Stearns, John Noble,	January 16, 1899
Steers, Edward P.,	May 18, 1896
Stewart, William Rhinelanders,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A.,	November 16, 1886
†Sturgis, Russell,	May 18, 1880
Ten Eyck, James,	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C.,	May 15, 1893
Tod, J. Kennedy,	May 18, 1896
Tomkins, Calvin,	January 15, 1889
Tonnele, Walter,	March 20, 1893
Townsend, Howard,	March 20, 1899
Turnure, Lawrence,	April 22, 1886
Valentine, Herbert,	May 19, 1885
Vanderbilt, Cornelius,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderbilt, William K.,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely,	May 16, 1893
†Van Schaick, Jenkins,	November 18, 1884
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S.,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.,	November 15, 1897
†von Post, Herman C.,	November 15, 1897
†Warburg, Felix M.,	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold,	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H.,	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond,	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum,	May 20, 1879
White, Horace,	March 20, 1899
Whitehouse, James H.,	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas,	May 17, 1897
Wiener, Joseph, M.D.,	August 4, 1887
†Willets, John T.,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C.,	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T.,	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B.,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F.,	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne,	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter,	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard,	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, A.M.,	January 20, 1880
*†Wright, Charles Henry,	November 19, 1878
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D.,	March 17, 1885
†Young, William Henry,	November 21, 1882
†Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	December 1, 1874

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

AND

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1898-1899.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1898-1899.

APRIL 28, 1898.

Mr. Charles Pryer read a paper on "THE OLD HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY."

NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus read a paper on "THE FLAGS AND INSIGNIA OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

Mr. Henri de Morgan read a paper on "ROYAL JEWELRY DISCOVERED AT DASHUR."

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

THE OLD HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BY CHARLES PRYER.

In treating this subject in the space at our command, it will be necessary to deal with only a few of these edifices, for should we be bold enough to attempt to describe them all, we would either give little more than a list of names, or else so much paper would be wasted that the reader would fall asleep long before he concluded. Let us, therefore, endeavor to select those that may have sufficient interest in their history to keep our eyes open, although we may be considering the dreamy past. First among these stands the grand old Courtlandt Manor-house, erected by Stephanus Van Courtlandt, A.D. 1681. The house at the time it was first completed was far from pretentious, being thirty-four feet long by thirty-three broad, and containing only eight rooms, as it was to serve as fort as well as residence. It

was built of red freestone from the Nyack region of the Hudson, and the solid masonry was pierced in several places by loopholes, to enable the occupants to defend themselves against the Indians. Some of these loopholes still remain in the wall of the original structure, though the mansion was much enlarged during the eighteenth century; and upon the breaking out of the War of the Revolution the house must have looked much as it does to-day. Pierre Van Courtlandt, third and last Lord of the Manor of Courtlandt, was then in possession of the estate, though not of the oldest branch of the family, and was the only member, except his sons, who were not Royalists. Governor Tryon visited him for the purpose of enlisting his sympathy with the King, but failed to do so, as he had recently accepted office in the Colonial Assembly. This Van Courtlandt was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1777 to 1795, and was also for some time an officer in the Continental Army.

But it is with the mansion rather than the distinction won by the family that we are interested. Washington and several of his officers visited these time-honored halls, and the old doors with the bright brass knocker have oft opened wide to dispense the cordial welcome of the old-school hospitality to many a distinguished name. Joseph Brant, the most cultivated if not the most brilliant Indian that ever lived, was a frequent visitor at the Manor, and his portrait still hangs in the dining-room, right under a loop hole in the thick stone wall, that goes back way beyond the days of the chieftain. On winter nights around that grand old log-fire have been told many a tale of the war that created us a nation; and there, too, is the dining-table, that has groaned under the magnificent plate and china loaded with the profusion of the feasts of former ages. Much of the wall is decorated with portraits of the various members of the family in youth and in more mature life. Many of these pictures have artistic merit, and all are relics of the early and more stately period of the county. Courtlandt Manor-house also boasts of a haunted room, in which even to the present, or at least to a very recent period, no one could sleep without seeing some of the ancestors of the Ducal House of Courtlandt. Not so very long ago, and within the memory of many of us that would be offended to be called old, a lady slept in this room, and when she came down in the morning, looking pale and haggard, admitted she had been visited by a lady dressed in the quaint costume of the last century, whom she described so accurately that she was at once recognized by the family as the occupant of the apartment a century or more before. But let us leave the old rambling house with its stone walls and its haunted chamber, and just in passing out glance at the date carved in the wall to the left of the doorway: "A.D. 1681." With this leave-taking we will depart to visit a neighboring manor of scarcely less historic interest or antiquity.

In the very heart of the present city of Yonkers stands the Philipse Manor-house, erected by Frederick Philipse in 1683, or only two years after the construction of the Van Courtlandt homestead; and, like its neighbor, it was built of red freestone and was more or less qualified to resist the assaults of Indians or other more civilized enemies. The first Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg filled several offices of trust and honor in the Colony, but under the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmont, Governor of the Province from 1695 to 1701, he left the capital of the Colony at Albany and retired to his estates on the Hudson, owing to a quarrel with the Earl growing out of his (the Governor's) desire to divide all large grants of land in a somewhat communistic manner. This rupture was afterwards

exaggerated by the Governor throwing the imputation upon Philipse that he, as well as Robert Livingston, had reaped the benefit of some of the piracies of Kidd and others. Although nothing was ever proven against Philipse, there can be little doubt that his friend Livingston was more or less implicated in these sea robberies. In fact, the canny Scot introduced the famous Captain Kidd to the Governor, and requested him to fit out a ship for him to destroy these very pirates, among which he afterwards became the leader, and it was generally understood that Livingston, if not Philipse, provided a portion of the capital, and reaped a still larger portion of the profits of the remarkable freebooter's exploits. But be this as it may, the Lord of Philipse Manor never returned to public life after his retirement, but spent the remainder of his days in beautifying and improving his magnificent baronial home. His grand old park was stocked with tame deer, and his grounds were laid out after the plan of a European nobleman's estates. He also did much for his tenantry, building mills, turning the primeval forest into fertile meadows, draining swamps, and so forth. How much of Kidd's money he used in all this, history sayeth not. He departed this sphere December 23, 1702, leaving a large estate to his grandson, Frederick (2), his son Philip having died two years before him.

The second Lord of the Manor, like his grandfather during the latter part of his life, devoted his entire attention to the embellishment of his property. Many a Grecian column rose in the old hall, and bronzes and paintings from over the water graced the drawing-room; the house was enlarged, and became the resort of the distinguished guests from all parts of the Colony and the mother country. The old house was so commodious that there were accommodations for over fifty servants, and twice that number of guests. The lawns and gardens were laid out by foreign landscape gardeners, and nearly all the shrubbery was imported. Much of the fruit that we find in the market to-day was introduced into the country by the second Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg. Mrs., or, as she was usually called, Lady Philipse had the reputation of being the first horsewoman of the Colony, and drove four dashing black horses with her own hand, but we regret to have to add that she was eventually thrown from her coach and instantly killed.

The third Frederick and third Lord of the Manor lived in more stirring times than his predecessors, as upon his accession the grand old courtly days were fast drawing to a close; manors and manor-houses were soon to become only cherished memories of the past, for the new régime was soon to sweep from the face of the earth the time-honored races of the Province, and the last of the Philipses died an exile in a foreign land. It was the sister of the third Lord of the Manor, Mary Philipse, that Washington is said to have offered himself to, whom he met while on a journey to Boston on some military business in 1751. Whether this rumor be true or not it is hard to say, but certain it is he was very much attracted by her beauty. She afterward married Colonel Roger Morris, who erected the mansion on Manhattan Island known in later years as the Jumel House.

It is by no means surprising that the Philipses, brought up as they were in the seigniorial school, were not in sympathy with the principles of the Revolution, and for being stout Royalists their property was confiscated by the authority of the young Republic in 1779 and partitioned and sold in 1785.

It was our very good fortune to visit the Manor-house in 1875 in company with a connection of the family and a mutual friend, the descendant of another of the Colonial families (Courtlandt). The house had some time before been purchased

by the city of Yonkers, and was then, and we believe still, used as the City Hall, but enough of the old mansion was left to give us some idea of its former elegance. One portion, indeed, had been arranged for the council chamber for the Aldermen, but fortunately for us they were not in session, and much of the building had been spared from the vandal hands of these disbursers of other people's money, and we confined our rambles to the unspoiled parts. The only thing in the drawing-room not changed by the Philistines was the old mantel and fireplace, which was the same upon which the courtly Frederick had looked when he entertained his guests in days long forgotten. Here, too, the beautiful Mary, admired of Washington, entered in her bridal robes in 1758 to meet the man of her choice, the before-mentioned Col. Roger Morris, and as we turned our backs upon the rest of the apartment we could almost hear the rustle of the silks and the voices of the gallants of that elegant assembly. Ascending the stairs we visited the room occupied by Washington shortly before the battle of White Plains in 1776, when he became the unwelcome guest of the last Frederick. Pulling down a shade to prevent an obtrusive telegraph pole from spoiling our vision of the past, we set ourselves in great armchairs before the mantel, emblazoned with scriptural tiles, in which Moses seemed to play a very important part, and started our day-dream. Did the immortal Washington think of his former sweetheart when he occupied this room, possibly this very chair? Did he think of his successful rival then in arms against him? Did the fair Mary prepare for her wedding in this apartment? Were those knobs actually pressed and turned by the first Frederick in the seventeenth century? But we were harshly roused from dreams such as these by the shrill voice of an itinerant vender calling "ORANGES!" through the street below, nor was this the worst, for an attendant unceremoniously opened the door and announced Alderman O'Flarity. The dethroned descendant of that house of Philipse and his genial friend and their companion rose with a sigh, and left the old place of many memories to the Alderman and the nineteenth century.

Now let us cross the country from the Hudson to the Sound, and look for a moment into the annals of one more manor-house. The Pell house is somewhat older than either of the others previously spoken of, as the royal grant erecting the property into a manor was duly signed by the King's representative, Richard Nichol, Governor of the Province, on the sixth day of October, in the eighteenth year of the reign of His Majesty, Charles II., King of Great Britain, etc., or A.D. 1666. The house itself was probably really built somewhat before this period, as Pell had been possessed of the property since 1654. The structure, like the Courtlandt and Philipse houses, was built of stone, and stood, we should say stands, on the left of East Chester Creek, only a few feet above tide-water. Just to the right of the old Dutch divided door, which gives access to the mansion, is a large brownstone tablet, set into the wall, upon which is emblazoned the Pell escutcheon: "ermine on a canton. azure a pelican or, vulned gules; Crest on a chaplet vert flowered a pelican of the last vulned gules." Upon entering one is disappointed in finding so little of the old around him; the house has evidently been entirely furnished within the last few years, and even the old carved wooden mantelpieces have been removed and replaced by marble ones arranged for coal fires and grates; in fact everything has been done that vandalism and ignorance could, to make the old Manorial Hall uninteresting and commonplace, but in justice to the old race be it said that the property has entirely passed out of the family name.

But to return to the older Thomas Pell, first Lord of the Manor of Pelham, who "departed this life" 1669, leaving his estate to his nephew, John Pell, then in England, by a will dated the same year and shortly before his death. An inventory of his entire property was taken by his executors, consisting of some two hundred and fifty items, and as personal effects of a Colonial family of distinction of that epoch may have some interest, I copy a few articles. "In bedroom: one old feather bed, two feather bolsters and two pillows, and one rug, one blanket, one coverlet, one bedstead, and one pair old sheets, valued at £14.00; sixty-three yards canvas, and thirty-six dressed buck- and doe-skins, one pair wooden scales and weights, and two pair old sheep 'sheres' [rather a queer combination for a bedroom set]. Dining-room: one table and frame, six silver spoons and one dram cup, nine pounds tacks [let us hope these were not under the head of provisions], one pound of pepper and four knives, fourteen buckles and two bridle bits, sixty pounds of pewter and eight old napkins. Drawing-room: four cushions, twenty-four yards of new linen, remnants of gimp and other laces, one pair of cotton cards, three quires of paper, one chest and lock, three stools, five chairs, and seven pounds of powder [why together?], one old neckcloth, red cap, and three guns. Kitchen: two ploughs, two spades, and two iron crowbars, two old carts, three wheels, and one small bag of ginger, seventeen lumber casks, four iron pots, three brass kettles, one skillet, two chafing-dishes, and one warming-pau." We also find under this head, "six milk cows and one molasses barrel"; but enough of this, for I think we have shown that there was considerable difference between the contents of this old Hall and a well-ordered household of to-day. Perhaps, however, it may be but fair to the old days to state that this was a bachelor home, and an eccentric one at that.

In 1670 John Pell succeeded his uncle as second Lord of the Manor of Pelham, and much improved the old place. He also was celebrated for leasing to the exiled Huguenots, lately landed on these shores, all that tract of land now known as New Rochelle, for the payment of one fat calf annually, upon the first day of each and every May. For many years and until manors were no more, the occasion of the payment of this yearly rental was made a festive ceremony. The old Hall was decked with the flowers of spring, and the tenantry, all dressed in their best and gayest colors, marched to the great house and presented the offering, covered with dogwood blossoms and the bright green verdure of the early season. The squire would receive them in the drawing-room with almost the pomp of a sovereign, and then the celebration would begin, during which the calf was always taken to some convenient spot near by and roasted whole, when a great feast was enjoyed, after which the squire would lead out the fairest of his tenants in the minuet, and the day was closed by a general good time among the young people. Let us hope that by this time the drawing-room contained something more than four cushions, twenty-four yards of linen, and seven pounds of gunpowder, and it might also have been somewhat inconvenient to have the six cows and barrel of molasses even in the kitchen. Well, be this as it may, the Pells seem to have lived the usual life of country squires, from the period of the accession of the second proprietor of the Manor until the breaking out of the Revolution, when the then head of the house, unlike their friends of the Hudson valley, was a staunch Whig, and became an officer in the Continental Army, where he served with credit through the war.

We think most of us would have liked to have looked out of the upper window of the old Manor-house one morning toward the close of October, 1776. There on

the flats, and on the Albany pike near the homestead, was drawn up the entire army of Sir William Howe for one last review, before marching to attack Washington, then occupying a strong position on Chatterton Heights, near the village of White Plains. This army of Howe's consisted of about ten thousand men, regulars and Hessians, and must have made a fine appearance on that fair autumn morning. Sir William and his staff, with some of the gentry of the neighborhood, lunched under a clump of old chestnuts, several of which are still standing. In this same vicinity and overlooking almost the same scene stands the old East Chester Church, erected some years before the close of the seventeenth century (rebuilt in 1765), and now a venerable and picturesque building surrounded by a spacious churchyard, in which lie buried many who were laid to rest when good Queen Anne was on the throne, and when the Indian arrow and the stone scalping-knife were oft seen in these parts outside the cases of a museum. The structure is of stone, and substantial rather than beautiful, as most of the edifices in this county are that were erected at this early period, but in over two centuries the old bell has never failed to ring at the proper time to call the people together, except on one occasion. Now let us examine into the cause of this omission of the time-honored signal of worship to give its accustomed warning. It was during the Revolution. Howe had driven Washington to North Castle and had himself returned to New York, leaving the section of the country lying between the two regular armies a prey to those irregular and disorderly bands known under the name of *Skinnners* and *Cow Boys*. The former were nominally on the Continental side, while the latter favored the Royalists; both, however, robbed and plundered indiscriminately and without regard to the politics of their victims. It can readily be understood that they necessarily became the terror of the country, and that all valuables were kept out of sight. As the autumn of the momentous year 1776 declined into winter, and the snow covered the devastated and bleeding land, the people that still remained in their war-haunted homes gave up all their social gatherings and met their friends and neighbors only at the services in the old church.

It was a winter evening, the stars glistened on the snow-clad earth, and the ice-crystals gleamed in the frosty air. The voice of the priest at his vesper hymn floated out from the church upon the still night air:

Ore te per illum crucem
Quam tuliste tristem trucem, etc.

Scarcely had the last words died upon the lips of the speaker, when the doors of the church were violently burst open and a man, in semi-military apparel, rushed in, shouting: "Save your lives and property! The *Skinnners* will soon be upon us!" The poor fellow was evidently much wearied from his exertions, and sank down in the nearest seat exhausted. The people gathered round him with a storm of questions: "How long before they will be here?" "Where did you see them?" etc.; but they did not waste much time in idle curiosity, and in a moment or two had decided upon a plan to save some of their effects. A few of the strongest went up into the belfry, unhung the bell, and let it down outside the church by means of the rope, then they scattered to their several houses and in an incredibly short time collected all their valuables of gold and silver and returned to the church. These articles, with all the coins in their possession, they put into the bell, and then a couple of the strongest men carried it, not without some difficulty, to a neighboring orchard,

where with picks and shovels they dug a hole and buried their treasure, being careful to replace the snow on the spot, so that in the night, and at a little distance, it looked as white as the rest of the ground. Scarcely had they returned to their homes before the marauders were upon them and many of the houses were searched, but as we know few things of value were found, so the desperadoes had to content themselves with taking all the horses and cattle they could get in the vicinity, and driving them to their camp.

There was one other singular fact, however, in connection with the old bell; among those who disposed of their coins and silverware at this midnight burial were two brothers, one a very respectable member of society, and the other a drunken ne'er-do-well; both, however, had put money in the general receptacle, and both were in a hurry to get it back in their possession, and by a singular coincidence they both decided to excavate the treasure upon the same evening. There was no connivance between them, as they were not on good terms, owing to the dissolute habits of one, as before stated. The drunken brother is supposed to have arrived at the spot first and started work, taking, as was his custom, drink after drink from a large black bottle that he always carried, until he was more or less under the effect of his potations, though the cold air and the hard labor of removing the frozen ground prevented his becoming actually intoxicated. About the time he reached the bell containing the treasure a lantern appeared, evidently carried by somebody coming to the same spot, and, he naturally thought, upon the same mission. Before, however, he could collect his somewhat befogged brains, his brother appeared upon the scene, and immediately accused him of stealing the money. From this the quarrel soon became so heated that words led to blows, and the two men shortly grappled in a desperate struggle, the result of which was, the last comer, and the better of the two brothers, was left dead upon the ground, where he was found next morning by some of the near residents. Of course before long the entire neighborhood was aroused, and a search for the murderer made, but he was never seen more. The strangest part of the entire incident was, that the contents of the bell were not disturbed beyond the amount put in the general pool by the murderer. Even the dead brother's portion was left entirely intact. A few days after the old bell was re-hung in the church tower, and, so far as history is concerned, there is nothing to make us suppose that it was ever removed again.

Now let us leave the old church and its long-forgotten dead, and stroll for a mile or two up the old Albany pike until we come to a mansion of considerable pretensions and with a venerable and interesting appearance that well entitles it to more than a moment's inspection. The broad meadows and fruitful orchards that surround the house plainly show that it is the home of comfort and plenty if not of wealth and elegance. This is the old Ward house, in which occurred one of the most bloody incidents in the war for independence. Towards the close of the year 1776, and after Howe had retired to New York from the campaign that had terminated with the battle of White Plains, a party of American troopers, commanded by Lieutenant Delavan, took up temporary quarters in the house just described. The mansion was unoccupied at the time of their arrival, as the family had sought the greater protection of the neighboring city during the disordered condition of the region. So the soldiers proceeded to make themselves at home. They built large fires and ate up everything they could lay their hands upon that was edible, but what pleased them most were a couple of barrels of cider and some bottles of very good wine and liquor; and

with these refreshments they proceeded to spend a very pleasant evening, nor does it appear that Delavan sought to mar their pleasure by any of those restraints of discipline that military prudence in an enemy's country should have dictated. Bumpers were drunk to the Continental Congress and to the various leaders of the Federal Army. In this way glass after glass was filled and emptied, and the effect soon became apparent: some were boisterous and uncontrollable, while others dropped into drunken slumbers, until hardly any were left in condition for active service. The commander himself, though there is no evidence that he drank deeply, was comfortably ensconced in the best room of the house, enjoying a quiet sleep. The night wore on, and midnight was approaching, when the distant sound of horses' hoofs were heard ringing upon the frozen ground; nearer and nearer they came until the jingle of the sabres made it only too evident that the new-comers were also soldiers. On they came, and the few who were still conscious of outside occurrences amongst the roistering, hurriedly grabbed their weapons and prepared to make what resistance they could should the intruders prove hostile. The leader was called, and came down-stairs in a semi-sleeping condition, buckling on his sword as he proceeded. Looking through one of the front windows into the moonlight, he saw that the house was surrounded by armed and mounted men. A single glance at the condition of his own followers showed that resistance was useless, so he opened the door boldly, and asked what troop it was, and who commanded it. Captain Campbell immediately presented himself and informed Delavan that he had the honor to command a troop of His Majesty's Regiment of Horse, and that he further advised the rebel leader to surrender to save bloodshed. This Delavan was in the act of doing, when a shot resounded from the house and Campbell fell dead at the feet of his supposed prisoner. This act of treachery, though probably the irresponsible deed of some drunken soldier, cost the Americans dear. The British troopers sprang from their horses, drew their swords, and proceeded to kill all they met. Poor Delavan fell first, and then the men rushed into the house and slaughtered all but two or three, who made good their escape by jumping from the windows.

But why prolong the tale? The blood has long since dried, and let us hope the victims are enjoying a happier existence in a better world.

FLAGS AND INSIGNIA OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

By J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Before reading this paper I wish gratefully to acknowledge my indebtedness to several Southern gentlemen who have so kindly and so ably assisted me in its preparation, and especially do I tender my thanks to the Hon. F. P. Fleming, Ex-Governor of Florida, and to Mr. W. B. Berry, of Georgia.

In order to understand the flags of the Confederacy, it is necessary to consider briefly the history of those of the United States.

When, in October, 1492, Christopher Columbus planted the Royal Standard of Spain on what he believed to be the Indian shore, for the first time, as far as authentic history records, there floated in the new world a flag of the old. Later came the standards of England, France, Holland, and Sweden, to what is now known as the United States, while to the far south came those of Portugal and Denmark, and Russia to the far north, but only Spain, France, and England were remembered in the Confederate flags of 1861.

In the eighteenth century there were a number of Colonial flags, such as the "Pine-tree," and the "Rattlesnake." One bore the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven"; another, "Don't Tread on Me," and in one instance the same flag bore both of these mottoes, forming a startling and unintentionally irreverent reading. One of the best known of the Colonial flags was that of South Carolina—a blue field with a white crescent, to which was added the word "Liberty," shortly before the outbreak of the war with England.

Even after the commencement of hostilities, the Colonies did not consider themselves, nor did they wish to be, wholly separated from the mother country, and it was by slow and gradual stages that the "Red Cross of England" gave way to the "Stars and Stripes," so named, probably, for the sake of alliteration, for according to the rules of heraldry it should have been "Stars and Bars," especially if, as many hold, the United States flag owes its origin to the arms of George Washington—three stars, two bars gules, on field argent. In Whittier's poem, *Barbara Frietchie*, occur the lines:

"Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,"

a correct heraldic rendering of the United States flag, color not being on color, nor metal on metal, the stars silver (argent), not gold (or), as they are sometimes wrongly represented. I do not remember ever to have seen a United States flag with silver stars.

In June, 1777, Congress decided to adopt as the national flag one of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, the red bordering the field, and in the place of the English canton bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew was substituted a "union" of blue charged with thirteen white stars, a star and stripe for each State. In 1814 two new States had been admitted to the Union, and two stars and two stripes were added to the flag. In 1818 two stripes were removed, and the United States flag was officially declared to be a flag of "thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white on a blue field." "That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag."

From the hour of its conception the stars have been the great blazon of the United States flag; even to-day they are sometimes improperly marshalled so as to form a single star. No mention is ever made of the striped; it is always "The Starry Flag," "The Star-Spangled Banner," etc.

The year of 1860 was one full of doubt and danger for both North and South; it was painfully evident that a separation of some sort must take place; the Stars and Stripes could no longer wave over the lands of the palm and pine; the flag of the Union must be torn asunder. Strangely enough, one of the first suggestions to that effect came from the North, being promulgated by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, an artist, and the inventor of the electro-telegraph. His conception of a divided flag, and his reasons for its adoption, were as follows:

"Let the blue union be diagonally divided from left to right or from right to left, and the thirteen stripes longitudinally, so as to make six and a half stripes in the upper section, and six and a half in the lower portion. Referring to it as on a map, the upper portion being the North, the lower the South, we have the upper division of the blue field and the upper six and a half stripes for the Northern flag, and the lower six and a half stripes for the Southern flag; the portion of the blue field in each flag to contain the stars to the number of the States embraced in each confederacy. . . . And then if a war with some foreign nation, or combination of nations, should unhappily occur, . . . the two separate flags, by natural affinity, would clasp fittingly together,"—a most ingenious idea, but of course an impracticable one.

December 20, 1860, South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession, an example followed in January, 1861, by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, and in February by Texas. April 12, 1861, at 4.30 P.M., the Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter, and for the first time in the history of the country, United States soldiers fought against one another and under different flags.

It is impossible to say with certainty when the first secession flag was raised, or even accurately to describe it, for at first each State had a flag of its own. On November 13, 1860, the old flag was taken from its place on the State House at Charleston, South Carolina, and the Palmetto Flag substituted. Four days later was a general holiday in Charleston. Amid clang of bell and boom of cannon was run up on a high liberty-pole a white flag with a green palmetto tree in the centre. No sooner was it in place than a band played the *Miserere* for the dead Union, while processions marched and counter-marched, bearing banners inscribed with mottoes of secession.

South Carolina being the first State to withdraw from the Union, her flags were naturally the most numerous and important of those of the Confederacy. There was the Palmetto, the Rattlesnake, and the old blue with the white crescent of the Revolution of '76. Throughout the long war, the "South Carolina Star" remained the central and the largest in the Southern constellation, not, as is often stated, the "Lone Star" of the Texan War of 1835, or the "Yellow Star" or the "Single Star" of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" of Louisiana.

In South Carolina was also designed the first "Southern-Cross Flag"—at the time of the State's secession. It was a banner composed of red and blue, the former being the ground of the standard, and the latter being in the form of a St. George's cross, bearing fifteen white stars, with a large star in the centre for the State. On the field were a silver crescent and palmetto. The fifteen stars represented the

fifteen Slave States, but the number was finally reduced to thirteen, an historic repetition of the abandonment of the fifteen stripes of the United States flag of 1794. Another singular coincidence is that the first U. S. and the last C. S. flag each bore thirteen stars.

In the early days of the war, the flag of Louisiana was a blue field with a large white star in the centre, on which was a pelican feeding its young with blood drawn from its own breast. This flag was succeeded by the French tri-color with a circle of seven stars on the blue bar, which was in time supplanted by a flag which, from its literal adherence to the rules of heraldry and its historic significance, should rank as one of the most perfect of modern times.

Louisiana was settled in 1718 by Louis XIV., was ceded to Spain in 1763, restored to France in 1802, sold to the United States in 1803, and was admitted to the Union in 1812. The whole history of the State was told by its flag, which at first sight recalled the "Stars and Stripes" by the peculiar arrangement of the union and stripes. The stripes were thirteen in number, three red, six white, four blue; the union was red with its sides equal in width to the seven upper stripes and resting on a white stripe, the same as in the United States flag, and in the centre of this red union was a yellow star. Thus in one flag were shown the red, white, and blue of the United States, and of the Confederate States, the red and yellow of Spain, and the tri-color of new France, while the white stripes, outnumbering those of red or blue, represented old France and the white banner of the Bourbons.

In 1861, the Louisiana flag and the Maryland seal were the only remnants of royalty left in any of the republican insignias. It is singular, perhaps significant, that two States named after sovereigns, Louis and Mary, should have clung so long to the old tokens. The seal of Maryland is simply the arms of Lord Baltimore, quartered with black and gold—from which the Baltimore oriole derived its name—and crested with ducal crown and two bannerets. The great seal was brought from England in 1656 and the arms of the State have remained unaltered to the present day. Had Maryland seceded, the South might have adopted black and gold as its colors, and the feudal arms of an English lord might have become those of a nation.

The resemblance of the secession flags to those of France and England is probably due to the fact that the South hoped for support from these sovereignties. Napoleon III., it was thought, would side with the Confederate cause in order to further his Mexican projects, and England in the hope of regaining her lost colonies.

In the spring of 1861, several seceded States formed themselves into a Confederacy. As the State ensigns no longer represented the ideas or the aims of the new government, a single and comprehensive banner became a necessity, and on March 4, 1861, amid wild enthusiasm was unfurled at Montgomery, Alabama (the Confederate Congress being in session), the first officially sanctioned flag of the Confederate States of America (with seven stars), which almost immediately became known as the "Stars and Bars." The word "stripes" was never used in reference to the new flag.

As in the early days of the Revolution, the Colonies did not wish to wholly abandon the "Red Cross of England," so in the early days of secession the Confederacy did not wish to wholly abandon the "Stars and Stripes," and consequently the C. S. flag carried with it memories of the U. S., consisting as it did of "a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-

third the width of the flag; the red spaces above and below to be of the same width as the white; the union blue extending down through the white space, and stopping at the lower red space; in centre of the union a circle of white stars corresponding in number with the States of the Confederacy."

In this and in other Confederate flags, the stars were occasionally gold, though of course without official or heraldic authority.

The charge of the black-horse cavalry at Manassas, or Bull Run, July 21, 1861, brought victory to the Confederate forces, but it was found that, in the confusion of combat, the turmoil of the *mêlée*, amid the dust and smoke of battle, it was difficult, or well-nigh impossible, to distinguish the flags of the contending armies; several times the Stars and Bars were mistaken for the Stars and Stripes, and *vice versa*.

It was also clearly seen that a long and bitter struggle had begun. North and South must each have its distinctive and easily recognized battle flag. A number of designs were submitted to the Confederate Congress, but I will refer only to two. So impetuous and victorious had been the charge of the Virginia black-horse cavalry, and so far-reaching its results, that the whole South was fired with admiration, and a white banner, blazoned with a black horse, at once suggested itself; but it would have been a State, not a national, flag, and was not adopted.

Another and most peculiar design was a white (argent) field, with a black (sable) bar, or bend, extending from the dexter base to the sinister chief, a device strongly suggestive of the "Bar Sinister"! Were it not for their sombreness, black and white might have been the Confederate colors; their union formed the gray of the army uniforms, and as regards slavery, to quote from the Charleston *Mercury*, "white and black,—an obvious significance. Such a standard would typify our faith in the peculiar institution, and be an unending mark of our resolve to retain that institution."

The battle flag finally adopted was one approved by General Beauregard, a red field, with a blue diagonal cross, emblazoned with white stars, a star for each State, the central larger than the rest. The flag of General Beauregard was oblong, and was changed to a square by General Johnston, who also added a white border to the cross.

With a few unimportant changes it remained the Confederate battle flag until the close of the war. It was not adopted as the national flag for the reason that it was the same whatever way it was looked at, and consequently unfitted for the navy, as it could not be reversed and used as a signal of distress.

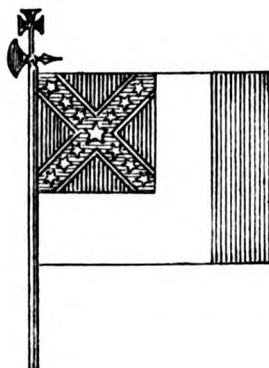
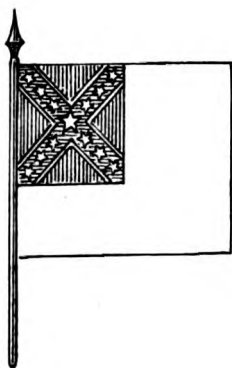
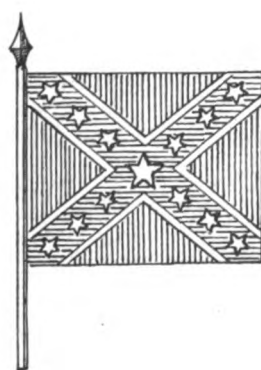
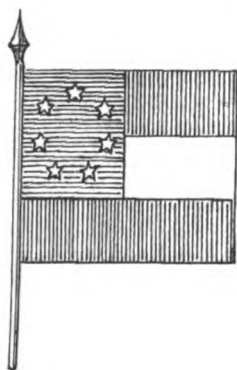
The Southern Cross in various forms often surmounted the flag-staff. The eagle was never used as an emblem by the Confederacy. I have seen in an old war pamphlet an illustration of a battle by night, in which a black cross on a flag-staff formed a silhouette against the white disk of the moon!

May 1, 1863, the Confederate Congress at Richmond, after much discussion, decided:—"The flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The field to be white, the length double the width of the flag, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be a square of two-thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red; therein a broad saltire of blue, bordered with white and emblazoned with white mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."

This was a beautiful and heraldically "proper" flag, in general appearance not unlike a mediæval Scottish banner, or the white English ensign. The one great

objection to it, on the score of utility, was that as it fell limp around the staff only the white could be seen, and thus it looked like a flag of truce.

March 4, 1865, the flag was changed for the last time, remaining the same as that just described, with the exception that, according to official sanction, "The field to be white, except the outer half from the union, which shall be a red bar, extending the width of the flag," a perhaps necessary but unsightly addition, completely spoiling the beauty of the flag.



It is impossible to say with certainty where the first secession flag was unfurled, and it is impossible to ascertain where the last Confederate ensign was furled, though after the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith, in Texas, May 26, 1865, it could have hardly been regarded as other than an emblem of "The Lost Cause."

From among a number submitted, a design was selected and approved by the Confederate Congress for the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America. It is generally conceded that it was engraved by Wyon, of the British Mint. It is a little less than three and a half inches in diameter, having around its margin, commencing at the lower right, "THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, 22 February, 1862." Between two five-pointed stars on the lower centre is the motto, "DEO VINDICE."

Two plain rims, separated by half an inch, encircle a wreath of two branches tied at the bottom with a knot of ribbon, and symbolizing the agricultural wealth of the South. The dexter branch shows at its base the long tobacco leaves, above which are its star-shaped flowers; next the corn-stalk bearing two ears and surmounted by its spreading "broom." The sinister branch consists of, first, the cotton

in bloom and "ball," next, the wheat in the ear, and then the sugar-cane, topped by its wavy plume. The flowers of the tobacco and cotton each resemble in form five-pointed stars.

In the centre of the seal is the figure of Washington on horseback, looking to the left, copied after the statue in the Capitol Square at Richmond, Virginia.

But few medals and coins were struck pertaining to or illustrative of the Confederacy. There were a few Jefferson Davis medals and one of Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson ("Stonewall") made in France. On the obverse is the head of Jackson, looking to the left, encircled by his name and rank, and the dates of his birth and death—"Born 1821: died 1863." The reverse bears the names of twenty-two battles in which he took part, and a wreath composed of a branch of tobacco and a stalk of corn. At the bottom the motto, "Deo Vindice," under a trophy of cannon, swords, balls, and bayonets. At the top there is a five-pointed star.

A popular token has for its obverse a well-executed group of semi-tropical plants, around which is the inscription, "The wealth of the South: rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton." This design is combined with several reverses, the most common of which is, a shield with thirteen stars and fifteen stripes, encircled by the inscription, "Our rights: The Constitution and the Union." Another shows a palm tree, at the base of which are bales of cotton, a pyramid of balls, and the date 1860. On either side of the tree trunk are spreading rays, above which fourteen stars form a semicircle. The inscription is, "No submission to the North."

I have been told that a Confederate half-dime was issued, but I have never been able to obtain the slightest trace of such a coin. The so-called C. S. cent of 1861 was never circulated, and was, it is thought, struck in Philadelphia, by Robert Lovett, from its resemblance to one of his store cards of 1860, and another made by him for the Marshall House, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1859. The obverse of the cent is, a Liberty head, with six stars showing on the band of the cap. Around the edge is the lettering, "Confederate States of America, 1861." The reverse, "1 Cent," in centre, and a wreath of tobacco, cotton, cane, and corn, with a cotton bale between two barrels at the base.

In 1861, the Confederates had possession of the New Orleans Mint, and there struck the famous "mule" piece, the Confederate half-dollars, only four of which were issued, and only one, so far as is known, is now in existence, the other three having mysteriously disappeared.

In 1879, the dies came into the possession of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, under whose supervision were issued five hundred restrikes in white metal (of the reverse only) and five hundred in silver, combining the United States obverse and the C. S. reverse. The obverse is that of the U. S. half-dollar of 1861, the reverse a shield, with seven stars and fifteen stripes, the crest a liberty cap. On the left is a cotton branch, and on the right a sugar-cane. Near the edge, "Confederate States of America," and at the base, between two bows, "Half Dol."

Soon after the close of the war societies were formed in several Southern cities, whose object was the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers and sailors. Among the first, if not actually the first, of these was the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, whose members on May 3, 1866, met in secret, the city being under martial law, and agreed to place a few flowers on the Confederate graves, the first informal observance of what in time became Decoration or Memorial Day. The Hollywood Memorial Association, in May, 1890, became the Confederate

Memorial Literary Society, formed for the collection and preservation of "all books and other literary productions pertaining to the late war between the States, and those engaged therein; all works of art or science, all battle flags, relics, and other emblems of that struggle."

To-day, the three leading C. S. societies are, "The United Confederate Veterans," "The United Sons of Confederate Veterans," and "The Daughters of the Confederacy."

The association known as the United Confederate Veterans was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889, General John B. Gordon being unanimously chosen first General Commander. I give the following extracts from the Constitution and By-Laws:

"The objects and purposes of this organization shall be Social, Literary, Historical, and Benevolent. It will strive to unite in one general Federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence, or hereafter to be formed."

"This Federation shall religiously observe the celebration of Memorial Day."

"This Federation is intended to exist until the individual members of its camps are too few and feeble to longer keep it up . . . and property it may then possess shall be left to our successors, the Sons of Confederate Veterans."

"This Federation shall have power to make, have, and use a common seal and badge, with such device and inscription as it may adopt, the same to alter, break, and amend at pleasure. . . . The seal of this Federation shall be a device similar to that used by this association, which device is a medal . . . inch in diameter, reproducing the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, bearing 'United Confederate Veterans, 1861, 1865, 1889,' inscribed between the wreath and its margin."

"The badge of this Federation shall be a device similar to the one now in use by the camps of this association, which device is the representation in enamel of the Confederate battle flag, on a plain metal surface of . . . an inch square, and can be mounted as a pin or button, to be worn on the left lappel of the coat. Recognizing associations of sons or daughters of veterans affiliating with this Federation, shall be allowed to wear the same badge as the United Confederate Veterans, with the letters S. C. V. or D. C. V., as the case may be, inserted in the upper triangle of the cross, from left to right, and with the number of their organization in lower triangle."

The badges of the Daughters of the Confederacy differ in different States, but usually consist of a wreath and the first, or the first and last, C. S. flags. Let the official description of that of Virginia serve as an example: "The badge of the Society consists of an open circle of white enamel bearing in letters of gold, 'Daughters of the Confederacy, 1861-'65.' In the centre are crossed the first and last flags of the Confederacy, the colors . . . red, white, and blue enamel and gold."

At the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Atlanta in July, 1898, was worn by the members for the first time a new souvenir badge, consisting of a gray ribbon four and a half inches long, and two and a quarter inches wide, on the lower portion of which, occupying the entire width, was, in red, white, and blue, the Confederate battle flag. On the headpiece of silver, in high relief, appear the letters, "United Confederate Veterans' Reunion," and a head of General Gordon surrounded by a wreath of laurel, back of which are two crossed bayoneted guns. In the gray

space at the top of the ribbon the name and number of the wearer's camp, the bottom finished with silver fringe and supporting a silver canteen bearing the letters "C. S. A."

In this brief paper I have called attention only to the more important of the flags and insignia of the Confederate States of America, and there is a most interesting and almost unexplored field for those who would diligently and perseveringly search out the more obscure and almost forgotten emblems scattered throughout the South. In the "big house" of the old plantation, in the humble negro cabin, are doubtless to be found many a memento of dark days of war—the war of

"The Blue and the Gray."

ROYAL JEWELRY DISCOVERED AT DASHUR, EGYPT.

By HENRI DE MORGAN.

It may look as a very bold attempt on my part to speak before a scientific assembly, in a tongue which is not my native one, and in which I am apt to make many blunders. But knowing, by a previous experience, that I am among friends, I will beg their leniency and offer once for all my best apologies to Brown's Grammar.

Last year I had the pleasure to entertain you about prehistoric Egypt, when I described the royal tomb of Negadah, which gave the connecting link between this semi-geological epoch and the Pharaonic era. This year I will take you through a more civilized period. Our scientific excursion will be in the southern part of the great Memphis necropolis. We will go to Dashur. As we are now by the close of the XIX. century, we may avail ourselves of modern accommodations and we will go by rail to Bedresheen.

There we will find horses waiting for us. Crossing through Memphis we will pass among the ruins and near by the colossal statue of Ramses II. (1833). We may judge of the importance of this famous city by the size of the statues that decorated its temples. Then we take to the right to go to Sakkarah. On our way we come in sight of the Dashur pyramids, on our left, towards the S.W.

We cross through the village of Sakkarah, and entering the desert we arrive at Mariette's house.

This house is an historical spot. Mariette built it at the time that he was working in the necropolis of Sikkarah, the Serapeum, etc. Maspero, his successor, also resided there often when he was working in the same field, excavating mastabas and pyramids. Grebanet, who succeeded him, also went there occasionally. When my brother took the succession of Grebanet, at the head of the antiquities service, he became a tenant of Mariette's house. Before attempting to do any work at Dashur he made this his headquarters. While there he discovered the mastabas of Mera and Kabin, high officials of the VI. dynasty, with very interesting wall reliefs. Mr. J. de Morgan stayed at Sakkarah from June until October, 1893, making preliminary work of inspection, with a thorough study of the geological condition of the desert's soil.

Lepsius and Mariette had neglected Dashur; Grebanet also. True, Perring, and Vyse had made some excavations at Dashur (1839), at the north brick pyramid, but without much result. A fragment of cartouche with part of the name of Ousertesens III. was found.

[Mrs. H. T. Drowne has just presented our library with the interesting publication of Perring and Vyse.]

Concerning Dashur, Mr. Maspero went so far as to write, "The plateland on which stand the two large stone pyramids of Dashur has but a very small number of mastabas, some twenty, as far as I can judge." Then he takes a special care to explain why everything should have been destroyed in ancient times. The prospects, as you see, were not, as a whole, very encouraging, but on the other hand, besides the result of the inspection of the ground, Mr. J. de Morgan had in mind a curious report made by Herodotus. The Greek historian visited Egypt about 450 B.C., and among other things wrote the following lines: "Asyehis reigned in Egypt. . . . This prince, desirous of surpassing all his predecessors, left as a monument of his fame a brick pyramid, with this inscription on a piece of marble: 'Do not dispare my worth by comparing me to those pyramids composed of stone. I am as much superior to them as Jove is to the rest of the deities. . . .'"

There is always some truth in the most obscure legend—a legend being but a popular record of forgotten history.

Mr. J. de Morgan concluded to work at Dashur. The ground was covered here and there with rock debris of a nature entirely different from the natural ground there. There was evidence of destroyed constructions, especially of Tourah limestone. Before starting for an inspection tour in Upper Egypt, he left orders to start excavations on two points near the north brick pyramid at Dashur, and had a shelter built for his men and materials.

He trusted his former foreman in Persia, Pierre Vasein, with the work. Soundings were made north and south, east of the pyramids.

TWO GROUPS OF MASTABAS FOUND.

To the south were found mastabas with the name of Snefrou (3766). On the north were found mastabas of the XII. dynasty:

Names of Ousertesen II., 2684.

" III.

Amenemhat III., 2578 (say 27th century B.C.).

Shaft.

Rooms.

Mastaba, with stele and table of offerings.

HISTORY OF THE XII. DYNASTY, 2778-2565 B.C.—160 YEARS.

Before starting the description of the Dashur discoveries, a few words must be said of this period of Egypt's history.

"After the reigns of Apappus and Nitocris, which closed the VI. dynasty," writes Mariette, "a sudden and unforeseen check was given to the progress of civilization, and during 436 years, from the VI. to the XI. dynasties, Egypt seems to have disappeared from the list of nations."

The XI. dynasty was but the dawn of a new era in the Nile valley. The power of those obscure kings, with Thebes for capital, extended only over the Thebaid. But with the XII. dynasty came one of the most brilliant periods of Egyptian history.

The founder of the dynasty was a grandson of Khnum-Hotep, Lord of Beni-Hassan. He restored the power of Egypt to its natural frontiers, the Mediterranean Sea, the Sinai peninsula, and Ethiopia. His pyramid is at Licht; it was explored in 1894 by Mr. Gauthier.

During his reign victorious wars were carried on against the Soudanese and the tribes of the Sinai.

Like his predecessor, he had his pyramid at Licht. This was explored also by Mr. Gauthier (1894). The tombs had been completely ransacked. Important sculptures were found, among them an immense stele and other colossal statues, all in granite. His name appears at the mines of the Sinai (Whadi Magarah). This king erected the Heliopolis obelisk. This was standing when Abraham visited Egypt (2296).

Ousertesén I.'s successor was Amenemhat II., who had been two years his co-regent. No mention is made of wars during his reign, which corresponds to a great period of wealth and prosperity.

During his reign, the placers or mines of Nubia, besides the copper mines of the Sinai district, were worked and supplied largely the wealth of the court.

His pyramid, called "Kerp," was discovered at Dashur in 1894, during the excavations. We will speak of it later on.

The Heliopolis obelisk is the oldest known still standing. It stood, most likely, at the entrance of a temple now entirely destroyed, same as did the statues of Memnon in the Theban plain. The name of Heliopolis is often recorded on the monuments of the XII. dynasty.

His pyramid, called "Hotep," was identified by Maspero, and explored by Petrie. It is at Illahoum, at the entrance of the Fayoum. This identification seems correct.

Continuation of the same prosperity. Sat-Hathor, daughter of Ousertesén II., was his wife. His pyramid was the north brick pyramid of Dashur.

His activity extended from his Nubian frontier to the Sinai. He covered Egypt with buildings. It is he who, by improving the entrance of the Nile's water into the Fayoum, constructed what is known as Lake Meris, by this work regulating the flood.

His pyramid was wrongly attributed by Petrie to Hawara, in the Fayoum. His pyramid is the south brick pyramid of Dashur, as the excavations have proved. His name also appears at Whadi-Magarah, in the Sinai. He made war against the Menti and Saati in the Sinai,—but we must not anticipate.

On the known lists of Egyptian kings his successor is Amenemhat IV. Apparently he was adopted by his predecessor as co-regent for the last six years of his reign. The dynasty ended in 2565 with a queen, and here comes a new decline.

WORK AT THE NORTH PYRAMID.

1. Soundings in Maspero's crater. Solid rock at the depth of thirty feet stopped the steel drill.

2. Two trenches, one on the north; discovery of "Haldes" (Rachè) and brick mastabas.

East.—Remains of funerary temple with name of king; Ousertesén III. *Ka-Kau-Ra*.

Then the next thing to do was to look for the pyramid's entrance.]]

COMPARISON WITH GIZEH PYRAMID.

Gizeh.—Total height, 146 m. = 138 = 450 c.

Surface.

Volume. (Pilnet.)

Dashur (N. B.).—Original height, 110.66 m.

Actual “

Surface, 11.004 m. c.

Volume, brick, 250,000

Volume, stone, 33,000

Twenty-four millions of brick, six times size of ours.

In the north ditch “Haldes” had been found, hence evidence of underground work.

Soundings were made down to the ground *in situ*. A shaft found.

FEBRUARY, 26, 1894, AT NOON.

Entrance to gallery found. This led into a sepulchral room lined with Tourah limestone. Then a long gallery lined with tombs.

1. In the first tomb a fragment of a statue was found with the name of Prince Mentou-Nesou, a high official.

2. “Nefert-Hent” the heiress wife of the king, associated to the crown. She was forty to forty-five years old.

Clearing was done, a lower gallery of tombs was found, also the original shaft.

4. Tombs in the main gallery.

8. Tombs in the lower one.

Princesses: Ment (twenty-four to twenty-five years old), Sent-Sembet, Hathor-Sat, Merit. Two small rooms containing canopes were found intact, the rest had been ransacked.

MARCH 6, 1894.

Discovery of the first treasure. Hator-Sat, daughter of Ousertesén II. Pectoral: Golden Horus “Keper Kau-Rau,” the “rest of the Gods.” Scarab in amethyst. Ousertesén III.

MARCH 7, 1894.

Discovery of the second treasure near the tomb of Princess Merit and Sent-Sembet.

Pectoral of Ousertesén III.

Pectoral of Amenemhat III.

Scarab Merit (sister of Amenemhat III.).

APRIL 15TH.

Half of the men were sent under Roubi's direction to start work at the south pyramid.

Work of mining was started at the north pyramid at a depth of some forty feet.

Work of sounding continued; discovery of 6 boats.

WORK AT THE SOUTH BRICK PYRAMID OF DASHUR.

On April 7, 1894, Mr. J. de Morgan visited once more the south pyramid, and found in the ruins of the temple on the eastern side a fragment of a granite statue with the cartouche of Amenemhat III.; then a second one.

April 9th. Work of excavation was begun with usual soundings.

April 16th. Discovery of a shaft of unusual size: 6.40 m. x 2.40 m., about 20 x 8 ft.

When clearing the shaft a wooden statuette, plated with gold, was found; then debris of alabaster vases (canopes?).

RA-FOU-AB.

On the wooden statuette first discovered was written "Son of the Sun Horus, who gives life." On the debris of the vases: "King Ra-fou-Ab I give to thee this drink which comes from the land of Heliopolis. The Eneade lives in these vases in the temple of Heliopolis. I give them to thee and you live for ever."

Who was this king the name of which was unknown? Further work will tell. Continuing excavations, the bottom of the shaft was reached and on its south side a wall closing an entrance. This gave access into a succession of two rooms. The tomb was practically intact. An attempt had been made by spoliators to penetrate through the roof of one room, but was abandoned. The rooms were found crowded with objects. In the first one was a *naos*, and inside of it a splendid statue of the king, made of wood inlaid with gold. This is the first statue of this kind ever discovered. Artistically it compares favorably with the best ever exhumed in Egypt.

On the *naos* was a long protocol with all the titles of the king: "The Horus Hotep-ab, master of the vulture and of the Uræus, who raises in glory the golden Horus, the splendor of the gods, the King of Lower and Upper Egypt, the master of the two lands, the all-mighty Ra-Fou-Ab, the legitimate son of the Sun who loves him. Horus, royal spirit, living in the grave, giving life, stability, and power. He rejoices himself on the throne of the Horus of the livings, like the sun for ever." In the second room was found the outside sarcophagus made of sandstone, and next to it was the canope box also in sandstone. The sarcophagus had been opened by the spoliators, but for some unknown reason most of the objects contained were left untouched, including the mummy.

The canope case was intact; the slab cover was lifted, and inside was found the wooden box, also inlaid with gold. This was closed with a string and sealed with the cartouche of Amenemhat III. As we have seen from the inscription above mentioned that Ra-fou-Ab had all the titles of a Pharaoh, we must conclude that he was a co-regent of Amenemhat III., his contemplated heir, but who died before him.

It was a custom of the rulers of the XII. dynasty to associate to their power their presumptive successor. Amenemhat I., after thirty years of reign, took Ousertesen I. as co-regent, and both reigned together during ten years.

Ousertesen I. also associated Amenemhat II. during the last two years of his reign.

Amenemhat II., after thirty-two years of reign, associated Ousertesen II.

Then Amenemhat III. is known to have associated to his power Amenemhat IV., but this must have taken place after the death of Ra-fou-Ab, and toward the forty-fourth year of his reign.

The fact of A., this mighty ruler of the land of Egypt, attending to this funeral and affixing his royal seal on the urn containing the heart of the departed prince, is enough to tell us that there was a great loss in the Empire, and this cannot fail to

recall to our mind the fate of Augustus lamenting over the loss of his contemplated successor and the "Tu Marcellus erit."

All the inscriptions found in his sepulchre tell plainly that Ra-fou-Ab had been a king, in spite of any contradiction.

DISCOVERY OF PRINCESS NOUB-HOTEP.

April 19th. Next to the tomb of King Ra-fou-Ab was found another tomb, similar in style. An attempt was made to ransack it, but the ground caved in and the tomb remained *intact*.

This was the tomb of Princess NOUB-HOTEP, daughter of Amenemhat III. and possibly the wife of Ra-fou-Ab.

The canope box was found intact, like everything there. It was sealed by a high official, TESH-SEMBETS, *not* by the king this time.

Dr. Fouquet, who examined the bones found at Dashur, said that both Ra-fou-Ab and Noub-Hotep were between forty and forty-five years old.

The jewelry found in her tomb was much inferior in art to the first treasures and not so rich.

The main interest in this tomb lies in the fact that it was found intact.

PAINTS AND MAKE-UP.

To complete their adornment, the ladies of the XII. dynasty used two sorts of paints :

1. *Black paint* was named by the Egyptians MASTIM, by the Greeks ΣΤΙΜΜΙ, in Latin STIBIUM. The Egyptians described it as being intended to "make the eyes speaking."

It was made of : { Sulphurate of lead
Bioxide of manganese
Carbonate of lime
Iron

Lead and iron were the main elements used in the making of the Dashur paints.

2. *Green paint* found at Dashur.

This was called by the Egyptians, OUADJOU. It was made of :

Carbonate of lime
Hydro-silicate of copper.

This last material was most likely obtained in the Sinai copper mines.

The summer heat, that was getting unbearable, compelled us to suspend work. In the mining galleries there was not enough air for the lights to keep burning.

During this first campaign, the following results had been obtained :

1. The north brick pyramid of Dashur had been identified as the sepulchre of Ousertesen III., surrounded by his relatives and officials.

2. The two treasures of Dashur had been exhumed.

3. The south brick pyramid of Dashur had been identified as that of Amenemhat III.

4. Two intact royal tombs had been found near the south pyramid, and a new king added to the history of Egypt.

Such were the results of this first year of labor at Dashur.

1894-1895.

On November 15, 1894, as soon as the weather became cool enough, work was resumed at Dashur.

1. At the north brick pyramid. Mining work was continued until the royal rooms were found. Everything had been ransacked.

2. Mining work on the south side at same pyramid. No result.

II. Work at south brick pyramid. Clearing of mastabas and building alongside the alley leading from the Nile valley to the pyramid's temple.

Mining gallery on north side.

. Among the tombs grouped north of the pyramid, one was found intact. An attempt was made to rifle it in ancient times, but the man who tried it was crushed by the caving-in. We found his bones and a wooden tool near him.

An incline was made and the sepulchral rooms of Amenemhat III. were found under his pyramid. All was ransacked. When we were going from my brother's residence in the desert, to the south brick pyramid to watch the work going on, we used to ride very often across the desert. About half-way was a shapeless mound containing a great mass of Tourah limestone debris, besides fragments of granite. My brother told me, "I will put some men at work there, and I will make you witness the discovery of a pyramid."

Then he pointed out to me the main mound as being the pyramid; then the smaller ones as the remains of the mastabas, with a central alley in the centre, extending from the pyramid's temple to the Nile valley.

Some 250 men were put at work and within a few days the trench reached the roof of the sepulchral room. This and the lower strata of the pyramid were left. All was made of Tourah limestone.

Mastabas were found north and south. Some were of the XII. dynasty, the others of a preceding epoch. The other mastabas were very archaic constructions, in sun-dried bricks. The monuments were divided into numerous rooms, all decorated with fresco-painting, most realistic, like those of *Meidoum*.

Some stele were found; one was with the name of the eldest son of *Snefrou*, high priest of Heliopolis.

Most likely the north stone pyramid belongs to *Snefrou*.

The other mastabas found were of the XII. dynasty.

The work made in the funerary temple on the east side of the pyramid gave the name of the king as Amenemhat II.—2716-2681 B.C.

At Beni-Hassan, in the tomb of a high official of his reign, we have the whole details of the construction of this building. This official, who was very proud of his work—*Sa-Hathor*—tells us that this pyramid, which was called *Kerp*, was built at Dashur.

It was entirely of white Tourah limestone, which had to be carried from the opposite side of the valley. *Sa-Hathor* informs us also that he had fifteen statues of the King cut in hard stone, to decorate the temple of his pyramid, and that this work took two months.

Excavations have proved the truth of this statement. The pyramid being entirely made of Tourah limestone, was used as a quarry by the inhabitants of Memphis, and demolished as far as they could go with advantage.

The other pyramids being made like those of Gizeh, of a coarse nummulitic limestone, with a simple carving of finer material, were less tempting as building material.

Amenemhat II.'s pyramid was enclosed within a square yard which contained sepulchres belonging to members of his family.

TREASURES OF AMENEMHAT II.

It was between the western face of Amenemhat II.'s pyramid and its enclosure that were discovered six princely tombs, four of which had escaped spoliation.

1. Princess Khnumit, intact.
 " Ita, intact.
2. Prince Khnuma-Nub, ransacked.
 Princess Amen-Hotep, ransacked.
3. Princess Sit-Hat, intact.
 " Iba-Hurt, intact.

All were issues of royal blood and belonged to the family of Amenemhat II.

No official report of these discoveries has been published yet, with the exception of a short article written in French by my brother for *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, of May, 1896. So most of the illustrations that I bring before you to-night, representing the treasures of Princess Khnumit and Ita, are entirely new documents. All these photographs are taken from the originals, the most precious marvels in the Gizeh Museum.

The tomb of Princess Khnumit, which was discovered first, was the far richest ever exhumed in Egypt.

These tombs, instead of being constructed with a shaft connecting the sepulchre with the outside, were imbedded in a solid mass of masonry built in a deep ditch made in the ground. The incline leading to the tomb was filled with tight-fitting blocks, so the whole looked like a solid wall. This unusual mode of construction was unquestionably the cause of their escaping spoliation.

There was at the surface no indication whatever to detect their presence. When excavations were going on at the pyramid and in the surrounding mastabas, we walked many times over that ground. It was only through the regular process of soundings that the mass of masonry was struck.

Each tomb was made of a passage some forty feet in length (N.-S.).

Each passage gave access into two small rooms, just large enough to contain the sarcophagi.

The mummy room communicated with other rooms containing the "*Canopes*," and the "*Serdab*," room for offerings.

Then after the funeral all the entrances were filled up with tight-fitting blocks of stone. And the *portcullises* were dropped, like in the mastabas and pyramids of the ancient empire.

KHNUMIT.

The mummy of Princess Khnumit was found adorned with a necklace composed of beads of gold, silver, carnelian, lapis-lazuli, emerald, and hieroglyphic signs in gold inlaid with gems. She had also *anklets*, *bracelets*, and armlets.

In the coffin itself, to the left of the body, lay the *sceptres*, *canes*, and bow, the *flagellum*, the *club* plated with gold.

The inside coffin or mummy box was made of wood, gold-plated like those of Ra-fou-Ab and Princess Noub-Hotep, but the inscriptions were painted inside.

The sarcophagus was cut out of a solid block of stone, but had no inscription.

Next to the sarcophagus room was the "*Serdab*," or room for offerings. Here were found canope case, case containing alabaster vases filled with perfumes; also offerings of various kinds,—*embalmed portions of beef* (not intended for soldiers' use), water fowls, wheat, grains, flour, a swan carved in wood, and a whole lot of jewelry. They were *crowns*, *diadems*, necklaces, pendeloques, a gold *vulture*, an *aigrette*, and a multitude of jewels in gold inlaid with gems.

Nothing has been produced to surpass the refined elegance of the jewelry found there, although they are the production of the twenty-seventh century before our era, and the oldest royal jewels ever exhumed in Egypt, and in fact anywhere.

Gold and gems, such as turquoises, emeralds, lapis-lazuli, carnelian crystals of various kinds, are used to profusion, but as the great elegiac wrote: "*Materiam superabat opus.*" Truly the artistic feeling was far above the great value of the material used.

Each hieroglyphic sign that composed the necklaces is made of gold, in which are inserted gems cut to fit. This work is done with such a perfection that to any casual observer it looks like "*cloisonné work*" made with glaze or glass paste.

Such was the case for the jewelry of the Rameside times, but here everything is done regardless of expense, time, and labor. Even the smallest beads used in the composition of the necklaces or various ornaments are made of gems cut, perforated, and polished.

Some of them are so delicate and minute that it was a puzzle to the best Parisian jewelers who examined them to understand how the work was done.

Some of the jewels, for instance the diadem with Maltese cross and forget-me-nots, would never have been thought by anybody as being forty-five centuries old, and a product of Egyptian art. Still we have in this case an absolute evidence of its age. Some other "celebrated treasures" have not been so fortunate. In this case the tomb was intact until opened in the presence of numerous witnesses by the Egyptian service of antiquities.

The great trouble with many antiquities that we see in public museums is that we know nothing about their places of discovery and circumstances of the find. The fact that the Gizeh Museum is not entirely free from this reproach does not make it less to be lamented.

ITA.

In the tomb of Princess *Ita*, also graced with all the titles of honor that an Egyptian woman of rank could possess, other similar treasures were found.

The most remarkable jewel was a dagger with a bronze blade, the handle of which is solid gold inlaid with inserted gems.

MATERIALS USED AND THE SINAI MINES.

The materials mostly used in the Dashur jewelry were *turquoise*, *lapis-lazuli*. These came from the Sinai copper mines.

These mines were a great source of supply for the ancient Egyptians. The oldest record that we know dates of King *Djeser*, the builder of the Step pyramid, III. dynasty. Then *Sacfron* has steles there in which he is represented crushing the *Menti* and *Saati* (Semitic type). Then came *Sihou-Ra* (IV. D.) 3700 B.C. *Pepi I.* and *II.* of the VI. dynasty placed steles there (3348–3343). *Ouseratesen I.* erected a temple there. *Amenemhat II.* opened a mine at Serabit-el-Kaden. Two of his in-

scriptions are there, one of the seventh and one of the twenty-seventh year of his reign. Amenemhat III. and IV.

Then the gems used in Dashur treasures could come from there.

Emerald. There were three mines near *Berenice*, now abandoned.

Carnelian. There are important red carnelian beds near Assouan, and at other points in the Said.

Rock crystal, amethyst, garnet. Gold coming from Nubia. Quartz and its derivatives could also come from there, but we have no positive information on this point.

Obsidian (?). Ararat, or Caucasian volcanic ranges (?). No volcano in Egypt.

Gold. Noub-Hotep. Gold, 82.94.

Silver, 16.56.

Copper, 0.50.

Gold leaves: Ra-fou-Ab. Gold, 85.92.

Silver, 13.78.

Copper, .30.

Silver:

Copper. = Brass: Cop., 68.39.

Tin, 16.31.

84.

HYKSOS.

With the end of the XII. dynasty the political power of Egypt began to fall once more, as it had done after the VI. dynasty. The national element was gradually forced to fall back southward under the pressure of nomad tribes, which, coming through Arabia, entered into Egypt by the way of Peluse.

The whole kingdom of the Pharaohs became the prey of the invaders; everything was laid waste and plundered. The Hyksos kings established themselves rulers over the two lands and Pharaohs of Lower and Upper Egypt. This age of darkness lasted for Egypt 511 years, according to Maneto. This explains the scarcity of any monuments anterior to the Ramesides.

It is quite probable that the sacred ground of the dead, which extended for miles at the gate of the Libyan desert, opposite Memphis, was then systematically plundered. I remember when I entered with my brother the sepulchral rooms of Ousertesen III. (north brick pyramid), we noticed that the people who had ransacked the royal vaults had covered the walls with grotesque representations of the Pharaoh and his sacred emblems. Only conquerors can avail themselves of such liberties.

Also the plundering of such tombs necessitated, on the part of those who accomplished it, much time and a perfect security. The care that has been taken also to remove and destroy everything, even objects *without value*, indicates on the part of those who accomplished it an idea to annihilate the *past* of the conquered country.

In Egypt next to nothing remains of the Hyksos but the abhorrence of their name.

Politically, Egypt recovered from this prostrated condition, but art never resumed its former perfection.

"The name of Aah-Hotep," writes Petrie, "is familiar in connection with the beauty of her jewelry, which, till the discoveries of Dashur, has been an unique treasure."

Aah-Hotep was born during the Hyksos war (1770-1600 B.C.) and was still alive at the time of Thothmes I. (1516 B.C.), her great-grandson. She must have been then a hundred years old. Her coffin was found at Draa-Abul-Nega, near Thebes. It was much poorer than those of Dashur, only painted, not inlaid with gold.

In the Gizeh Museum a comparison can be made of the Dashur treasures with those of Queen Aah-Hotep, or Haotpou, as she is also called. The work is strikingly inferior. True there is a great profusion of gold, but that does not convey any idea of refinement in art.

The jewelry in the Louvre is another example of the same inferiority and decline in art. It belongs to Prince Psar and to the reign of Ramses II. (1333 B.C.). "Under the Ramesides," writes Mr. J. de Morgan, "the jeweler's art was, in common with all the other Egyptian arts, in full decadence. In spite of the idea of those who wish to make this epoch the most brilliant for choice jewelry, one does not meet other than gems ill set, ill cut, and often even the artists have substituted, for the gem that their predecessors would have employed, plaques of enamel composition. The general effect is not very different, but there is as much distinction between the workmanship of the ornaments of the mediæval Egyptian period and that of the Rameside times, as one observes between the articles in goldsmith's work of the Italian Renaissance period and those bad copies that are nowadays everywhere sold."

After the Rameside era, Egyptian art lost gradually all its individuality. It became entirely conventional and gradually invaded by the Ethiopian, Persian, and Greek influences, and Greek art there was very commonplace.

You may ask me, what has become of the discoverer, and if I expect any new find. Yes. Some have been made, but this time it is in Persia. This, I hope, will be the subject of my next communication when we have the pleasure to meet again.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THE GRANT MONUMENT
MEDAL FROM FOREIGN RULERS, RECEIVED
TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE
LAST PROCEEDINGS.

TO J. SANFORD SALTUS.

*Signor Segretario della Società
Numismatica ed Archeologica Americana.*

Illustrissimo Signore: È riuscito di molto gradimento a Sua Santità l'omaggio che la benemerita "Società numismatica ed archeologica Americana" ha voluto prestarle coll'invio di un esemplare in argento della medaglia che essa ha fatto coniare in ricordo della solenne inaugurazione del monumento sepolcrale del Generale Grant, antico Presidente degli Stati Uniti. Mi ha perciò commesso la Santità Sua di farne ringraziare in Suo nome la prelodata Società, ed io prego la S. V. Illma a farsi interprete della Pontificia gratitudine presso tutti i membri dell'associazione di cui Ella è degno Segretario.

Colgo poi questa occasione per dichiararmi colla più distinta stima.

DI V. S. ILLUSTRISSIMA.

ROMA, 24 Giugno, 1897.

Devotissimo per servirla,

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

[*Translation.*]

TO J. SANFORD SALTUS.

*Secretary of the American Numismatic
and Archaeological Society.*

Most Illustrious Sir: Very acceptable to His Holiness has been the homage which the well-deserving American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been pleased to offer him by forwarding a copy in silver of the medal which it has had struck in remembrance of the solemn inauguration of the sepulchral monument of General Grant, former President of the United States.

His Holiness has accordingly commissioned me to thank the aforesaid Society in his name, and I beg you to be the interpreter of the Pontifical gratitude to all the members of the association of which you are the worthy Secretary.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare myself, with the highest regards,

Yours, devotedly, to command,

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

ROME, June 24th, 1897.

NOTE: The medal presented to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., was forwarded to Rome through the kindness and courtesy of Archbishop Corrigan.

THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1897.

SIR :

I am directed by Sir Julian Pauncefote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and to inform you in reply that the medal which the American Numismatic and Archæological Society desire to present to Her Majesty the Queen should be forwarded to Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Private Secretary, Windsor Castle, England.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. O. MAX-IRONSIDE.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

LONDON, July 1, 1897.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co.,

22 Regent Street, London, W.

Gentlemen : I am requested by the Ambassador to acknowledge your letter of the 11th ultimo and to inform you that the Grant Memorial Medal on behalf of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society has been laid before the Queen, and that Mr. Hay has been requested to convey to the donors Her Majesty's best thanks for the same.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RIDGELY CARTER,

2d Secretary of Embassy.

To J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,

DIRECTION DU SÉCRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL.

LA HAYE, le 6 juillet, 1897.

Monsieur le Ministre : Sa Majesté la Reine ayant daigné accepter la médaille commémorative d l'achèvement du " Grant Mausolée " à New York, qui faisait l'objet de Votre office du 22 juin dr., j'ai l'honneur, par ordre de Sa Majesté la Reine Régente, de recourir à Votre obligeant intermédiaire, Monsieur le Ministre, à l'effet de transmettre les remerciements de Sa Majesté à l'American Numismatic et Archæological Society de New York.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance réitérée de ma haute considération.

(Signed) I. RÖELL

MONSIEUR QUINBY,

*Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire
des États-Unis d'Amérique.*

[*Free Translation.*]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

THE HAGUE, July 6, 1897.

To J. SANFORD SALTUS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Minister: Her Majesty, the Queen, having been pleased to accept the medal struck in commemoration of the completion of the Grant Mausoleum, in New York, that was the object of your communication of the 22d ult., I have the honor, by order of Her Majesty the Queen Regent, to ask you to be kind enough to convey Her Majesty's thanks to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the reiterated assurance of my high consideration.

(*Signed*) I. RÖELL.

Mr. QUINBY,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL LEGATION,

WASHINGTON.

DEAR SIR:

It is with great pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has graciously accepted the medal in commemoration of the opening of General Grant's Monument, and charged me to express His Imperial Majesty's thanks to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society for this presentation.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JEQOIE DE WOLLANT,
Imperial Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

5/17 August, 1897.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BERLIN, February 26, 1898.

To THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK.

Gentlemen: Having received, some time ago, through Messrs. Tiffany & Co., a letter addressed to His Majesty the German Emperor, accompanied by a box containing a silver medal cast in commemoration of the dedication of the Grant Memorial Monument, I took occasion to deliver the same to the Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet.

I am now in receipt of a letter from the German Foreign Office, in which I am informed that the Emperor has been pleased to accept the medal, and that the

Imperial Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to thank your Society for the same, and for the Society's courteous attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

KAISERLICH

DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, den 15. März, 1898.

Seine Majestät der Kaiser und König haben die Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Einweihung des Grant Mausoleums, welche Sie nebst einer Immediateingabe, durch Vermittelung des Botschafters der Vereinigten Staaten in Berlin hatten überreichen lassen für Allerhöchst Ihre Sammlung anzunehmen geruht und bestimmt, dass der von Ihnen vertretenen Gesellschaft der Allerhöchste Dank für die freundliche Aufmerksamkeit ausgesprochen werde.

Ich habe die Ehre mich des Allerhöchsten Auftrages hierdurch zu entledigen.

Der Kaiserliche Botschafter,

(Signed) v. HOLLEBEN.

An

HERRN ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

*Präsident der Amerikanischen Numismatischen
und Archäologischen Gesellschaft, New York City.*

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1898.

His Majesty the Emperor and King has deigned to accept for his collection the medal in commemoration of the inauguration of Grant's Tomb which you have handed over, together with the petition, through the mediation of the Ambassador of the U. S., and has ordered that his most gracious thanks be given to the Society represented by you for the kind attention.

I have the honor to execute hereby the order of His Majesty.

The Imperial Ambassador,

(Signed) v. HOLLEBEN.

To

MR. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

*President of the American Numismatical
and Archaeological Society, New York City.*

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LEGATION,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1897.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE :

Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Envoy at Vienna, has presented, through the Imperial and Royal Government, to His Majesty, my most gracious Master, a commemorative medal made by order of the American Numismatic-Archæological Society on the occasion of the solemn removal of the remains of General Ulysses S. Grant, whilom President of the United States, to the mausoleum erected in New York.

His I. and R. Apostolical Majesty has most graciously deigned to accept this medal, and I have been instructed to convey, diplomatically, the thanks of His Majesty on the occasion, to the aforesaid Society.

I consequently have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to ask your kind mediation to the end that the American Numismatic-Archæological Society may be apprised of the foregoing, and I avail myself, etc.

HENGELMULLER.

His Excellency,

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of State, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1897.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC-ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sir: I enclose for your information a copy of a note of the 10th ultimo, from the Austro-Hungarian Minister at this capital, conveying an expression of the thanks of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria for the medal presented to him by the American Numismatic-Archæological Society.

Respectfully yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Second Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure :—From the Austro-Hungarian Minister, November 10, 1897.

CONSOLATO GENERALE DI S. M. IL RE D'ITALIA.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1897.

THE PRESIDENT,

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dear Sir: I am directed by H. M.'s Chargé des Affaires at Washington to acknowledge the receipt of a medal which you were kind enough to send at the time of the inauguration of General Grant's tomb to H. M. the King of Italy. His Majesty wishes to have his royal thanks conveyed to you for your courtesy in sending the same.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

G. BRANCHI,

Consul-General for Italy.

THE GRANT MONUMENT MEDAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

STOCKHOLM.

August 17, 1897.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
New York.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esquire,
Secretary.

Sir: I have had the honor to hand the letter and medal referred to in yours of July 1st for his Majesty, Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, to our Minister, Hon. Thos. B. Ferguson, who will see that they are placed in the hands of His Majesty.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. B. O'NEIL,

Consul of the United States.

LEGATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,

AT WASHINGTON.

December 15, 1897.

Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Chairman American Numismatic and Archæological Society,
New York.

Sir: By a letter, the date of which is not given, you have recently transmitted to H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway, through the U. S. Minister at Stockholm, a silver medal which the American Numismatic and Archæological Society had struck in commemoration of the completion of the Grant Mausoleum.

His Majesty having been pleased to accept the medal, I have been directed to convey to the Society his expressions of gratitude for the courtesy extended to him—with which order it hereby is a pleasure for me to comply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. GRIP,

Minister of Sweden and Norway.

LEGATION OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1897.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary,

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

Sir: Referring to our previous correspondence on the matter of presentation by your Society to His Majesty the Emperor of a silver medal made in commemoration of the completion of the Grant Mausoleum in New York, I have the honor to inform you that I am now in receipt of a reply from our Government intimating to me that His Majesty is graciously pleased to accept the medal aforesaid. I shall be pleased to forward the same to its High Destination at an early opportunity if it is ready for transmission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. MATSUI.

LEGATION OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1898.

SIR :

Referring to our previous correspondence I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from the Foreign Office, Tokio, intimating me that His Majesty, the Emperor, has graciously been pleased to accept the silver medal presented by your Society in commemoration of the completion of the Grant Mausoleum in New York.

Yours very respectfully,

TOUR HOSHI.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary,
American Numismatic and Archæological Society,
 New York.

PEKING, 1st May, 1898.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary of the
American Numismatic and Archæological Society,
 New York.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by His Excellency Li Hung Chang to acknowledge his receipt of your letter notifying him that your Society has presented him with a silver medal in commemoration of the completion of the Grant Mausoleum in New York City, and the medal has also arrived safely.

His Excellency feels deeply grateful for this honor conferred by the Society. When in New York he visited the tomb of his great and lamented friend whose friendship he so highly valued ; and he now welcomes this medal as an evidence of the completion of a signal work of love by General Grant's countrymen.

His Excellency will prize this medal for the noble life and the public esteem it commemorates, and for the admirable public spirit displayed by your Society in perpetuating the memory of both. He thanks the Society for thus kindly remembering him and his personal regard for one of America's greatest sons.

Yours very truly,

WM. N. PETHICK,
Secretary.

P. S.—The Medal sent by the Society for His Majesty the Emperor of China has also been received and will be conveyed to His Majesty, whose thanks I may also express to the Society for His Excellency.

W. N. P.

REGARDING MEDAL SENT TO SPAIN.

A silver medal was duly forwarded to His Most Catholic Majesty, Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, but owing to the strained relations between the two countries and the breaking off of diplomatic relations previous to the declaration of war, no word regarding the medal has been received by the Society.

AMBASSADE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

WASHINGTON, le 1er Juillet, 1897.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT.

Vous avez bien voulu faire hommage à Monsieur le Président de la République Française, au nom de la Société Numismatique et Archéologique des États-Unis d'une médaille en argent frappée à l'occasion de l'achèvement du mausolée élevé à la mémoire du Général Grant.

Monsieur Félix Faure a été très touché de cette attention et je suis chargé de vous faire parvenir ses remerciements, en vous priant de vouloir bien vous faire son interprète auprès des membres de votre honorable Société.

Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

(Signed) PATENÔTRE.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT

de la Société Numismatique et Archéologique des États-Unis.

17 West 43d Street, New York.

[Free Translation.]

FRENCH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1st, 1897.

MR. PRESIDENT :

You have been pleased to present to the President of the French Republic, in the name of the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of the United States, a silver Medal struck on the occasion of the inauguration of the Mausoleum erected to the memory of General Grant.

Mr. Felix Faure has been deeply moved at this attention, and I am instructed to forward to you his thanks, with the request that you be kind enough to make it known to the Members of your Honorable Society.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) PATENÔTRE.

WOODNORTON, November 15th, 1897.

To

J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

From

MONSEIGNEUR DE DUC D'ORLEANS.

Sir: Monseigneur asked me to inform you that one month ago he received the medal and the letter you were kind enough to send him.

Monseigneur has been so moved by the receipt of these, that he wished me to thank you personally. Therefore, I must confine myself to renewing to you his most sincere thanks.

Praying you to accept the expressions of my most distinguished feelings,

COUNT DE SABRAN PONTIERS.

To J. SANFORD SALTUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

My dear Sir and Friend: Through Mr. General N. Augustus Bilo, Consul-General of Venezuela in New York, I have received, in the name of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, a medal commemorative of the inauguration of the Monument erected to General Grant.

It is very pleasant to me to inform you, in order that you notify the Society of it, that I gratefully accept said Medal, which I will keep as a precious remembrance of the prominent American patriot.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. CRESPO.

(Free translation of

Autograph letter.)

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Second Annual Meeting
1900



THE AMERICAN N. E. A. J. 1899

W. H. B. 1899

1899

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

1899

AND LIST OF OFFICERS

PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1899-1900



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1900.



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1900,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1899-1900.



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Jan 26, 1925.

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OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH 20TH, 1899.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 19, 1900, at half-past eight o'clock, President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 15, 1900, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Your Executive Committee takes great pleasure in reporting the continued prosperity of the Society during the past year. The Society's collections have been so largely increased that the cabinet room has become inadequate and the Curator needs an additional cabinet to enable him to complete his most excellent arrangement of the coins and medals. The library continues to grow in a most satisfactory manner. The permanent funds have increased to \$7,901.25.

The Society's exhibit for the Paris Exposition, after being on exhibition here on the afternoon and evening of March 1st, has been carefully packed and shipped to Paris, where it will be arranged by Mr. Brenner, one of the members of the Society who is now in that city; a full report will be made by the Committee having the matter in charge.

It has been suggested that if the Society could obtain, for its cabinet, a collection of the orders and badges of the various American military and hereditary societies, it would have something of great value and interest, which it would be impossible to duplicate in any private collection, for the reason that no individual can obtain the order or badge of any one of these societies of which he is not a

member, but it is not unlikely that some, if not all, of them will make an exception in the case of an incorporated body, whose collections are permanent, and which is the representative Numismatic Society of America, by either placing their orders or badges in the cabinet of the Society, or allowing them to be purchased for that purpose. While your Committee is not prepared to advise any expenditure of the Society's money, at this time, for the purchase of these orders and badges, any donations in the line of developing such a collection would be highly appreciated. A few of the orders and badges are already in the Society's cabinet.

The question of the different classes of membership in the Society has had considerable attention from your Executive Committee. With a change of conditions it becomes necessary to adopt changed methods, and since the establishment of the various classes of members, the Society has changed very materially. In the earlier days of the Society it was decided to elect Corresponding Members, whose membership was entirely complimentary and who, in return, were expected to correspond with the Society on subjects of interest. Resident Members were then what the term implies. The Society now finds itself with Resident Members scattered over a considerable portion of the country and many Corresponding Members very near home. It seems hardly correct to term one who resides in some distant city a Resident Member of a society which has its headquarters at New York, so an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws has been prepared, and will be presented for action this evening, changing the term "Resident Member" to "Active Member."

As to Corresponding Members, let us take, for example, Chicago, where there are four members of the Society who either have paid their life membership fees or are paying their annual dues each year, also three Corresponding Members who have paid nothing and receive, practically, the same benefit from the Society: the same thing exists in other places. It seems to your Committee that this is wrong; if the Society elects members outside of New York and makes them pay for their membership, it should not elect Corresponding Members who pay nothing. Acting on this principle, a resolution was presented at the January meeting of the Society, and adopted, to the effect that no Corresponding Members, residing in the United States, be elected. As an inducement to Corresponding Members becoming Active Members, an amendment to the By-Laws was adopted at the November meeting of the Society, authorizing the Executive Committee to waive the initiation fee in case of such change of membership. From present indications it seems probable that many will accept this offer. Corresponding Members who do not correspond may be dropped from the rolls, and as there are many such your Committee would recommend a careful consideration of this matter, during the coming year, with a view to reducing the roll of American Corresponding Members as much as possible by inducing all who will to become Active Members and dropping such as have ceased to take an interest in the Society. Foreign Corresponding Members are an advantage to the Society, and, while care should be taken to elect only such as are worthy, a gradual increase in the roll is certainly desirable.

During the year three regular meetings of the Society have been held, also four meetings for exhibitions or reading of papers, and the Executive Committee has held nine meetings.

The election of the following members is recommended:

Messrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, Edson Bradley of New York,

Augustus G. Heaton of Washington, D. C.,—a former Corresponding Member, — proposed on behalf of the Executive Committee by Bauman L. Belden; and George Zabriskie of New York, proposed by Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Provided favorable action is taken on these nominations, the Society's rolls will consist of 17 Honorary Members, 182 Active Members,—of whom 88 are for life,—and 74 Corresponding Members, a total of 273.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

In the absence of Mr. Saltus, the Chairman of the Committee, who is at present in Europe, it becomes my duty to present the annual report of the Committee on Papers and Publications.

Three papers have been read before the Society during the past season.

The first was by our fellow member, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and was delivered on the evening of November 9, 1899. Subject: "EUROPEAN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS." It was illustrated by many beautiful Insignias, the most of which Mr. Saltus generously donated to the Society.

On the evening of December 13th, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, read a paper on "THE STONE LIONS OF COCHITÉ," and made some remarks on the opportunities for antiquarian research in the Southwest, all of which were much appreciated by an audience which braved a severe storm to attend.

The third and last paper was by Mr. Azeez Khayat on February 8, 1900, on "DISCOVERIES OF COINS, GLASS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN ANCIENT SYRIA."

On the afternoon and evening of March 1st, an exhibition was held in the Society's Rooms of the collection to be exhibited by the Society at the Paris Exposition, consisting of the Orders and Badges of American military, patriotic, and hereditary societies, types of the coinage of this country from the earliest period, including many valuable pieces of the colonial days and of the private gold issues of a later period, and a very large and interesting collection of American medals, including all that have been issued under the auspices of this Society.

The "Proceedings" for 1898-99 were published early in the summer and distributed among the members before the exodus from the city for the heated term.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER.

For the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the Regular Meeting on Monday, January 15, 1900, it was moved and carried that the Society send a collection of Numismatic Material relating to America to the Paris Exposition. It gives your Committee pleasure to report that through the kind assistance of our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Kunz, a desirable corner location was placed at the Exposition, and also marine, fire, and burglar insurance placed to the amount of \$6,000 to cover our collection. A beautiful glass case 6 ft. 4 in. high and 5 ft. long was made in this city and set up in our rooms, and the entire collection exhibited in it on Thursday, March 1, 1900, and since then taken down, packed, and shipped to Paris. The Committee confined the matter for exhibition entirely to American material, along the following general lines:

IN COINS:

Types of the coinage of the United States in gold, silver, nickel, and copper, and the proof set of 1900.
 Pine Tree and New England, Colonial Money of Massachusetts.
 General Types of the Colonial Coins, both before and after the Revolutionary War.
 Washington Cents and Tokens, 1783-1795.
 Hard Times Tokens of 1837.
 Tokens of the Civil War, 1861-1865.
 Coins of the Confederate States.
 Gold Coins of the Mormons of Utah.
 Gold Coins of California, Colorado, Oregon, and North Carolina.

AND IN MEDALS:

Medals issued under the auspices of this Society.
 Medals of the Admiral Vernon Series, 1739.
 Medals of the Colonial Period, of the War of the Revolution, and celebrating the acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States both in Europe and America.
 Medals of the War of 1812.
 Medals of the Mexican War.
 Medals of the Civil War.
 Historical Medals of the United States.
 Medals of the Presidents of the United States.
 Medals of Homes of the Presidents.
 Medals of Distinguished Americans.
 Medals of New York City.

The selection and arrangement of all this material necessitated a great deal of laborious and painstaking work on the part of our Curator, Mr. Edward Groh, nearly all the coins and medals being from the cabinets of the Society, with here and there a missing type generously supplied by a few of our members.

Additional to the coins and medals a new field was entered into, and a loan collection formed of the orders and insignia of the military, patriotic, and historico-commemorative societies of the United States; altogether 60 specimens were secured,

many of beautiful design, and several of great rarity, making an interesting and artistic exhibition, and one which we trust will reflect credit abroad on the various societies represented.

Prominent among the military societies were the following :

Society of the Cincinnati.

Military Society, War of 1812.

Aztec Club of 1847.

Loyal Legion.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Military Order Foreign Wars.

Naval Order.

Society Indian War Veterans.

Societies of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

Fifth Army Corps Association, together with a number of the Army and Navy Veteran Organizations and Posts.

In the class of the patriotic and historico-commemorative societies there were represented :

The Society of Colonial Wars.

Sons of the Revolution.

Sons of the American Revolution.

General Society War of 1812.

Society of Founders and Patriots.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

Mayflower Descendants.

Holland Society.

Descendants of Colonial Governors.

St. Nicholas Society.

Society of St. George.

Society of St. Andrew.

Huguenot Society.

Pepperell Society, and many others.

Prominent among the women's patriotic societies were :

The Colonial Dames.

Colonial Dames of America.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daughters of the Cincinnati.

George Washington Memorial Association.

Daughters of 1812.

Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R., etc.

The Committee in this direction desire to express their thanks to our Second Vice-President, Woodbury G. Langdon, for his kindly assistance in securing from personal friends many decorations which it would otherwise have been unable to secure.

A photograph of the collections of coins, medals, and decorations as exhibited in the case has been taken and is on exhibition here this evening and members who desire a copy can order same through our Curator.

Our fellow member, **Mr. Victor D. Brenner**, at present residing abroad, has kindly consented to take charge of our exhibit at the **Paris Exhibition**, and the Society will be officially represented abroad by its members, **Messrs. J Sanford Saltus, George F. Kunz, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Victor D. Brenner.**

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
EDWARD GROH,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, March 20,		Rent	\$ 600.00
1899	\$ 594.70	Attendance, refreshments, and	
Initiation fees and dues . .	910.00	extra room hire	65.00
Interest	320.00	Annual proceedings . . .	234.84
Membership certificate . . .	2.00	Stationery, postage, etc. .	298.72
Life membership fees . . .	500.00	Transferred to Permanent	
Donation in memory of P. H.		Funds	800.00
Barhydt	300.00	Balance on hand	628.14
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,626.70		\$2,626.70

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$	65.00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	.	100.00
William Poillon Fund	.	230.00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	.	500.00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	.	1,000.00
Life Membership Fund	.	6,006.25
		<hr/>
		\$7,901.25

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	\$1,000.00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000.00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.	2,000.00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, Erie R. R. Prior Lien	1,000.00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank	901.25
	<hr/>
	\$7,901.25

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
Auditing Committee.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :

Since my last annual report the library has received the following accessions : 37 bound volumes, 152 pamphlets, 153 periodicals, 191 catalogues, 41 miscellaneous, making a total of 574.

The names of the donors are as follows :

American Museum of Natural History.	Geo. F. Kunz.	Bernard Quaritch.
American Institute Electrical Engineers.	Lafayette Post, N. Y.	Reform Club Sound Currency Committee.
David Werner Amram.	Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference.	Royal Museum, Berlin.
Samuel P. Avery.	Lyman H. Low.	Royal Belgian Numismatic Society, Brussels.
Edward J. Barron.	George McArthur.	Geo. W. Rode.
W. W. Blake.	Medical Society of the County of Kings.	Russian Journal of Financial Statistics.
Bauman L. Belden.	Free Museum of Science and Art, Univ. of Pa.	Society of American Authors.
Capt. Henry H. Bellas.	Newberry Library, The.	Alfred Sandham.
Walter R. Benjamin.	New England Society in the City of N. Y.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Frank S. Benson.	New Jersey Historical Society.	E. J. Seltman.
Benjamin Betts.	N. Y. State Library, Albany.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Berlin Numismatic Society.	Northern Indiana Historical Society.	William R. Stewart.
Buffalo Historical Society.	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.	Smithsonian Institution, The.
Bureau of Education.	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Phila.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Dr. A. A. Caruana.	Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.	Agnes C. Storer.
Eugene Charavay Fils.	Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.	Dr. H. R. Storer.
Commission Imperiale Archeologique.	Ontario Department of Agriculture.	Am. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, etc.
Thomas Cunningham.	Oswego Historical Society.	C. G. Thieme.
Mauritius David.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	University of Toulouse (through Smithsonian Institution).
J. M. Dodd, Jr.	Q. Perini.	Herbert Valentine.
H. Russell Drowne.	Post-Graduate Medical School.	Geo. W. Van Siclen.
Chas. Dupriez.	Pratt Institute.	Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society.
Essex Institute.	William Poillon.	C. J. H. Woodbury.
Ed. Frossard.		Wahlstrom and Widstrand.
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.		U. S. Civil Service Commission.
Hugo O. Greenhood.		
Edward Groh.		
Harvard University.		
Otto Helbing.		

There is a gratifying increase in the number of bound volumes received during the year. Among these may be mentioned, "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language" in one large volume, donated by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Mr. Saltus has also generously presented for the use of the library a book-plate, the work on which was executed in Paris under his direction. It is artistic and appropriate, and has already been placed in many of the books. Mr. H. Russell Drowne has given to the library a large number of pamphlets, and Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., has continued his custom of donating valuable foreign periodicals and catalogues, some of which are regularly bound up each year and placed on our shelves. A noteworthy accession to the library has been received from Corresponding Member Geo. McArthur, of Maldon, Australia. It is entitled, "Tokens issued in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries in Yorkshire," by William Boyne, and is scarce, as only 150 copies were printed.

During the year and shortly after the last Annual Meeting, the two Grant Monument Medal volumes, containing the correspondence, designs for the medal, and other material relating thereto, were completed at the Club Bindery and will remain in the library as a permanent memorial of the issue of the Grant Medal in 1897. and the celebration held in April of that year.

These volumes and a selection from the others received during the year are displayed on the table in the room this evening. I have also prepared a bulletin or complete list of the bound volumes received during the year, which will be found on the bulletin-board outside of the entrance to the room.

The need of a permanent library-fund has often been referred to in the librarians' reports. More than twenty years ago our late member and former librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, established the nucleus for such a fund by the donation of the sum of fifty-seven dollars, that being the proceeds from the sale of a small numismatic collection. This fund, which was established by Mr. Wood in memory of a deceased parent, and which is known as "The Dr. Isaac Wood Fund," has been allowed to accumulate so that it now amounts to one hundred dollars, and the library will hereafter receive a small sum of interest from it annually. I only refer to this as a matter of history and with the hope that others may imitate the example of Mr. Wood and create a fund the regular income from which shall be large enough to be of substantial assistance in the binding of pamphlets and keeping the library in good condition.

A set of our publications has been sent to the Paris Exposition of 1900 as a part of the exhibit of this Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE. *Librarian.*

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

The accessions to the Society's cabinet during the past year consist of 21 coins and medals in gold, 121 in silver, 204 in bronze and other metals, and 26 orders, decorations, and badges, making a total of 372 pieces, of which 166 pertain to the United States and 206 to foreign countries. Of those, 254 were donations, 116 obtained by purchase, and 2 by exchange.

The American series of coins has been considerably augmented, but there are still several types of our country's coinage not represented in our collection, which fact was recently much in evidence while forming the Society's exhibit for the Paris Exposition, it having been found necessary to borrow a number of specimens from the collections of several members.

The reception of Admiral Dewey last fall brought out a number of medals in his honor, as well as for speculative purposes, of which 31 specimens were secured for the Society.

This gradual increase has crowded our cabinet space severely, although somewhat relieved, at present, by the sending of nearly six hundred medals and coins to the Paris Exposition, upon the return of which there will be urgent need of another cabinet if the proper arrangement and classification is to be adhered to.

Special mention should be made of the donation of 21 foreign orders and decorations of great beauty and interest, and some of which are of great rarity, together with 118 coins and medals in gold, silver, and copper from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and 51 pieces, of much interest, from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

The following is a list of donors :

C. F. Aliesky,
J. Carroll Beckwith,
Bauman L. Belden,
Victor D. Brenner,
Gustaf Cavalli,
Willard S. Crittenden,
H. Russell Drowne,
Dr. Saram R. Ellison,
Gen. Charles A. Furlong,

Hugo O. Greenhood,
Edward Groh,
Joseph N. T. Levick,
Major R. P. McCullom,
Julius Meili,
William S. Miller,
Henry Moran,
Charles P. Nichols,

Com. B. S. Osbon,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
T. S. Peck,
William Poillon,
J. Sanford Saltus.
Charles Stuart,
Herbert Valentine,
Dr. H. Washington,
Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The Society has also received one grooved Indian axe from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus; two Roman terra cotta lamps from the tombs near Tyre; and six rough pieces of ancient glass, found near the city of Zib, from Mr. Azeez Khayat.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.
Gentlemen :

Since our last Annual Meeting I have been called on to record the deaths of seven Resident and one Corresponding Members.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Historiographer.*

EDOUARD FROSSARD.

Edouard Frossard died at his home in Brooklyn April 12, 1899. He was born in 1837, near Geneva, Switzerland. He married Miss Anna A. Phillips, of New York, who survives him, with a son and daughter.

Mr. Frossard was educated in a college in France and coming to this country became a teacher of languages in Brooklyn. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a Sergeant Major in the 31st N. Y. Volunteers; he was several times named in General Orders for bravery in battle, and was promoted First Lieutenant and Captain. He served for several months as Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. A wound caused his resignation and he returned to Brooklyn to his profession as a teacher. After a time he established a private school at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. It was during these years that he became interested in the subject of numismatics, and for a time edited the "Coin Collector's Journal," and later published the bright little paper "Numisma." He returned to Brooklyn and went into business as a dealer in coins and medals, conducting many auction sales. He was recognized as an authority in the departments to which he chiefly devoted his attention, and was remarkably expert as a cataloguer. He published a monograph on the United States cents and half-cents, which attracted considerable notice for its careful descriptions. His latest work, "A Descriptive List of the Varieties of the Franco-American Jetons," was published only a few months ago.

Mr. Frossard was Clerk of the Board of Trustees, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and for twenty-seven years Professor of French at the Young Men's Christian Association, New York. He was a member of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and was a man greatly beloved, courteous in manner, gifted in intellect, and honest in business dealings.

JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

Jenkins Van Schaick died April 19, 1899, at his home, Kalmia Park, Huntington, Long Island. Mr. Van Schaick was born November 2, 1831, in Albany, N. Y., where he was educated and began business life as a clerk in the Albany Exchange Bank. Soon after coming to New York, he engaged in the banking business. He purchased a Stock Exchange seat October 17, 1857. Only five members of the Exchange whose membership antedates Mr. Van Schaick survive him.

Mr. Van Schaick, who had always been an independent Democrat, became interested in the misrule of the Tweed régime, and in November, 1871, was elected a reform Alderman from the Seventh District. In this position he was conspicuous in the advocacy of measures in the interest of good municipal government, and served two terms.

He was a director in the German-American Bank and of the First Municipal Bond Assurance Company of America, a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, and one of the Board of Trustees of the University of New York. Mr. Van Schaick was a great lover of books and had an extensive library in which there were many volumes of great value. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Maria C. Bradford, of Culpeper Court House, Va., four sons, and one daughter.

EDWARD PAULET STEERS.

Edward Paulet Steers died suddenly April 22, 1899. He was born October 13, 1836, in Cork, Ireland, and was married in 1859 to Miss Alida Mersereau, at Tioga, Pa. Mr. Steers was brought up and educated in Canada. He came to the United States in 1862, and went into the lumber business. In 1886 he organized the Twelfth Ward Bank, was its first President, and held that position until his death.

He was a director in the United States Life Insurance Company, and in the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and was a trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank. He was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Church, and was for several years its Treasurer. Mr. Steers was always a Democrat. He was appointed School Commissioner by Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Steers resided in Harlem for nearly thirty years, and identified himself with every movement relating to the development of that part of the city. He was President of the Harlem Dispensary, a trustee of the Harlem Board of Commerce, of the North Side Board of Trade, and of the East Side Association.

Notwithstanding his multifarious duties, Mr. Steers found time to pursue scientific study and research. He was an authority on conchology and possessed a rare and valuable collection of shells. For several years he had been engaged in compiling a dictionary of conchology, which at the time of his death was nearly completed. He was also a numismatist, having a collection of coins. His widow and adopted daughter survive him.

LAWRENCE TURNURE.

Lawrence Turnure died at his home, No. 417 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, May 12, 1899. Mr. Turnure was in his seventy-fourth year, and had been ill for some time. He led a singularly active and busy life, and was exceptionally successful. He had a banking house at No. 50 Wall Street; he was one of the trustees of the Moses Taylor estate, and for years was associated with the late Moses Taylor in

business. At the time of his death he was head of the banking firm of Lawrence Turnure & Co.

Mr. Turnure was a descendant of Daniel de Tourneur, a Huguenot, who came to this country in 1652 from Holland, whither he had fled from his ancestral home in Picardy. Daniel de Tourneur was one of the earliest settlers in Harlem, and he and his descendants have been prominent ever since in the affairs of this city. Mr. Turnure married Miss Evans, of Albany. She died in 1892. He leaves two daughters and three sons.

DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON.

Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, a Corresponding member of this Society and a well-known ethnologist and physician of Philadelphia, died July 31, 1899, at Atlantic City.

Dr. Brinton was born in West Chester, Pa., in 1837, and was a graduate of Yale College in 1858, and from Jefferson Medical College, in this city, in 1861. He served in the United States Volunteer Army during the Civil War; part of the time as Medical Director of the Eleventh Corps. He was editor of the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" and also of the "Quarterly Compendium of Medical Science." His researches were chiefly devoted to ethnology and languages, especially in connection with the American races and States. The value of his writings on these subjects has been recognized by learned societies, here and abroad, and in 1866 he received the medal of the Société Américaine de France, for his work in American ethnology. He was Professor of Ethnology and Archæology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and of American Linguistics and Archæology in the University of Pennsylvania, and President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brinton established a library and publishing house of original American literature, for the purpose of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the languages and civilization of the native races of America. He himself contributed valuable reports on his examination of mounds, shell heaps, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He was author of many works relating to the ethnology and philology of the United States. Not long ago he presented to the University of Pennsylvania his entire collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America, embracing about 2,000 titles, in addition to nearly 200 volumes of bound and indexed pamphlets bearing on the ethnology of the American Indians. Many of the manuscripts are original and several are the only copies in existence.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died at his home, 1 West 57th Street, on September 13, 1899. The eldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, he was born in New Dorp, Staten Island, November 27th, 1843. When about sixteen years old, he began his business career in the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this city. He remained there four years, when he left to go into the banking house of Kissam Brothers. There he remained until his grandfather took him into the service of the New York and Harlem Railroad. At first, Mr. Vanderbilt acted as Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem road, but speedily he was promoted to be Treasurer, which office he held for ten years. He resigned the Treasurership to accept the Vice-Presidency of the same road, and some time afterward he was elected President.

From the very outset of his business career, Mr. Vanderbilt manifested a decided

fondness for work. His mind was adapted to business pursuits, and he developed his abilities on methodical lines. It was during the period of his service as Treasurer of the Harlem road that he married Miss Alice Gwynne, of Cincinnati, who survives him with five children. Mr. Vanderbilt was about forty-two years old when the death of his father left him practically in charge of the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads.

The measure of Mr. Vanderbilt's public spirit probably could not be accurately taken. To a certain extent it may be judged from a perusal of the list of the public and semi-public institutions with which he had official connection. For many years he was chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Luke's Hospital. He was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a trustee and an earnest supporter of Columbia College, he was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and one of the managers of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was also a trustee of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Vice-President of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, one of the managers of the Seamen's Missionary Society, a director of the Home for Incurables, the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Mr. Vanderbilt was chairman of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he established in 1877. He built the spacious club house on Madison Avenue, and gave it into the hands of trustees to be held forever for the benefit of railroad men. He was a liberal patron of art in its various forms, and also keenly appreciative of modern progress in all of the industrial pursuits.

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNG.

William Henry Young died Sunday, October 22, 1899, at St. Luke's Hospital. He was born at Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1847, and married, April 12, 1887, Miss Minnie Knowlton, who, with one son, survives him. Mr. Young was a veteran of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. For a number of years he had been in the real estate business.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

Ex-Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, of the United States Army, died at his residence in Washington, January 5, 1900.

Dr. Hammond was born at Annapolis, Md., on August 28, 1828. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and entered the United States Army in 1849 as an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In October, 1860, he resigned to accept the professorship of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, but at the beginning of the Civil War he again entered the army, and was assigned to the organization of general hospitals in Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore. Afterwards the Sanitary Commission urged his appointment as Surgeon-General of the army, and in April, 1862, he received his commission with the rank of Brigadier-General.

He instituted radical changes in the management of his office, established the Army Medical Museum by special order, and suggested the plan of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

Charges of irregularities were made against him, and he was tried by court

martial and dismissed from the army in August, 1864. He then removed to this city, where he practised his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the nervous system, upon which he was generally recognized to be the leading authority. In 1867-73 he was Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was then elected to a similar chair in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He remained there until 1882, when he became one of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. In 1870 he became physician of the New York State Hospital for the diseases of the nervous system. In 1878 a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial, and he was restored to his place as Surgeon-General and Brigadier-General on the retired list.

Besides contributing to current medical literature, he founded and edited the "Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal," was one of the originators of the "New York Medical Journal," and established the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence," becoming its editor. He was also the author of a large number of books and pamphlets upon different varieties of nervous disorders.

Dr. Hammond was twice married and leaves a son and daughter by his first wife.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

Nearly three hundred years have elapsed since Hendrick Hudson in 1609 discovered the waters that surround us, and De Laet, in his "Novis Orbis," gave his favorable account of the delightful climate which blessed the island Manahatta. Scarcely two hundred and fifty years have rolled by since the Indian cabin disappeared and the mighty metropolis of the American Union commenced its growth which has now reached its present proportions. Only two hundred and seventy-five years have elapsed since the first white child of European parentage was born on this island—the exact date being June 6, 1625. Wonder at the marvellous growth of our city fills our minds, when, at the opening of a new century, our thoughts naturally take upon themselves a contemplative character. But for fear that the subject be too immense, the vista too distant, to come within the focus of our mental camera this evening, let me, on this our anniversary meeting, draw your attention to the wonderful changes produced in our city, not in the passage of several hundred, but in the brief space of a few score of years.

The 14th of October, 1842, dawned bright and beautiful, and a salute of one hundred guns, followed by the ringing of bells in all churches and public buildings, indicated the advent of a day of more than ordinary importance to the city of New York. Soon the streets began to fill with people making their way towards the Battery while the strains of martial music and the glimpse of the gay uniforms of the militia and the red shirts of the firemen announced the formation of a procession of no inconsiderable dimensions. And what was the cause of all this excitement of the populace and this simple pageantry of our ancestors, in the streets of our city fifty-eight years ago? Nothing less than the completion of the Croton Aqueduct and the Distributing Reservoir at Forty-second Street. There are still among us men, now old and feeble, who on that day proudly marched in the ranks of the militia, and others whose hands were on the ropes of the fire-engines and hose carriages.

And yet to-day, but a stone's throw from where we are now assembled, that solid old distributing reservoir, that our fathers anticipated would last for centuries, is being steadily denolished, the city's needs having long since outgrown its usefulness.

Can a better commentary be made on the temporal character of the buildings in this city of ours, when such a change is effected within the span of one generation? And can we not see forcibly and clearly the importance of a society such as ours and the duty imposed upon us to gather up the fragments of local archæology, and to signalize, as well as may be, various important events in our city, by the striking of suitable medals, with, if possible, representations of buildings which it is quite likely within the next few decades may be wiped out as completely as our grim old neighbor on Forty-second Street, the friend of our childhood's days? What an event it used to be to be taken for a walk on top of the reservoir! To enter in, reading the sign, "Children unaccompanied by adults not permitted in the building"; to walk up the dark stone stairway, resounding with the footsteps of the visitors, and then come out in the bright sunshine and fresh air. In the absence of any tall buildings in its vicinity, its height was ample to afford fine views in every direction, as far as the New Jersey shore on the west and Long Island on the east. It is many years since the top of the reservoir has been closed to the public, and only those whose childish memories can go back as far, perhaps, as the Civil War can share with me this recollection.

Immediately below us and across Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street, was the Croton Cottage, an old wooden tavern, the starting-point of the Fifth Avenue Omnibus Line, while on the same block, on the lower corner, was Dickel's Riding Academy. Over to the east, Madison Avenue ended at Forty-second Street, where the small brick Church of the Holy Trinity stood as a sentry on the edge of civilization. The rector was the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., known as "Young Tyng" in distinction from the venerable rector of St. George's. Northward, the Colored Orphan Asylum was on Fifth Avenue, with its ground stretching back as far as the site of the edifice in which we are assembled this evening, and on the other side of Fifth Avenue, first could be seen the cattle pens, and then a succession of vacant lots, many below the level of the avenue and filled with stagnant water. Some of them were utilized for skating rinks in the winter, where, for an admission fee, the sport could be enjoyed without the crowds found in Central Park, and with the inspiring music of a band. And so to-day that stony old giant is the key-note of my address, the moral to be drawn that of all places in the United States the American Numismatic and Archæological Society could not be better placed than in the big, bustling, changeful heart of the republic, and its duty is to gather up and preserve numismatically and archæologically the fragments that remain.

The year has been one of numerous losses in our ranks. Death has removed Jenkins Van Schaick, Lawrence Turnure, Edward P. Steers, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, all well-known names in the realms of finance, and Mr. Vanderbilt equally well known in all good works connected with religion and learning; Edouard Frossard, a practical numismatist of keen intelligence and discrimination; William A. Hammond, a physician of national reputation, and William H. Young. Notwithstanding these losses, we may congratulate ourselves upon an increase in our membership over last year.

At this moment, there is speeding across the Atlantic a steamer, bearing in its cargo a precious box, in which you and I are deeply interested. It contains the

exhibit this Society has sent to the Paris Exposition, and its value consists not so much in the intrinsic worth of the coins and medals, although even that is not inconsiderable, but in the rarity of many of its pieces. Representative as it is of types and varieties of American coinage, it will be a wide source of interest and pleasure and reflect credit on this Society. To Mr. George F. Kunz belongs the credit of initiating the idea and engaging the space at the Exposition, and to Mr. Edward Groh, our Curator, and Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, our First Vice-President, go out our thanks for their unremitting labors in arranging the exhibit—labors which I, who have shared them in some degree, know full well, but which cannot be appreciated by those unfamiliar with the details of the work. And now other members of the Society, who are in Paris, will take up the work of the guardianship of our treasures, and Messrs. J. Sanford Saltus, Victor D. Brenner, George F. Kunz, and Augustus St. Gaudens will represent us at the Exposition.

In the world's great football match the ball sometimes comes the way of certain individuals, who close with it, make a run, and score a touchdown, but if these individuals miss their opportunity, wait as long as they may the ball likely will never come their way again. Or, perhaps, take a more poetic simile: Fortune, it is said, knocks but once at the door of each man. If he grasps her success is assured, but hesitate and the knock will never be repeated.

It seems to me these illustrations apply with equal force to this Society. We are in an era of great activity in science and art. This country is the seat of much of this activity. Advancement has been rapid in painting and in sculpture and particularly so in the last decade. Mural painting ten years ago was almost unknown; witness its wonderful growth to-day! Only in the production of artistic medals is this country strangely backward. Actually fifty years ago better were produced than can be found to-day. There was then in the height of his career a talented die cutter, Charles C. Wright, whose productions to-day are a credit to this country, and considering the disadvantages under which he labored are really marvels of medallist art. Of late years, when it was desired by any one in this country to strike a medal of artistic excellence, the order would have to be placed abroad, and artists in Sweden, Austria, and France employed. There seems to be an awakening to the fact of our lamentable backwardness in this department of artistic advancement.

The remedy to me seems plain: a school for die cutting should be established, under the charge of this Society, conjointly, if deemed best, with one or other of the artistic bodies in this city. The beginning might, and doubtless would, be modest, but I fully believe there are to-day in this city youths and maidens—for this pursuit can be equally well engaged in by women—who would become equals of the Sharfs, the Rotys, and the Lea Ahlborns of the old world.

It may be said, Is there demand for such work; after you have educated your medallists will they be able to make their living? Emphatically, yes. Turn to the cabinets of our Society—the trays are filled with medals struck for political candidates, for anniversaries and celebrations, for agricultural, mechanical, and scientific awards, for schools and colleges, for prize-fighters and for prize pigs, and all of varying degrees of badness. Our leading jewelry firms would be the employers of these skilled die cutters. To-day orders come to our jewellers which they cannot execute with either credit to themselves or satisfaction to their patrons. A sketch of a proposed medal may be made by a skilful artist, beautiful to see, but the

trained talent is lacking to convey that beauty to the hard forms of metal. Do we not know this only too well from experience?

Let us not, my friends, leave this room to-night until a Committee has been appointed to take up this great work, which cannot fail to be the most important ever undertaken by this Society. It is often said, prove the use of a body and that body will receive the support of the intelligent and enlightened of the community. If to gather together and preserve in our cabinets coins and medals is a thing well done, then to be the animating force from which shall spring the American medallic works of the new century is a thing twice well done. Fortune is knocking at our door; will you join me to advance what will, long after you and I are at rest, redound to the credit of American medallic art, and keep in everlasting remembrance The American Numismatic and Archæological Society?

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. Whittaker, and adopted :

Whereas, the desirability of establishing a school of die cutting and medal designing has been brought before us in the President's address this evening, therefore be it

Resolved, that a Committee of Seven be appointed to consider the subject and report to the Society at a subsequent meeting.

President Zabriskie appointed the following committee: Woodbury G. Langdon, Chairman, J. Hull Browning, Russell Sturgis, M. Taylor Pyne, Thomas Whittaker, Frederick E. Hyde, and J. Kensett Olyphant.

An amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws changing the term "Resident Member" to "Active Member," which was duly presented, by Mr. Belden, at the last Regular Meeting of the Society, was then called up for action, and, on motion of Mr. Valentine, adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows :

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE and WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Committee on Papers and Publications, J. Sanford Saltus and Charles Pryer; Committee on Library, Herbert Valentine, E. Reuel Smith, and Rolph Marsh; Committee on Numismatics, Edward Groh, Daniel Parish, Jr., and Nelson P. Pehrson.

The meeting then adjourned and the members and their guests proceeded to another room to partake of a collation.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1900.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Burchard, Horatio Chapin,	November 18, 1879
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
English, Thomas Dunn, M.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Kimball, James Putnam, New York,	November 17, 1885
Leach, Edward O., New York,	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Roberts, George E., Director of the Mint,	
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . .	March 21, 1876

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Toulison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 15, 1883
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Broek, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Foster, John W., Washington, D.C.,	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
Kochler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 21, 1876
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Manstfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
Maris, Edward, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 21, 1876
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 18, 1884
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

25

Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 16, 1880
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Sante Fé, New Mexico,	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 21, 1876
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shields, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	May 24, 1888
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. II., Boston, Mass.,	January 20, 1885

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1896
*Brinton, Daniel G., M.D., Media, Pa.,	March 20, 1893
Dorsey, George A., Chicago, Ill.,	November 21, 1898
Förster, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Huberich, Charles II., New Haven, Conn.,	May 16, 1892
Lee, Francis B., Trenton, N. J.,	March 19, 1894
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria,	January 21, 1895
Tatman, Charles Taylor, Worcester, Mass.,	May 21, 1894
Taylor, William H., North Wales, Pa.,	March 18, 1895
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.,	May 21, 1894

* Deceased.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Avery, Samuel P., New York City,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., New York City,	November 21, 1892
Ayerigg, B. Arthur, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Babcock, Samuel D., New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City,	May 17, 1897
Bailey, Mrs. N. P., New York City,	March 20, 1899
†Baker, Stephen, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Balmanno, Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 27, 1868
Biddle, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia,	March 19, 1900
Bishop, Cortlandt Field, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Bishop, Heber R., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	February 28, 1882
Brenner, Victor David, Paris, France,	November 19, 1894
Bradley, Edson, New York City,	March 19, 1900
†Britton, Charles P., New York City,	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	January 16, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City,	July 7, 1886
Carter, Henry C., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City,	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., New York City,	March 20, 1893
Cruikshank, E. A., New York City,	May 18, 1886
†de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederic J., New York City,	April 22, 1869
†de Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, Montclair, N. J.,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dodge, William E., New York City,	January 16, 1899

† Life Member.

†Douglass, Andrew E., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dreier, Johann Casper Ludwig, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
†Dunlap, Robert, New York City,	January 18, 1881
†Ellsworth, James W., Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M. D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
*Frossard, Edouard, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 28, 1882
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed., New York City,	January 17, 1898
Gaus, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Gaston, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	November 18, 1895
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
Goodwin, Rev. Francis, Hartford, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
Greenwood, Isaac John, New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
*†Hammond, William A., M.D., Washington, D. C.,	February 16, 1881
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D.D., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F., New York City,	May 17, 1897
Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
†Hutchinson, Charles Hare, Philadelphia,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City,	May 20, 1884
King, John A., New York City,	January 21, 1895
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City,	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1895
Lillard, John F. B., M.D., Harrodsburg, Ky.,	March 19, 1894
†Lorillard, Pierre, New York City,	June 28, 1882
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
MacMartin, Malcolm, New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
Marsh, Rolph, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Mills, John G., Albany, N. Y.,	March 18, 1895
Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, Jr., New York City,	February 16, 1881
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, Edward Beverly, Rome, N. Y.,	March 20, 1899
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nicholson, John Reid, Dover, Del.,	March 20, 1899
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett, New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almerie H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H., New York City,	May 20, 1895
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882

† Life Member.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

29

Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus, Paris, France,	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Smith, DeWitt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, New York City,	February 22, 1866
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
*Steers, Edward P., New York City,	May 18, 1896
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
Stryker, William Scudder, Trenton, N. J.,	May 15, 1899
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Tod, J. Kennedy, New York City,	May 18, 1896
Tomkins, Calvin, New York City,	January 15, 1889
Tonnellé, Walter, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Townsend, Howard, New York City,	March 20, 1899
*Turnure, Lawrence, New York City,	April 22, 1886
Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885
*Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898
*†Van Schaick, Jenkins, New York City,	November 18, 1884
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France,	November 20, 1899
†von Post, Herman C., New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
*Weeks, William Raymond, Newark, N. J.,	May 16, 1882
*Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Whitehouse, James H., New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	May 17, 1897
Wiener, Joseph, M.D., New York City,	August 4, 1887
†Willels, John T., New York City,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C., New York City,	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, Rahway, N. J.,	January 15, 1878

*Deceased.

† Life Member.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	.	.	.	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis, Albany, N. Y.,	.	.	.	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	.	.	.	January 20, 1880
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	.	.	.	March 17, 1885
*†Young, William Henry, New York City,	.	.	.	November 21, 1882
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	.	.	.	December 1, 1874
Zabriskie, George, New York City,	.	.	.	March 19, 1900

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD
AND
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1899-1900.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1899-1900.

NOVEMBER 9, 1899.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus read a paper on "EUROPEAN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS."

DECEMBER 13, 1899.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince read a paper on "THE STONE LIONS OF COCHITÉ."

FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

Mr. Azeez Khayat read a paper on "DISCOVERIES OF COINS, GLASS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN ANCIENT SYRIA."

MARCH 1, 1900.

Exhibition of the Collection to be exhibited by the Society at the Paris Exposition.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

EUROPEAN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

By J. SANFORD SALTUS.

To those who have given no thought to the subject, the study of Orders and Decorations may appear to have no connection with that of Numismatics, but a glance at almost any collection of European coins, no matter how small, will at once show how closely allied they are and how important it is for the coin or medal collector to be able to recognize, at sight at least, the "crosses" of the more notable Orders. I will not attempt to give a detailed history or description of European Orders; the nature of the subject forbids it. An Order founded to-day may commemorate or be the direct result of some historic episode of recent date, or a shadowy memory of ages past. A sharp, short cannonade, such as Napoleon's "whiff of grape-shot," may blow away old Orders or bring with it new ones. The two great

sources from which Orders have emanated are the Church and the Camp, sometimes separate, sometimes united, as in the case of the Knights of Malta.

A few Orders are of one class only, but usually they are of from three to five. The most important insignia is the "Badge" of metal, and next to it the "Ribbon." In the lower grades the badge is suspended from a ribbon; if a "Rosette" is added, it usually denotes a higher rank; the metal collar, or ribbon worn round the neck, is higher still, while the "Grand Ribbon" or "Scarf," worn over the shoulder, with ends crossed on hip, is the highest. The badge is worn at the buttonhole, and the star, which denotes higher rank, on the breast. Usually, decorations adhere closely to heraldic rules, with the exception that white is regarded as a "tincture" or color, and not as the metal, argent or silver. "Crosses" and "Stars" are of gold and silver, with a few exceptions, such as the English "Victoria Cross" (bronze) and the German "Iron Cross" (iron).

There are three kinds of Orders: those which go with a title, such as King, Duke, etc.; hereditary Orders; and, by far the largest in number, those awarded for signal service rendered to the Crown, Church, or State. In this paper I shall treat only of those Orders which are bestowed or sanctioned by a King or Queen, excepting those of the Knights of Malta, to whom I shall have occasion to refer so often that I will speak of them first; and then, naturally, of Papal decorations; for prior to the Protestant Reformation all Orders of importance required Papal sanction and approval, as indeed is still requisite in Roman Catholic countries.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.



CROSS OF KNIGHTS OF
MALTA.

In 1048, or possibly earlier, in the Mohammedan city of Jerusalem, not far from the "Holy Tomb," was a Benedictine cloister dedicated to the Virgin, and a chapel to St John the Baptist, maintained by a few Christian merchants of Amalfi, who had obtained consent "so to do" from the Khalifs. According to the custom of the Benedictines, the monks in charge gave much of their time to the care of the sick and the entertainment of pilgrims and strangers, and from the hour of its founding, the retreat was as much an hospital and semi-fortress as a place of worship. Many an old song or story sets forth how the "Brothers" could equally well say a prayer or wield a sword, as occasion demanded. In 1099, Jerusalem was conquered and occupied by Godfrey de

Bouillon, and the little band of monks soon came to be known as the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. To tell how the Order in time became that of the Knights of Malta is not within the scope of this paper, but it should be remembered that the white and black of the Benedictines have ever been the colors of the Order, the Maltese Cross its badge, occasionally supplemented by the Jerusalem, or some special Church cross. The oldest form of the badge, dating from 1048, is a gold cross patté, white enamelled, and suspended from a black ribbon. Early in the twelfth century a golden crown was placed above the cross, and from time to time royal emblems or crests between the arms. The principal Maltese crosses are: Spain, which has at the intersection of the arms golden fleur-de-lis; Italy and France have the same, and in all three a crown surmounts the cross. Prussia omits the crown, and between the arms are black eagles crowned with gold, while Austria has golden double-headed triple-crowned eagles. In England the

Order (St. John of Jerusalem) dates only from 1888, but lays claim to have existed in England in 1100 at the Priory of St. John in Clerkenwell. The badge has between the arms of the cross in gold, alternately, the lion and the unicorn.

The British Order of St. Michael and St. George, founded in 1818, and the Star of India, in 1861, may both be regarded as modern, and as Protestant continuations of the ancient and Catholic Knights of Malta, though they have not adhered to the old insignia, the star taking the place of the cross, indicative of their oriental origin.

The Teutonic Order of Austria and Holland, founded in Jerusalem about 1190, is, as its name indicates, of German origin and was at first known as "The Order of the German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem." Who founded it is not known, but it was doubtless patterned after the Hospitalers of St. John, or the Templars, perhaps a branch of one or both. In Austria it has always been a Catholic Order, but in Holland since the Reformation a Protestant one, and candidates for admission must be able to trace noble descent for at least two centuries. The badge is a gold cross enamelled in white, on which is a cross of black bordered with gold. Above the cross is a black helmet, around the neck a golden collar from which hangs a Latin cross of the same metal; the helmet crowned, with a golden coronet crested with three white plumes; ribbon, black. This is one of the most beautiful of decorations, truly artistically heraldic in its grand simplicity.

Many other examples could be given, but these few will suffice to show how well the warrior monks of the little cloister in Jerusalem deserve to be called the fathers of modern orders.

The Order of the Holy Sepulchre, still authorized by the Pope and recognized by most of the European sovereigns, was worn and was distributed by the first Bishop of Jerusalem in 69, and its badge, a red cross (potent) with Greek crosses between the arms (forming what is now known as the Jerusalem cross) has remained unaltered to the present day.



CROSS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

PAPAL, OR "HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE," ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

The Order of St. Gregory the Great was founded by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1831 as a "reward for zeal and devotion displayed in the cause of the Roman Catholic religion." Badge: A gold red-enamelled Maltese cross; centre a round blue field; obverse, the effigy of St. Gregory; reverse, the motto, "Deo et Principe" (For God and the Chief). For civil service the cross is suspended from a green wreath; while for military service it is adorned with golden trophies. Sometimes, by special favor of the Pope, the decoration is studded with diamonds. Ribbon: red, yellow-bordered.

The Order of Christ was originally a Portuguese Order, founded in 1312 by King Dionysius and sanctioned by Pope John XXII in 1319. Badge: A red cross, charged with one of white. The cross is sometimes ornamented with diamonds and pearls. Ribbon: red.

The Order of Pius IX. was founded in 1847, and consists of two classes, hereditary and personal. Badge: An hexagonal blue star with wavy golden rays between points; in centre, round white field. On the obverse is inscribed in letters of gold, "Pius IX." encircled by the motto, "Virtuti et Merito"; reverse, "Anno

MDCCCXLVII." Ribbon: dark blue, with four narrow red stripes, two on each border.

There are also the Papal Orders of St. Sylvester, founded in 1841; that of the Golden Spurs and St. John of Jerusalem, both of which may be regarded as branches of the Knights of Malta. Naturally, there are in Rome many orders of a purely religious formation, among which are those of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. George, St. John of the Lateran, and a most ancient knighthood known as that of The Merciful Brethren of the Holy Ghost. The badges and insignia of all of these orders are most interesting, consisting, as they mostly do, of crosses, or half-forgotten church emblems handed down from remote ages. There is not a Papal decoration about which do not linger strange mysteries and histories. Of course, the crosses of the saints, St. Peter's Keys, and the "Triple Crown" are of frequent occurrence, as is the yellow and white ribbon, the colors of the Papal flag. Yellow, which stands for gold (or), and white, standing for argent (silver), is "metal on metal," a violation of one of the most rigid rules of heraldry. An exception to this rule was purposely made as early as the time of Godfrey, the Crusader King of Jerusalem, who adopted the device of five golden crowns (for the five wounds of Christ) on a silver field, and yellow and white were soon sanctioned and approved by the Papal government, and the famous "flag of two metals" became one of world-wide celebrity.

ENGLAND — ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The most noble Order of the Garter, outranking as it does all others "in majesty, honour, and fame," according to popular belief, originated in an act of gallantry of King Edward III. The story is, that at a Court Ball the Countess of Salisbury while dancing dropped her garter; it was picked up by the King, which caused some of his courtiers to smile, observing which His Majesty quickly bound it around his own knee, and said in a loud voice, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Dis-honored be he who thinks evil of it," or, as it has become proverbially rendered, "Evil to him who evil thinks"), and the words of the King became the battle-cry at Crecy, the garter its battle-flag or pennon. This would place the beginning of the Order at about 1349, and, as Froissart chronicles, on St. George's Day; hence, the St. George's Cross on the star, and the "George" on badge and the "Lesser George." Regarding its founding, Froissart writes: "At this time there came into the mind and will of King Edward of England, that he would cause to be made and re-erected the Great Castle of Windsor, which King Arthur had formerly made and founded, when was begun and established the 'Round Table' of which were so many good and valiant men and knights who went forth and toiled in arms and in prowess, throughout the world. And that the same King would make an Order of Knights of himself and children, and of the bravest of his land, and that they should be called the Knights of the Blue Garter and that the feast should be kept from year to year, and should be solemnized at Windsor, the day of St. George."

While the middle of the fourteenth century may safely be accepted as the time of the founding of the Order of the Garter, some historians have tried to prove that it existed as early as the Crusade of a hundred and fifty years previous, and that during a night attack in the Holy Land, Richard Cœur de Lion "bound a white leather band below his left knee," an example followed by his soldiers, so that in the darkness the "Christians" could be easily distinguished from the "Infidels." Now, supposing for a moment that such an unusual and practically useless badge was

adopted by the Crusaders, what meaning could the motto have had for them? For there was surely no thought of "dishonor" or "evil" in their minds when about to engage in battle with the Mussulmans and on an expedition whose object was the rescue of Christ's tomb. And again, the Garter has always been blue,—at first sky, and later, dark blue. The Order for many years consisted of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-five Knight Companions, and though from time to time there have been slight modifications and extensions of this rule, the Garter has always been the smallest and most exclusive of Orders, at the present day consisting of less than sixty members, many of whom are reigning European Sovereigns. "It is only conferred upon those who for at least three generations upon their father's and mother's sides have been gentlemen and free from dishonor of any kind." No woman other than the Queen of England is admitted to the Order. The Garter encircles the Royal arms, the banners of the Knights hang above their stalls in the St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the robes and insignia of the Order are worn by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on all state occasions. The habit and insignia of the Knights are of great magnificence, but I will describe only the Garter, the collar, and the star.

The Garter: dark blue velvet; inscribed in gold with the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*." The buckle, pendant, and edging are also of chased gold, the whole in some cases thickly studded with diamonds.

The Collar: twenty-six disks or medals, each encircled by the Garter in blue enamel, with a rose in centre, alternately white (York), and red (Lancaster); the disks are united by a golden "true-lovers' knot," in all likelihood referring to the action of Edward III. Suspended from the collar is the "George," or badge, St. George and the dragon, in gold and enamel. The "Lesser George" is smaller, of plain gold, and is worn attached to a broad dark blue ribbon which passes over the shoulder.

The Star is of silver, has eight points, and is charged with the red cross of St. George, encircled by the Garter.

DENMARK — THE ORDER OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The Danish Order of the White Elephant ranks with, if not higher than that of the "Golden Fleece" of Austria and Spain, and almost equal to that of the Garter of England. Officially recognized as dating from the fifteenth century, it existed as early as the first Crusade, and is at the present time a strictly Protestant Order, one of its rules, not now very rigidly enforced, being that all Danes admitted to it must have for over thirty years professed the "Evangelical religion" and be worthy of the Cross of Dannebrog. From its founding and until 1693, when it was remodelled by Christian V., it was a religious (of course Roman Catholic) Order requiring Papal sanction. The fifty Knights of which it consisted were known as the "Society and Fraternity of the Holy Virgin Maria," and their badge was the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus in her arms, which was replaced by the White Elephant somewhere about the middle of the fifteenth century, strongly suggesting Eastern influence. The hood still worn by the Knights on festal days resembles a monk's cowl.

The Badge: A white elephant with gilded tusks. A blue saddle-cloth on which is a gold cross set with five brilliants and surmounted by a tower in red and gold. A negro holding a spear is seated upon the neck of the elephant.

The Collar consists of alternate golden towers and golden elephants with blue saddle-cloths on which is a golden D (for Dania).

The Star: silver, eight-pointed, charged with a red shield bearing a cross of brilliants.

The Motto: "**Magnanimi Pretium**" (Reward of the Magnanimous).

The Ribbon: bright blue.



CROSS OF DANNEBROG.

The Order of the Dannebrog, whose very name is a puzzle to antiquarians, though they generally concede it to be derived from "Brog," an old Danish word for flag, and Dannebrog, and to mean "Men of the flag." Unlike the Order of the White Elephant, it owes its origin not to the Church but to the Camp, or rather the battle-field. The warlike Bishop of Riga introduced into Livonia a company of valiant men-at-arms, known as the "Knights of the Sword," who, under the leadership of King Valdemar II. of Denmark, waged war against the pagans, and the wild Russian hordes. In 1219, a great battle was fought in which the forces of Valdemar were utterly routed. As they fled in wild disorder, there appeared above them a Heaven-sent Oriflamme, a snow-white cross on a blood-red field, and under this "Divine Standard" the shattered ranks reformed and a signal and decisive victory was won by Valdemar, who adopted a white cross on a red field as the flag of Denmark, and it has ever since remained unaltered, so that it is to-day the oldest existent flag in Europe, positively dating

from the thirteenth century. During the Protestant Reformation, the history of the Order cannot be traced, but in 1671 it was refounded by Christian V., and again remodelled in 1808 by Frederick VI. The Order consists of five classes. The general device is a white Latin cross edged with red, and the ribbon red and white from the flag. The cross in the collection shown to-night is that of the third class; obverse, or, enamelled argent, edged gules, above which is the initial of the present King, Christian IX., beneath the Royal Crown. There are four other crowns, one in each angle of the cross, in the centre of which is "C. S." in monogram, with a crown above it. On the arms is the motto, "Gud og Kongen" (God and the King). Reverse, on upper arm "F. VI.," under Royal Crown, on dexter arm "1219," on sinister "1671," on lower "1808." In centre, under ancient crown, "W." (for Waldemar or Valdemar). The cross is suspended from the Royal Crown. This decoration is particularly interesting from the fact that both cross and ribbon, while clearly setting forth the history of the Order, do not violate a single rule or point of heraldry. The motto of the Dannebrog is, "*Pietate et justitia*" (By piety and justice). There are no other Danish Orders, and not many war or other medals.

SPAIN — THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded January 10, 1429, by Philip (III.) le Bon, Duke of Burgundy and Duke of the Netherlands, to commemorate his marriage with the Princess Isabella of Portugal. Thirty-one Knights, including the Sovereign as their head, constituted the Order, until it was extended in 1516 by Pope Leo X. The "*Toison d'Or*" was all of gold, like that of Jason; but Philip also chose it from the fact that wool was the "staple commodity" of the Nether-

lands. It may also have had some secret affinity with the Lamb-skin of the Masons. At first the Knights wore a robe of scarlet wool, but in time silk was substituted, over which was thrown a trailing mantle of purple velvet heavily embroidered with gold, "fire-stones, and steels," so that all flashed and flamed. The badge of the Order consisted of the Golden Fleece, a ram or, suspended by a band from a flint azure, borne by rays of fire gules, pendant from a clasp or, on which appears Jason securing the fleece or, above which in enamel azure, the motto, "Pretium laborum non vile" (No bad reward for labor). This was worn attached to a collar of gold set with blue flint, or fire-stones; but Charles V., except on state occasions, substituted "a poppy-colored ribbon." In 1556, Charles V. ascended the Spanish throne, and the Order became that of the Austro-Spanish or Spanio-Dutch dynasty. In 1700, Charles VI. and Philip both laid claim to the "Toison d'Or," Charles on leaving Spain having taken it to Vienna. But for the combined intercession of France, England, and Holland, the dispute would have resulted in a long and far-reaching war, to avert which the Golden Fleece was reluctantly admitted by Spain and Austria to belong to both countries. At the present time the Austrian insignia are but slightly changed from those that were first adopted, while the Spanish have in several unimportant details departed from the original design. Though a strictly Roman Catholic Order, Protestants are occasionally admitted to it, but before they become members the consent of the Pope must be obtained.

Germany.—The Orders and Decorations of the German Empire are in many ways the most interesting of modern Europe, but as they number over sixty, not including war medals, it is impossible even to enumerate them, and I will only cite the Black Eagle of Prussia as the most important, and hasten to say a few words about the principal Decorations of Europe, beginning with the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown.

In 1805, Napoleon, as King of Italy, was crowned at Milan with the famous "Iron Crown" of Lombardy, a narrow, jewelled band of gold, attached to which was an iron ring made from a nail of Christ's Cross, "and, as some affirm, one of those which pierced His body." There is an old legend that the nails were forged by a Gypsy tinker, for which action a curse was put upon his tribe that they should "wander for all time." After Napoleon's downfall, the Order was remodelled by Emperor Francis I. of Austria, and by him converted into an Austrian Order. Badge: Above the "Iron Crown," a golden double-headed eagle with blue shield on breast, bearing a gold F (for Francis). Above the eagle the Austrian Crown. Ribbon: orange, border blue.

The Order of the Star Cross is exclusively for women, and was founded by the Empress Elenore. For centuries, the Royal House of Austria had among its most treasured possessions a small fragment of "The True Cross," and in the old days the Emperors constantly wore it enclosed in a gold case. On February 2, 1668, the Palace at Vienna was burned to the ground; the Empress, barely escaping with her life, was compelled to leave all her jewels and valuables, including the precious relic. The next day, search being made in the smouldering ruins, the piece of the Cross was found safe on a bed of coals, the gold case having melted. The Empress, in order to show her gratitude for its miraculous preservation, founded the Order of the Holy Cross, to which were admitted only "Princesses and high-born Ladies." Badge: An oval medal showing the black double-headed eagle of Austria, upon which is a blue cross supercharged with

one of red, the whole enclosed by a blue band; across the top a ribbon of white with the motto, "Salus et Gloria." The cross I have here is that of the Order of Francis Joseph, founded in 1849.

Belgium.—The Order of Leopold, founded in 1832 by King Leopold I, is, strictly speaking, the only Order in Belgium, all other Decorations being military or civic rewards. Badge: A white Maltese cross, the arms joined on left by a green oak branch, on right by a green olive branch, with red berries; centre a round field sable, blazoned with a crowned lion rampant or, surrounded by a band gules, inscribed, or, "L' union fait la force" (Union constitutes force). The cross is suspended from a Royal Crown. Ribbon: a peculiar shade of crimson or sanguine, "Color of cold blood," a heraldic tincture now obsolete. Several of the medals have black, yellow, and red ribbons, from the Belgium flag (derived from the ancient Duchy of Brabant), one of the most striking and brilliant of modern times.

France.—The Legion of Honor I have treated at length in a previous paper and, France now being a Republic, the Decoration cannot now be called that of a Royal Order.

England.—The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, a Scotch Order, ranks next to that of the Garter, and was founded or reinstated in 1540 by James V. of Scotland, and again re-established in 1684 by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England. This is as far as authentic records go, but the Order lays claim to a far remote and miraculous origin. In 787, Achaius, King of Scots, and his ally, Hungus, King of Picts, knelt together in prayer on the night before the battle with Athelstan, King of Saxons, and as they prayed the night grew strangely dark, but on a sudden in the heavens blazed a shining cross, and on the day following the Saxons were defeated. The star is a St. Andrew's cross of silver, with starry rays between the limbs, and in the centre a thistle proper on a gold field, encircled by a band of green on which in gold is the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one provokes me with impunity). The badge, a figure of St. Andrew, bearing his own cross, is worn pendant from a dark green ribbon, or from the collar which is formed of thistles and sprigs of rue.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick was founded by King George III. in 1783. The star, silver, eight-pointed, rayed, in centre on field argent, St. Patrick's cross gules, surmounted by a shamrock vert, charged on each lobe with the Royal Crown, the whole surmounted by a circle azure, bearing the motto, "Quis separabit" (Who shall separate us?). The badge resembles the star, but is elliptical in form and is surrounded by a gold band on which is a wreath of shamrocks. It is worn suspended from the collar, which is of most elaborate design, consisting of five roses with alternate petals of white and red, two gold harps, the Royal Crown, and eight knots of gold. Ribbon: sky blue.

The Most Honorable Order of the Bath is much larger than those just described, and is attainable by commoners who have rendered notable service to the Crown. It was re-established by King George I. in 1725, but like the Order of the Thistle is really of much earlier date, probably of the time of Henry IV. (1399). It is mentioned by Froissart. As its name implies, in the old days and up to the reign of Charles I., at whose martyrdom so many old customs passed away forever, bathing formed an important part of the installation ceremonies of the Order,—a remnant of some ancient Roman Catholic rite, or, possibly, a reminder of Mohammedanism or Judaism acquired in the East by the Crusaders, or the Knights of Malta. The

motto of the Order, "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three joined in one), and "*Ich dien*" (I serve), the motto of the military class, and the star, which is a true Maltese cross, all point to a religious origin. I will not attempt to describe the different insignia, they are so numerous and varied; and for the same reason I will only briefly refer to the more modern orders of Great Britain.

The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, founded in 1815, no longer exists. There is, I believe, but one surviving member.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was founded in 1878, and the Royal Victorian Order in 1896. There are several other orders of minor rank, including two exclusively for women, that do not call for special attention.

The Victoria Cross (bronze) of 1856 is not, strictly speaking, an Order, but a military or naval Decoration or medal.

The Netherlands.—The military Order of William, founded 1815, bears in gold the Burgundian fire-steel of the Golden Fleece. The Order of the Belgium Lion is of the same year, its origin indicated by its name. The Order of Orange-Nassau, founded in 1892, a white Maltese cross, bearing the letter W. (for Wilhelmina), has an orange ribbon bordered with blue.

Italy.—The Order of the Annunciation was founded about 1362 by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy, and was known as the Order of "The Collar." What its original meaning was, heralds and antiquarians have not been able to ascertain, some claiming for it a purely religious beginning, while others look upon it as a memento of gallantry. Badge: A gold medal bearing a most elaborate representation of the Annunciation, surrounded by true-love knots and small Maltese crosses. It is worn suspended from a gold necklace or collar.

The Order of the Italian Crown was founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. Badge: A white cross patté, golden Savoy knots between arms. Obverse, centre, a round field of blue bearing the "Iron Crown." Reverse, on field of gold, a black eagle crowned, on breast a red oval bearing a white cross, the arms of Savoy adopted in 1310, when the Knights of St. John, who had taken the Island of Rhodes from the Saracens shortly before, would have been compelled to give it back to them had it not been for the timely assistance of Duke Amadeus of Savoy, upon whom the Grand Master of the Knights bestowed their cross, which has ever since been the arms of Savoy. Ribbon: red with white strip down centre.

Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. When, in 1572, the Protestant Reformation began to make converts in Southern Europe, Duke Philibert of Savoy enlarged the old Order of St. Maurice, its members being sworn to resist the new religion, and in order to increase its power, Pope Gregory XIII. united it with the ancient Order of St. Lazarus, founded by Lazarus himself shortly after his resurrection. Badge: A white cross bottony for St. Maurice, on a green Maltese cross saltire for St. Lazarus. In time it became a Sardinian Order, and an Italian in 1868. In the higher grades it is suspended from a crown, in the lower from a ring. Ribbon: green.

Sweden.—The Order of The Seraphim, or "Blue Ribbon," was founded about 1285 by King Magnus I. at the suggestion of the Knights of Malta. Badge: Suspended from the Royal Crown, a white Maltese cross on which rests a square design in gold so placed that on the arms of the Maltese are Bishop's crosses, between them winged seraphim heads, in the centre a diamond-shaped field of blue on which is a device in gold consisting of a Latin cross, three crowns, and the letters I.H.S. Rib-

bon: sky blue. This Decoration cannot be conferred upon Swedes who have not already received that of the Sword or the North Star.

The Order of the Sword is, as its name indicates, of military origin and was founded by King Gustavus Vasa in 1552. The badge: A white Maltese cross with crown above. Between the arms are golden crowns, above which are crossed swords of gold with belts intertwined. Centre, blue charged in gold, with a sword with crown on point, above which is the motto, "Pro Patria." Ribbon: yellow, edged with blue.

The Order of the North (or Polar) Star was founded in 1748 by King Frederick I. Badge: A white Maltese cross suspended from a crown, golden crowns between arms. In centre on a blue field a five-pointed gold star, and the motto, "Nescit Occidit" (It knows no going down). Ribbon: black.

The Order of Vasa was founded in 1772. Badge: suspended from a crown, a white Maltese cross with gold crown between arms, in centre an oval bearing the Vasa arms, a sheaf, or, on field, sable, surrounded by a band, gules, on which is inscribed, "Gustaf D. III Instiklar MDCCLXXII." Ribbon: green.

There are several other Swedish Orders, and one of Norway, that of St. Olaf.

Portugal.—The Orders of Portugal, from their peculiarities and quaintness of design, will well repay the most careful study, derived as they mostly are from those of Rome, Spain, Burgundy, Malta, and the Templars. The Military Order of Christ, the Military Order of St. James of Compostella, the Most Ancient Order of the Tower and Sword, — their very names bring with them echoes of the long ago, the silence of the cloister, the noise of battle. One of the most chaste and beautiful among Decorations is the Star of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa, founded in 1818 by King John VI. Badge: Under a golden Royal Crown, a nine-pointed white star, a gold line extending from the centre to each of the points, between which expands a golden glory, studded with little stars of white. The central disk, dull gold, on which is a burnished monogram with the letters M.A., for Madonna of Alemejo, encircled by a bright blue band with the motto in gold, "Padroeira do Reino" (Patroness of the Realm). Ribbon: light blue, edged with white,—the Virgin's colors.

Roumania.—The Orders of Roumania are few in number. That of the Crown was founded in 1881 by King Charles I. A red Maltese cross bordered white with the royal monogram between the arms. Obverse, centre, on round red field the Royal Crown, surrounded by a white band on which is inscribed in Roumanian, "Our Distinguished Prince." Reverse, "10 Maiu, 1866, 1877, 1881." Ribbon: blue, edged with silver.

Servia.—The Order of Takovo, founded in 1865, by Prince Michel, has a badge at once brilliant in design and difficult of description: a white Maltese cross, with a gold St. Andrew's cross saltire. Obverse, in centre, on round red field M.O. (Michel Obteenovitchien) IV. surmounted by the Royal Crown. The field is encircled with a light blue band with ends crossed at bottom. On the band appears in very old Greek characters, "For faith, for Prince, and for Fatherland." The band is in turn encircled by a green laurel wreath. Reverse, wreath and band omitted; on the red field the Servian arms in gold. The cross is suspended from a pearl-studded Prince's crown (French style), red cap, and band of gray fur. Ribbon: red, bordered with bright blue and white, from the flag.

Spain.—The Order of St. John is practically that of the Knights of Malta.

The badge: A white Maltese cross with gold fleur-de-lis between its arms. Ribbon: black.

The military Order of St. James of Compostella was founded in the twelfth century, and is similar to that of the Hospitalers, or Templars, its Knights being half soldiers, half priests. In the fourteenth century women were admitted to the Order as lay sisters who were allowed to marry; but since 1840 sisters have been required to make the vow of "poverty, chastity, and obedience." The escutcheon, a dark red cross sword, the hilt formed of three lilies. Ribbon: red.

The Order Calatrava, formerly that of Salvatierra, was founded in 1158 by Don Sancho III., King of Castile; a semi-military, semi-religious order, its membership being in part composed of monks and nuns of noble descent, only such being deemed worthy to protect Castile against the Moors. The badge is diamond-shaped, white, and bears a red cross formed of heraldic lilies. Above the badge is a golden helmet, plumed, and supported by four banners. Ribbon: red.

The Order of Alcantara, formerly St. Julien, was founded in 1158 by Ferdinand, King of Leon, in order to drive the Moors from the provinces over which he reigned. Insignia: The same as those of Calatrava, with the exception that green takes the place of red.

There are other Spanish Orders, but I will mention only one, that of Isabella the Catholic, founded in 1815 by King Ferdinand VII., and then bestowed only on those who had defended the Spanish possessions in America; but of late years it has become a distinction of honor more generally conferred. The badge: A gold Maltese cross, enamelled red on the arms, between which are rays of gold. In the centre, on white enamel, a small round picture, depicting in heraldic manner the Spanish Crown resting on two globes, the Old and the New World. The cross is suspended from a green wreath with red berries. The ribbon shows the Papal colors, yellow and white. In some cases when worn by ecclesiastics the ribbon is black.

Naturally, many of the Spanish Decorations are pendant from a red and yellow ribbon, the ancient colors of Arragon,—now those of Spain,—for in 873 Charles the Bold saw his trusted friend and ally, Geoffrey, Count of Barcelona, fall desperately wounded by his side at "the battle's front." Around them the battle raged and roared, but the Prince knelt for a moment by his comrade's side, who, bleeding and helpless, bewailed bitterly that he could lead his troops no longer. "Not so," replied Charles; "the most ancient and honorable blood of your noble race must still lead the charge," and dipping his fingers in Geoffrey's blood he drew them across his golden shield and dashed away, bearing the Count's blood to "the battle's front"; and ever afterwards the arms of Arragon were "four ruddy bars on field or."

I have here two Spanish war medals with red and yellow ribbons; one, silver, of King Alfonso XII., from Puerto Rico, and one, bronze, of King Alfonso XIII., from Luzon, 1896-1897.

Russia.—Russia, ruled by the Greek Church, her confines touching the Orient, shows in the form and character of her Decorations the influence of Byzantine art allied with an almost barbaric splendor. The Order of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of Russia, outranks all others, nominees before being admitted receiving the crosses of St. Alexander-Newsky, St. Ann, and St. Stanislaus. Badge: The black triple-crowned, double-headed eagle, supercharged with a blue St. Andrew's cross, upon

which is the crucified figure of the Saint. On the arms of the cross are the letters S.A.P.R. (Sanctus Andreas Protector Russiæ). Ribbon: light blue. The star shows the Imperial double eagle, around which is "a dark serpent" surrounded by a blue band inscribed in Russian with the legend, "For Faith and Loyalty." The star and cross in the higher grades are studded with diamonds. The Order was founded in 1698 by Peter the Great.

In the Order of the White Eagle, the St. Andrew's cross is replaced by a red, white-bordered Maltese, backed by rays of gold and supercharged with the white Polish eagle gold-crowned. Ribbon: blue.

The Order of St. Alexander-Newsky was founded by Tzar Peter I in 1240. Badge: A red cross patté, golded Russian double-headed eagles between arms, and in centre the figure of St. Alexander on horseback, above whose head is a hand extended from the heavens in the act of blessing. Ribbon: red.

The Order of St. Ann, founded in 1735, is, in a great measure, conferred upon foreigners who have rendered service to Russia. Badge: A purple cross patté with figure of St. Ann in centre. Ribbon: red, bordered yellow.

The Order of St. Stanislaus, originally Polish, was founded in 1765 by Stanislaus, King of Poland. Badge: A red Maltese cross, between arms golden double-headed eagles with shield on breast; in centre on white ground the monogram SS. in red surrounded by a green wreath. Ribbon: poppy red, bordered white.

There are other Russian Orders, including that of St. Catherine for women.

Greece.—The Order of the Saviour was founded in 1829 by the National Assembly "in commemoration of the deliverance of Greece," and remodelled in 1833 by King Otho I., a Bavarian Prince, who brought with him the Bavarian blue and white to form the flag for the new Greek kingdom. The colors, being those of the Virgin Mary, at once became popular. The badge is a fine example of Byzantine art: suspended from a crown a white Maltese cross, the arms connected by a conventional wreath of green. In centre, obverse, on gold ground, a Byzantine quarter-length figure of Christ surrounded by a bright blue band inscribed in gold in very old and quaint Greek letters with the motto,* "Your right arm with God's blessing and might." Reverse, on blue field a white Greek cross, encircled by the inscription (in Greek), "National Hellenic Congress, Argos, 1829." The ribbon, light blue, edged with white, has a twofold significance,—the national colors and those of the Virgin.

Turkey.—The European Orders thus far described have been those of Christian kingdoms, the Cross their emblem, and only in Mohammedan Turkey does it disappear, its place filled by the moon (crescent) and star, both of which are religious emblems of Islam. Prior to the Crusades, the Crescent was the emblem of Diana, patroness of Byzantium, and appears on many ancient Christian banners; but on its adoption by the Mussulmans as their symbol, it was regarded as opposed to Christianity; hence the expression "the Crescent against the Cross." The Turkish flag consists of a red field on which are a white moon (decrecent) and a white star. The Sultan's flag, also red, bears in the centre, in white, the device of the reigning Sultan known as the "Tughra," the origin of which is as follows: In 1362 Sultan Murad I., being unable to write or even to sign his name to a treaty of peace with the Ragusans, who sought to take advantage of his ignorance, dipped his hand in ink and placed it upon the paper. The three upright marks are those

* The translation was made for me by a Russian priest of the Greek Church.—J. S. S.

of his three fingers, the curved line to the left his thumb, the line to the right his little finger. There are two stories as to the writing in the centre: one, that it was filled in by the scribes; but by far the most popular is that it suddenly appeared by miraculous means. The device of the "Tughra" appears on nearly all Turkish coins and stamps.

The Order of the Crescent was founded in 1799 by Sultan Selim III., and in 1831, under Sultan Mahmoud II., became that of *Nichani-Iftihar* or "The Glory." Badge: A gold disk bearing the "Tughra"; the disk is encircled by a band of brilliants or diamonds; below it are two branches of gold thickly set with brilliants, while from its top issue golden rays. It is suspended from a moon (decreased) from the top horn of which hangs a five-pointed star, all gold set with brilliants. Ribbon: Turkey red, bordered with green, the sacred color of Mohammedanism.

The Order of the Medjidie was founded in 1852 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid. Badge: A silver sun with seven three-pointed rays, between which are the star and crescent. In centre the "Tughra" in gold encircled by a red band, inscribed in Turkish with the motto, "Zeal and Loyalty." The Decoration is suspended from a red moon (decreased) and star. Ribbon: Turkey red, bordered with green.

The Order of l'Osmaïne was founded in 1861 by Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Badge: A green seven-pointed star, silver rays between points; in centre, on round red field, gold crescent and inscription in Arabic; the star is suspended from a moon (crescent) and star of gold. Ribbon: green, bordered red.

The Order, or Star, of Chetakat is only for women. Ribbon: white, bordered red and green.

The Principalities of Montenegro and Bulgaria, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the little Italian Republic of St. Marino, all have Orders of their own, as has many a quiet out-of-the-way corner of Europe, still scarcely awakened from the long sleep of the Middle Ages, where the descendants of Kings whose thrones have long been vacant, whose kingdoms are only indicated on ancient maps, still wear old stars and crosses, and ribbons whose colors are those of flags long furled — furled forever? Who can say!

And what of France? The Legion of Honor bears to-day republican insignia; but to-morrow it may bear the golden Fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons or the golden Eagle of Napoleon.



ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE.

THE STONE LIONS OF COCHITÍ.

By L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

To the north of the Pueblo of Cochití, between two cañons which open into the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, is a high mesa called the Potrero de las Vacas, and on the summit of this, midway between the steep sides that lead down hundreds of feet to the depths below, are the ruins of the Pueblo Quemado, — the Burnt Pueblo, — called also, by the Indians, in language both descriptive and poetical, "The ruined Pueblo to the north, where the Mountain Lions are resting."

Long before we reach the place, we see evidences of ancient habitation, in the ruins of isolated houses, or little groups of dwellings, all once built of stone; and the only remains of which now are the lines of fallen walls and a few broken pieces of antique pottery.

In the soft limestone which constitutes one stratum of the cliffs, are myriads of nests of birds, excavated in the rock, so large and deep and regular in form that they seem like the work of human beings, and are apt to deceive the enthusiastic tourist from the East into the belief that they are the veritable cliff-dwellings of which he has read so much, and regarding the exact appearance of which his imagination has been only too free to act.

As we approach nearer to the once populous city, we see evidences of the great numbers of its inhabitants, and of the length of time during which it must have been occupied; for in the solid rock, which in many places constitutes the surface of the ground, are worn deeply grooved paths by the constant passing of the people. When we remember that these were made by bare feet or soft moccasins, that no iron shoe of horse or hard-soled boot of the white man had taken part in their formation, we can imagine what multitudes of feet must have trodden these rugged paths in order to wear into the hard and solid stone grooves fully six inches deep. They are not "footprints on the sands of time," but in the rocks of eternity, and they tell more vividly and more lastingly of the long occupation and vast numbers of the people of these ancient ruins than could the most enduring monument.

One theory is that this particular pueblo was the central point in government and religion — the capital, we might say — of a considerable number of neighboring towns, and this accounts for the large number of *estufas* (the circular underground council-chambers) which existed here, both within and without the walls.

However this may be, the present ruins are sufficient to give evidence of a large and industrious population. The general plan was that usual in all pueblo towns of that day, — the houses being arranged in long lines, three stories in height, and built somewhat irregularly around an open square or plaza. On the west side, the line of houses was almost perfectly straight, and about 525 feet in length. On the south, the line was more irregular, on account of the "lay of the land," extending with a series of jogs, so to speak, towards the north, the total distance from east to west being 400 feet. From the southeast comes a straight line of buildings extended northerly 120 feet, and from the northwest corner a line runs easterly 180 feet, — leaving an open entrance into the central square 150 feet in width at the northeast. The accompanying diagram gives a general idea of the ground plan. The buildings on all other sides were continuous, with no break of any kind for an entrance; so that in case of attack the only point to be defended was the one northeastern opening. It will be remembered that in all pueblo towns of that period the houses were

built in terrace form, facing inwards, so that the outside wall, which usually had but few if any openings for light, and those very small in size, was three stories in height, thus presenting a perpendicular line of defence, too strong to be broken through, too high to scale, and in those days, before artillery was known, perfectly impregnable against all attacks by the spears, the arrows, or the clubs of a hostile force, no matter how large or powerful.

This particular pueblo was built of stone, hewn into blocks about the size of a large adobe,—2 feet in length, 8 inches wide, and 4 inches thick,—and all so uniform as to be used in building with the regularity of bricks. The walls, many of which are still standing to the height of 5 or 6 feet, are but the width of one stone—8 inches—in thickness; but, the rooms being small, so that four lines of walls stand close together, and the whole structure being in one mass, this was amply sufficient to give the necessary strength. The stones are well laid, any little irregularities being filled with small pieces, driven in; and the whole united with a clayey mortar, most of which has disappeared. The stones are so flat and regular, however, that the walls would stand any ordinary wear and tear without any mortar whatever. The rooms are generally 12 feet in length by 7 or 8 in width, between the walls; the total breadth of the line of houses, consisting of three rooms across, being, with its four walls, not far from 25 feet.

In the ruins of this pueblo every room can be distinctly traced; in many the walls are still quite high, and while the falling of the upper stories have caused them to be somewhat filled with debris, still the position of the fireplaces can generally be seen, and a little excavation brings us to the original hard earthen floor.

Everything around points to the destruction of the pueblo by fire. Half-burned pieces of wood show how the wooden *vigas* were consumed and the upper stories destroyed. Charred corn tells of the stores of provisions that were lost in the rapid conflagration, while the quantities of broken pottery of all descriptions show how well the houses were supplied with domestic articles, both for use and ornament, before the fall of walls and timbers crushed them into fragments. This pottery is of all the varieties usually found in the old pueblo ruins,—corrugated both in straight and curved lines, variously indented, and painted in red, white, and black with pigments and glazing which have preserved the brilliancy of the original tints and shades wonderfully through the ages. All around are broken fragments of the precious stones prized by the old inhabitants, both for use as arrow-heads and for ornamental purposes,—all known here under the one general name of “Pedernal,” but including an almost infinite variety of the flint, the agate, onyx, chalcedony, carnelian, and the sardine stone. *Metates*, broken and entire, with the *mano* or hand-stone that accompanies them, show that the same system of grinding still in vogue in pueblo towns, and which was general in Oriental lands in the early days when we read that “two women shall be grinding at the mill, the one shall be taken and the other left,” existed among the industrious inhabitants of these once populous towns; while stone axes and hammers, *macanas* and arrow-heads, prove that both in peace and war, at home and in the chase, they used the same implements as their descendants.

Within the plaza around which the town was built were four *estufas*, all perfectly recognizable from their circular depressions and walls to-day.

The *estufa* seems to be universal in every pueblo, ancient and modern. Whatever else may change, this idea of a circular underground council-chamber, for

official meetings, ceremonials, and religious rites, seems to be an inherent and necessary part of the pueblo character and system. Perhaps they had a more general use, as many archæologists believe that they were the dwelling-places of the men, while the small-roomed houses were the homes of the women of the pueblos, prior to the Spanish Conquest. And it will be remembered that the historian of Coronado's expedition, Castañeda, in the earliest authentic description which we have of the towns and the customs of this interesting people, speaks of this matter in a way which will bear quotation here as illustrating the point in question. He says: "The houses belong to the women, and the *estufas* to the men." "The young men live in the *estufas*, which are underground in the plazas of the villages. The women are forbidden to sleep in them, or even to enter, except to bring food to their husbands or sons."

Three of the *estufas* at this Pueblo Quemado are uniform in size, being 30 feet in diameter, and are placed in the three enclosed corners of the plaza, omitting the corner where the open entrance is. Exactly in the centre is a still larger *estufa*, 40 feet in diameter. Outside the walls are the ruins of several others; and the large number of them, in the aggregate, is one reason for the belief that this pueblo was the centre of a system of towns,—the capital in fact,—where special ceremonials were performed and mystic rites celebrated; and to which "the tribes went up" as in an earlier day to Jerusalem "for to worship."

Certain it is that most modern pueblos have but two *estufas*, called after the Turquoise and the Gourd, the *estufas* of "Chalchuitl" and of "Calabazas"; but the changed circumstances at the time of the Spanish occupation may have modified the customs of the people, so that a dozen *estufas* in an ancient Pueblo may represent no more of population than the ordinary number in our own days.

But one other matter calls for separate mention or tells anything special of the life of the people who once filled this plaza and sat on its house-tops and terraces in the cool of a New Mexican summer evening. Just beyond the broad entrance to the town, is a large artificial pond, carefully constructed with banks of stone and earth, and capable of containing a supply sufficient for a long period of drought or siege. The walls of this are, of course, now broken and worn down, but enough remains to show how extensive was the provision of water, and a very small amount of labor would restore it to its former usefulness.

The extent of the ruins of this pueblo, and the existence of the sacred Stone Lions as a part of them, have given to this particular spot an interest to the Pueblo Indian himself far beyond that of the other deserted cities which are scattered in the vicinity, and has made it the centre of considerable legendary lore.

But we must proceed to the Stone Lions. About a third of a mile west of the pueblo, a tall pine was pointed out as being the landmark by which to find the ancient sculptures. Passing this, and but a short distance beyond, we came upon the object of our search, the first thing visible being a circular stone wall, partly overthrown, but still of considerable height. This wall, which constitutes a complete circle, with the exception of a narrow entrance-way, is built of great blocks of stone hewn into parallelograms, some of which are as much as five feet in length, and all of large size. Many of these have now fallen, but the wall is still from three to four feet in height and originally must have been at least six. The circle is eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and the wall was about three feet in thickness. The entrance, which is on the southeast, is through a passageway twenty feet in length, between

walls similar to those of the circle. The internal width of this long entrance-way is but three feet, so that a single brave and determined guard could easily have "held the fort" against any number of intruders. Entering the inclosure we immediately see the objects which were the occasion of the extreme care and protection. The easterly half of the circle is vacant, but in the other, facing directly towards the rising sun, and with their heads just reaching the centre line, are the two Great Stone Lions! Originally there must have been a huge rock here, but this was in the first place divided by a deep groove extending below the surface of the ground, and so making of it apparently two entirely distinct pieces of material, and each of these was then shapen and carved into the semblance of the mountain lion.

The first idea conveyed is one of solidity and massiveness. Here are pieces of sculpture, not of the stone brought from some distant quarry, and set, even with greatest skill, in a new home; these are not the product of any foreign studio, liable again to be removed to grace the hall or grounds of some grandee, or to interest the curious visitor at some museum; but they are cut from the solid rock of the earth itself,—as firmly set as the foundations of the globe. The sculptor who carved these figures meant them to endure for all time, as memorials of the people among whom he wrought. Changes might come over the face of the land, new forests might arise where then were cultivated fields, generations might pass, the nations and even the races of men who would live on the banks of the great river might change, succeeding each other in the grand panorama of history, his own people might so entirely pass away that even the memory of their name should not be found among men; but these Lions would remain as memorials of their ancient greatness, and to tell of the days that were past. And chained to the earth as they were with links of adamant rock, they could not be made to grace the triumph of any conqueror, or to become the spoil of an unknown future race, but must remain in their original seat, unmoved, unchanged through the ages to come. Time and the elements might efface the sharp lines of the carving, the wanton strokes of ignorance or enmity might destroy their symmetry and beauty; but no power on earth could lead them away captive!

The body of each Lion is thirty-eight inches in length, and the broad flat tails, which stretch straight back, reach thirty-two inches more, making almost six feet in all. Each is about two and one half feet wide, with a tail eight inches wide; and the distance between them is about one foot. They face directly toward the east, a fact no doubt having symbolic significance.

Until a few years since these images were in perfect preservation. My guide said that he remembered them as they were fourteen or fifteen years ago, and they were then entirely uninjured. But since that time, ignorant herdsmen tending flocks in the vicinity have often made this enclosure a resting-place at night; and have requited the hospitality thus extended to them by the ancient people of the land by wanton attempts to destroy these wonderful relics of the older civilization. With rude blows they have assailed the heads of the Lions, until they are much battered, and the finer lines are destroyed. The remainder of the bodies, however, have thus far escaped attack and injury.

Little as we know of their origin, there can be no doubt that they were great fetishes connected with the chase.

An old *piñon* tree, fully twenty feet high, grows out from the ruins of the sacred circle of stones, bestowing a grateful shade upon the traveller who wishes to sit

down and hold communion with these grim and silent representatives of a bygone age; and at the same time, to those acquainted with the slowness of the upward growth, attests the long time that has elapsed since these walls fell into ruin.

Taken all together, we may say without exaggeration, that these Lions constitute the most important and interesting relic of antiquity within the whole of New Mexico, and, perhaps, of the United States. No other specimens of sculpture of like size are to be found. One other figure, somewhat similar in form and general character, exists at a short distance in the direction of Cochiti, on a height to which it has given a name as the *Potrero de los Idolos*; but it has no features of interest different from these. The rock of which it originally formed a part has been blasted asunder, perhaps in the attempt to carry off the Lion as a trophy, perhaps with the pious design of destroying what was considered a heathen idol; more likely than either, perhaps in the hope of finding a buried treasure over which the monarch of the forest had been placed as a perpetual guard.

No similar circular enclosures of stone are anywhere found among the ruins of our American antiquity; and no one can view this without being reminded of the weird Druidical remains of ancient Britain, at Stonehenge, Callernish, and Stennis, where the circle of stone was symbolical of the eternity of the deity whom they worshipped, and the altar of solid rock was placed in the centre, as the heads of the Great Stone Lions are situated in this Western shrine, ever watching for the sun-god, and his appearance in the east at the dawn of day.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS, GLASS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN ANCIENT SYRIA.

BY AZEEZ KHAYAT.

It is said that the secret of glass manufacture was discovered by the Egyptians over 2500 years B.C.

According to Pliny the process of the manufacture of glass was discovered by the Tyrians on the shores of the River Belus, called now Ned 'N, near Acre, a place situated south of Tyre, about nine hours by horseback—an interesting fact to me because of its being my former residence. Pliny says that some Phœnician sailors trading in saltpeter, having gone ashore for the purpose of cooking their dinner, and not finding any stones upon which to build a hearth, improvised one of lumps of saltpeter which they brought from their ship, and when their meal was over they found among the ashes a semi-opaque, dull-shining mass, the result of the fusion of the saltpeter and sand, which proved to be glass.

The historian is therefore contradicted by the modern sciences, although he does not seem to be entirely mistaken in his story, because Phœnicia in the earliest periods was during many centuries under the yoke of Egypt, and the finding of glass in Pharaohs' tombs from the twenty-fifth century B.C. does not prove that glass in its rude state was not first made on the southern shores of Syria. It would seem to be more reasonable to attribute the discovery of glass-making to a maritime nation, credited among other discoveries and inventions with the addition of sails to ships.

hitherto dependent on oars, an invention that enabled them to make longer voyages and to extend their trade; with the manufacture of a rich dye — the world-famous Tyrian purple — obtained from the murex, a species of shell-fish that abounded in their waters: (here is a bottle full of pickled murex which I gathered myself from the shores of Tyre). with the making of wine and other inventions, rather than to the Egyptians.

Whether the incident related by Pliny be true or not, and whether the process of making glass was first discovered in Egypt or somewhere else, it is certain that the Phoenicians excelled in the manufacture of glass, and most of the glass came from Syria.

The earliest known glass factory in Syria was near the city Zib, the ancient Achzib or Ecdippa.

In that vicinity there is a well called by the natives Ain Musherifeh, where there can be seen some traces of the old foundations of the glassworks. My interest in glass induced me last year to ask that those ruins be dug up in the hope of interesting discoveries; a few rough pieces of glass were found, which you now see, and which I will leave with your Club, as a matter of interest, if it be so desired.

This seems to prove that there was a manufactory of glass there, which manufactory was only a few miles from the River Belus, where Pliny says glass was first discovered.

The Phoenicians succeeded in fabricating three kinds of glass, the colorless, the translucent colored, and the opaque glass, which last kind is the most celebrated.

The Greeks made the finest specimens of glass, and the Romans were good followers. That they were great admirers of beautiful glass can readily be seen from the celebrated Naples vase which was found in 1839 in a sepulchre in Pompeii, belonging to the Anthonian period; also from the Portland vase, the most celebrated of all. This belongs to the same period, and is now in the British Museum. We may also add that some of the finest glass specimens in our Metropolitan Museum of Art are of Roman origin, and most of the fine glass we find now in Syria was also made by the Romans. This establishes the great love and taste which the Romans displayed for glass. It was modelled in elegant shapes and very beautiful designs, and the glass was generally thin. In the reign of Nero they discovered a process of vitrification, and, utilizing it, they manufactured glass in various shapes, and among others made two little cups which sold for 6000 sesterces, equal in American money to two hundred and forty dollars. Some historians, speaking of the luxuries of the Roman tables, mention articles made of glass which were sold in that time for fabulous prices.

We find ancient glass in tombs. Where there is one tomb there is probably a series of them, as was the custom in those days. Along the shores of Syria, from the south of Tyre to the south of Beyrout, there is a gigantic Necropolis located between the sea and the mountains.

Ignorance and greed of rulers prevent discoveries. Digging is forbidden in Turkey under a severe punishment both of fine and imprisonment. So it is in Greece and Italy; but the people cannot give it up because they have no other work to do in the spring. They are very poor, and if they do not dig starvation to themselves and their families faces them. In the spring they can locate the tombs easily. Tombs are cut in rocks, which are generally soft in Syria, and naturally on rocks grass does not grow very high. They dig there to find the rock and find the open-

ing of the tomb, which is from 3 to 8 feet deep. New difficulties await them now. When they open a tomb they cannot enter it at once because the air is so full of noxious gas and generally produces illness.

Every tomb was intended for one or more families. There are generally several rooms in a tomb, and sometimes the rooms are one above the other, and possibly the first room contains nothing. They dig in the floor or walls of that room to find an entrance or passageway to another room until they find the one containing glass and other antiquities. Glass and other articles are found near the head and the hands of the dead, where they were placed to enable him to handle them. The objects which were dear to the deceased, or which he used a great deal during life, were buried with him, to use them again in the other life. Here is a very interesting piece of glass which was used to wash the eye; it was found in a sepulchre near Tiberiad; it seems to prove that the dead had sore eyes, and his people buried that glass with him. I think it is a unique piece.

Great care is required to dig the glass, because it is generally fast in the mud, and sometimes covered with mud. We find the candlestick-shaped bottles almost in every tomb; these were perfume bottles. We find one or two tear bottles, one bowl, one dish, and other bottles of different shapes. These vessels contained food, water, perfume, oil, wine, and other things. The ancients believed that the soul revisited the body several times; that is why they provided him with food and water and articles which he might need.

Certain Mohammedans in our country still bring food and water and leave it on the outside of the tomb, because they also believe that the soul revisits the body and their dead rises up and eats. It happens that some poor person or a dog or other animal passes by the tomb and, finding some delicious Turkish dishes, enjoys a good meal. The next day the parents of the dead revisit the tomb and, not finding the food, they are glad that their dead ate a hearty meal. This custom is also practised by the Chinese.

To come back to our ancient tombs. With the other articles in glass we find the bottle known as the unguntarium, or lady's paint bottle. This kind is found with single, double, triple, and quadruple hollows. Here is a single and a double and a quadruple one. We find also terra-cotta lamps like these two and some gold ornaments, such as earrings, rings, necklaces, charms, etc. Here is a beautiful collection of them, including a very fine necklace made of emeralds and gold beads; some of these ornaments were found in my presence in tombs near Caiffa, Syria.

It is also forbidden to export antiquities from Turkey, but it is managed with the *bakshish*, a bribe which is paid to the custom authorities, or to the police, and if he is well paid he will carry the box of glass on his shoulders and bring it to the ship. They generally pay the Chief of Police. He gives orders to the other policemen to go to one part of the city, notifying them that he has information that contraband will be sent from there; thus he remains alone to carry glasses and get his *bakshish*, a practice differing only in kind from civilized countries and excusable possibly on the ground that benefit to the world at large in information, knowledge of ancient days and customs, and the preservation of beautiful works of art is better than to lose such things and have them lie undiscovered and possibly destroyed.

The desired beauty of the glass is in its form and in its iridescence. In Europe they prefer the shapes. Here we like the iridescence; this is caused by the age, the decomposition of glass, and the gases of the earth. It resembles the flashing of gold

and silver and the colors of the rainbow. Here is a beautiful piece of iridescence. It was once nothing but plain glass, but lying in the tomb for so many centuries, it has undergone a sort of decomposition,—through chemical change and the dampness of the earth overlaying scales formed on the outside and the inside; the glass itself serving as a mirror, reflecting the brilliancy of one surface through and upon the other, thus producing its beauty.

By experience I have found that the colors of the earth have a great deal to do with the colors of iridescence. I have found that white earth produces a silver iridescence, while black or red earth produces a red, blue, or green iridescence. This is a piece of glass found in white earth, which is still sticking on it. It has a beautiful silver iridescence.

The supply of glass is growing less every year; as it comes from excavated tombs which are limited in number, so it will happen that within a few years the supply will be exhausted, as digging in Syria has been going on since the Roman periods, under the Byzantines, under the Arabs, Khalifs, the Crusaders, and at last by the Turks. All these and other nations have rushed upon the tombs to deprive them of their treasures, which were taken by nations before them and we are getting for you what is left.

Now we come to coins. The difficulty in which people found themselves when they had to get all the necessities of life by exchange made the ancient people, in the early periods of antiquity, adopt the use of certain precious metals as a base of exchange, and gold and silver and other metals were used. The first civilized nations weighed gold and silver in ingots as they do now in China and other countries centuries behind other civilized nations. In ancient days these ingots were first shapeless, then they were made more regular, until they became of a uniform weight and size and of a conventional standard of value. Subsequently magistrates and cities impressed on these ingots some emblem which was an official mark, and became a guaranty of genuineness and value.

It is easy to understand the condition which made what we call money a necessity in exchanges between nations and peoples, but it is difficult to determine the exact time when this necessity made it a generally adopted system.

We seem to be convinced that money or its representative began to be used at the same time in Lydia and Greece. The seventh century B.C. is fixed as the date of its origin. We believe it because history teaches it, but we cannot take it as an established fact.

Standard authors give us data, if not conclusive, at least well authenticated. If we believe Attrence and other authors, Janus and Saturn were the money inventors. This date takes us back to the early ages of the world, when gods were believed to live on earth. We cannot understand what the gods wanted money for, and no collector ever obtained for his collection any genuine coin of Janus or Saturn.

In Homer we do not find any allusion to coins.

Whether we admit Homer as the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and whether we attribute those poetic works to the Homeric family, we accept the date established by the so-called authorities as the date of those epic works, and some one places it as early as 1043 B.C., and others hardly give it 776 B.C. We are astonished to find such a near date as the seventh century the date given for the first use of money. It is not our object to prove for the use of money an earlier date than the seventh

century B.C., as this will cause us the diatribe of the adherent of those who give to Homer's works, or a part of them, the date of 776 B.C.

Coins are found singly and in lots. Single coins are found scattered everywhere: in tombs and in places of battles on the military roads, in the ruins of ancient cities, in the fields, and even in the sea, either from wrecks or because in ancient times, before taking to the sea and before sailing to a far distance, sacrifices were made to the god Neptune, invoking for them a good smooth sea and the prevention of storms and bad weather, and their safe return to their country.

These offerings consisted of precious things like money, jewelry, and other articles, which they threw into the sea before sailing.

We may assume that on the shores of Phœnicia copper coins were struck off especially for that purpose, and particularly in the Roman period. This money was anepigraphous and of little value; it had on one side the imperial head without any legend and on the reverse an emblem, sometimes with some isolated letters. This money is frequently found, and was used by the poor; it has not yet been classified.

Antique coins in lots are often found in ancient cities, either in wells or in the walls of houses, or hidden in the earth. When the find is of importance, they call it a treasure, such as the treasure of Tarsus and many others.

The single coins are generally not well preserved, while the lots are generally in better condition because they are preserved in a closed vase or some receptacle to preserve them.

A silver coin of Acanthus of Macedonia, struck about 500 years B.C., was shown: on one side there is a lion on the back of a bull, fastening upon him with teeth and claws; on the reverse quadripartite incuse square. This coin is cut to show that it is of pure silver, as even in that time there were fraud coins. There was also shown a coin of Tyre struck during its autonomy: it has on one side the head of Melkart, the Tyrian Herakles, on the reverse there is an eagle; the date is the 4th year of the era of the city.

There was also exhibited an unedited coin, struck at Jerusalem by the Crusaders in July, 1099; that is soon after the reduction of the city by the army of Godefroy de Bouillon.

There was also exhibited a Cufic silver coin, struck in the city of Wasset, order of El Waleed Bin Abdulmalek, who reigned from 86 to 96 of the Hegira equal to 705-714 A.D. It bears an inscription in Arabic the English translation of which is: "God alone, God is eternal. He was never born and never gave birth, and never had an equal. Mohammed is the prophet of God. He sent him in the right way and the true religion to triumph over other religions, even in spite of polytheists. [He means the heathen and the Christians because they believe that we adore three gods, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.] There is no God but God alone. He has no partner in the name of God." This coin was struck off at Wasset, in the year 93.

By birth I am a Tyrian foreigner to you. By the courtesy of your great nation I am proud to call myself an American citizen. Though I am told that I have a good control of your language, I feel a great difficulty in expressing myself and giving you my ideas as I would like to and might in my native tongue. If I have been able to furnish you with any knowledge, or better still, if I have incited in you any interest in the antiquities now discovered, so that some time still greater discoveries shall be made, I shall be glad.

I thank you for your courtesy and bid you good-night.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. B. FRENER.

CHIEF-ENGRAVER TO THE MINT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, 1854-92.

For a long period of years, from 1854 to 1892, the duties of Chief-Engraver to the Mint of the Republic of Guatemala were discharged by a clever artist of Swiss extraction, John Baptist Frener.

Frener was born at Lucerne on the 10th of December, 1821, and was the third son of humble parents, who, to bring up their large family of eight children, were obliged to place two or three in an orphanage or charitable institution. John Baptist left home in his tender years, but he nevertheless received a good general education. At an early age he evinced a marked taste for drawing, and his precocious talent did not pass unobserved by his first teachers, who encouraged such brilliant natural inclination. He was hardly fourteen years old when he was placed as an apprentice or pupil with the sculptor, Prof. Frantz Schlatt, under whom he made such rapid progress that with the help and protection of some friends he obtained a Government grant to pursue his artistic studies.

Frener's first work of importance, which brought his name into public notice, dated from 1839. Aged only eighteen, he modelled the busts of various composers and poets for the façade decoration of the Lucerne Theatre. Soon afterwards he was entrusted with the erection of a sepulchral monument to State-Councillor Singer.

About 1840, the young sculptor first turned his thoughts to medal-engraving, an art which he studied with his usual energy and determination. To it he henceforth devoted his life and the resources of his genius. In 1842, he produced an armorial shield for the ancient Bemese family, von Vischer, and two medals which were exhibited at the Swiss National Fine Art, Exhibition that took place in the same year.

In 1843, Frener visited Vienna, and in the following year went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of the medallist Antoine Bory, his countryman, who took a great interest in him and procured him work. At the end of 1844, the artist entered the *École des Beaux-Arts* and studied there for about twelve months. From Paris he proceeded to Rome, but it is not known exactly how long he resided in Italy. His stay in the land of art *par excellence* was not lost to the fertile mind of Frener, who never missed an opportunity to increase his knowledge. While at Rome, he received from the Lucerne town-council the order to engrave a medal, designed by von Schwegler, and intended to commemorate the "Freischaarenzug," 5th of December, 1844, and 31st of March, 1845.

Frener married in 1845 Adelaide Comucci, of Florence, who died in 1849. During his sojourn at Florence, he met the famous composer, Giuseppe Verdi, of whom he executed a portrait-medallion. After the death of his wife, the artist travelled for some time in Germany and obtained in 1849, at Munich, a first award for engraving a medal of King Maximilian II. of Bavaria. Between 1850 and 1854, he appears to have lived at Lucerne, and from this period of his activity date the following medals: The Lion of Lucerne Monument (several varieties); Federal Rifle Competition at Lucerne, 1863; Fifth Centenary of the Admission of Berne

into the Swiss Confederation, 1353-1853 ; medallion-portrait of D' Kasimir Pfyffer, etc.

In 1854, Frener accepted an engagement from the Republic of Guatemala as Engraver to the Mint. A great task was in store for him there, and this responsible post he held with success and honor. Not only did he improve the coinage of the Republic, but he renovated the Mint, its machinery and its workings, after modern principles, imported from Europe. His untiring efforts were recognized on his becoming, in 1879, Master of the Mint of Guatemala. He died on the 30th of April, 1892, in the full discharge of his duties.

The coins of Guatemala issued between 1854 and 1893 were mostly engraved by Frener, whose signature appears also on several medals and portrait-medallions of the various Presidents of the Republic who succeeded each other during his term of office. I shall give in a subsequent article a list of the coins and medals engraved by him relating to Guatemala, which have come under my notice.

Frener revisited Europe in 1876, and obtained in 1878 a gold award medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition.

The National Museum of Guatemala is adorned with 24 statues executed by this artist.

Frener's early career was not without trouble, but he was supported through all his woes by a singularly happy and buoyant nature. He triumphed over many disappointments, and once his lucky star in the ascendant, he enjoyed an ample reward for long years of perseverant labor and unflinching energy.

He cannot, of course, be called a great artist ; but he was more than a successful artisan. He has cleverly used the graving tool, and his portrait heads are remarkable for their individuality and delicate execution. Had the field of his activity been less restricted, he might have produced more and better work. The coinage of Guatemala did not offer the artist a wide scope to display his talent ; his pieces are not free from the over-minuteness and dryness of finish which so often blemish the engraver's work ; nevertheless, Frener must rank amongst the first medallists America has as yet possessed.

L. FORRER,
Corresponding Member.

CHISLEHURST, ENGLAND,
1899.

Amc 1360.1.9
(C. VII. 120)

(Box on shelf)

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Third Annual Meeting
1901



PRESENTED TO EDWARD GROH
BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY

AND

FOURTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art

ON

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

AND

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE SOCIETY

1900-1901.



NEW YORK.
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1901.

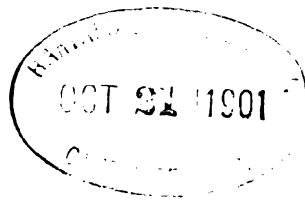


PRESENTED TO EDWARD GROH
BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1901,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.
1900-1901.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1901.



The Society

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH 18TH, 1901.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy-of-Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 18, 1901, at half-past eight o'clock, President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 21, 1901, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Your Executive Committee takes great pleasure in reporting the continued growth and prosperity of the Society. The active membership roll is larger than ever before: the permanent funds of the Society now amount to \$8,490.00 as against \$7,901.25 one year ago. Our Librarian has hard work to find shelf room for the new books received, and the Curator is now negotiating for the purchase of an additional large cabinet, which is rendered necessary by the great increase in the Society's collections.

The collection of Insignia of American Military Societies contains a number of specimens of much importance, and, if systematic efforts continue to be made, it will in time grow to be of great interest and value.

The School for Die Cutting, suggested by our President in his last annual address, is now in successful operation and has attracted much attention among those who feel an interest in the improvement of medallie art in this country. Much credit is due to the most efficient committee having the matter in charge, and especially to its chairman, Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon.

The Society's exhibit at the Paris Exposition has been safely returned. It was most creditable to the Society and received the award of a gold medal.

An amendment to the Constitution, providing that in future only those residing

in foreign countries shall be eligible to election as corresponding members, was presented at the last regular meeting of the Society, and will be called up for action this evening.

It seems but just to the constantly increasing number of active members who reside at a distance from New York, that we should refrain from electing corresponding members who live as near, and giving them the privileges of the Society without cost. It was not thought well, however, to take such a radical step as abolishing the roll of American Corresponding Members who were elected in the past, but your Committee would recommend that such of these corresponding members as have ceased to correspond, and no longer manifest any interest in the Society, be dropped from the roll.

Another amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, to be acted on this evening, changes the date of the Annual Meeting from March to January, which, in the judgment of your Committee, is a much better time for the Society to begin its new year.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has held three regular meetings and three meetings for the reading of papers and the Executive Committee has held ten meetings.

Your Committee would recommend the election of the following Active Members :

Mrs. William Bucknell, Philadelphia ; Miss Elizabeth Cheney, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Blanche Nevin, Churchtown, Pa.; Messrs. Henry C. Frick, Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles Haviland Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur Livingston Platt, Brooklyn; William Gray Schaufler, M.D., Lakewood, N. J.; and Richard A. Canfield, Robert E. Dowling, S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., John S. Durand, Frederick S. Gibbs, Alfred M. Hoyt, Isidore Konti, A. G. Mills, William R. Peters, Joseph Schweizer, Nikola Tesla, and John Visscher Wheeler, of New York City.

With the election of these new members the rolls of the Society will consist of 16 Honorary Members, 200 Active—of whom 95 are Life Members, and 69 Corresponding Members, a total of 285.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH,

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—

Your Committee on Papers and Publications would report that during the year three meetings have been held under its auspices.

December 6, 1900. Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie read a paper entitled "THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," illustrated with stereopticon views; at the same time a silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Edward Groh, the Curator and one of the founders of the Society, by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, on behalf of a number of the members of the Society.

December 27, 1900. Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper on "THE INSIGNIA OF AMERICAN MILITARY SOCIETIES SINCE THE WAR OF 1812," and exhibited a large number of specimens. The insignia that formed a part of the Society's exhibit at the Paris Exposition was also on exhibition.

February 14, 1901. Mr. Charles Pryer read a paper on "EARLY GREEK HISTORY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS COINS."

The Proceedings and Papers of the Forty-second Annual Meeting were printed and distributed in the early fall.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HENRY CLINTON BACKUS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

At the Annual Meeting of a year ago quite an extended report was made descriptive of the coins, medals, and decorations sent to the Paris Exposition. The material arrived safely in Paris, and, thanks to the energetic work of our fellow members, Messrs. Brenner, Saltus, and Kunz, the case was in place and the exhibit ready on the opening day.

It is very gratifying to the Committee to be able to report that we have received a notification to the effect that the Society has been awarded a Gold Medal.

At the close of the Exposition the coins, medals, decorations, and the case as well, were packed up and returned, arriving safely and all the valuable material has since been restored to their proper places in our Cabinets and the Orders and Insignia of the Military, Patriotic, and Historic-Commemorative Societies of this country have all been safely returned to their various owners.

The correspondence regarding this loan collection, and the receipts given at the time of securing the loans, and acknowledging the return of the decorations, have all been carefully preserved, so that the Society has been completely released from all the obligations incurred, and we now take pleasure in turning all the documents and memoranda over to the Society for preservation in the archives.

Our members will be glad to learn that the sending of this collection to Paris, and its prior exhibition in New York, not only resulted to the benefit of the Society both at home and abroad, but has also led to the formation of a collection of the Insignia and Decorations of Military and Patriotic Societies, and though only a year has now elapsed we already possess quite a fair representation, chief among which is that of the Society of the Cincinnati.

As your Committee rests from its labors, it would seem in order that it now be discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
EDWARD GROH,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FOR DIE CUTTING.

The Committee on School for Die Cutting and Medal Engraving respectfully reports that the school is now in successful operation at the building of the National Academy of Design. Mr. C. J. Pike, the instructor, was engaged in January last and the class commenced with two pupils. The number now in attendance is nine. Instruction up to the present time has been confined solely to modeling and designing in clay.

The National Academy of Design is associated in the joint management of the school with this Society, and furnishes the room, including heat and light. The other expenses, including the salary of the instructor, are borne by this Society. A special fund has been raised by private subscription to defray the expenses of the school, estimated at \$800 per annum.

The following are the names of the contributors, with the amounts subscribed:

Andrew C. Zabriskie,	\$150.00 for three years.
J. Hull Browning,	100.00 " " "
Woodbury G. Langdon,	100.00 " " "
J. Sanford Saltus,	50.00 " " "
M. Taylor Pyne,	50.00 " " "
Frederick E. Hyde, M. D.,	50.00 " " "
Charles Pryer,	35.00 " " "
Herbert Valentine,	35.00 " " "
Herman C. von Post,	25.00 " " "
J. Kensett Olyphant,	16.66 " " "
James W. Ellsworth,	15.00 " " "
Samuel P. Avery, Jr.,	10.00 " " "
Edward Groh,	10.00 " " "
John N. Golding,	10.00 " " "
Charles W. Maury,	5.00 " " "
Alfred J. Bloor,	5.00 " " "
J. Coolidge Hills,	5.00 " " "
Henry Parish,	20.00 for one year.
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	118.64 " " "
	<hr/>
	\$800.00

Mr. Langdon has offered the Woodbury G. Langdon prize of \$100, to be awarded at the close of the school year.

The National Academy of Design has appointed Messrs. J. Carroll Beckwith, J.

C. Nicoll, and Frederick Dielman its representatives, to co-operate with your Committee in the management of the school.

The official title of the school, as approved by the joint Committee of this Society and the National Academy of Design, at a recent meeting, is as follows: "School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting, under the joint direction of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the National Academy of Design."

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BRENNER RESOLUTION.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

As directed at the late meeting of the Society, this Committee has prepared an engrossed copy of the following resolution, to be forwarded to Mr. Brenner, at Paris, and would move its adoption.

HERBERT VALENTINE,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
NELSON P. PEHRSON,

Committee.

"The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of the City of New York, at its annual meeting held on March 18, 1901, unanimously adopted the following resolution :

"*Whereas*, Mr. Victor D. Brenner, a member of this Society and its representative at the Paris Exposition of 1900, by his judicious and artistic arrangement of the coins and medals forming the exhibit of the Society, and by his constant attention to the interests of the Society during the term of the Exposition, greatly contributed to the success of the exhibit, and

"*Whereas*, this Society desires to show its thanks to Mr. Brenner, and to offer him a token of the esteem which its members have for him as a man, and their appreciation of his work as an artist in his chosen field of medal designing and die cutting :

"Be it therefore *Resolved*, that the thanks and congratulations of this Society be tendered to Mr. Brenner, with an expression of its high regard.

"BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

"ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

"Recording Secretary

"President."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, March 19,		Rent.....	\$ 600 00
1900.....	\$ 628 14	Attendance, refreshments,	
Initiation fees and dues.....	990 00	and extra room hire.....	80 00
Interest	360 00	Annual proceedings.....	206 01
Membership certificates and		Stationery, postage, etc....	161 26
medals	5 00	Expenses of exhibit at Paris	320 97
Life-membership fees.....	500 00	Transferred to Permanent	
		Funds	500 00
		Balance on hand	614 90
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 2483 14		\$ 2483 14

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$ 65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	6595 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8490 00

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$ 1000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R	2000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Lien.....	2000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.	1000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.	1000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank.....	490 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8490 00

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

HERBERT VALENTINE,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Auditing Committee.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

Since the last Annual Meeting the library has received the following accessions: 73 bound volumes, 143 pamphlets, 177 periodicals, 167 catalogues, 8 miscellaneous, making a total of 568.

The following is a list of the donors:

American Museum of Natural History.	Library of Congress.	Q. Perini.
George C. Arnold.	Lyman H. Low.	Pratt Institute.
Samuel P. Avery.	R. W. McLachlan.	Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.
Aztec Club of 1847.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.	Royal Museum, Berlin.
Bavarian Numismatic Society.	Julius de Meili.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Belgian Numismatic Society.	Military Order For. Wars, Pa.	Smithsonian Institution.
Berlin Numismatic Society.	Commandery.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Bauman L. Belden.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	State Library, Albany.
A. J. Bloor.	National Museum, Rio Janeiro.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
C. Calverley.	Naval Order of the U. S.	Dr. H. R. Storer.
City History Club.	New Jersey Historical Society.	C. G. Thieme, Leipzig.
Gen. C. W. Darling.	New York Mercantile Library.	Gen. Gates P. Thurston.
Department of Parks.	N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School.	U.S. Civil Service Commission.
H. Russell Drowne.	Newberry Library, The,	U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Bureau of Education.	Chicago.	University of Toulouse.
Essex Institute, The.	New England Society in the City of N. Y.	Vienna Numismatic Society.
Free Museum of Science and Art, Univ. of Pa.	Numismatic and Antiq. Society of Montreal.	Herbert Valentine.
French Numismatic Society.	C. P. Nichols.	M. P. Vlasto.
Geographical Society of Phila.	Ohio Archæ. and Historical Society.	Ethan Allen Weaver.
Edward Groh.	Ontario Historical Society.	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
L. and L. Hamburger.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Yale University.
Harvard University.		Andrew C. Zabriskie.
C. H. Huberich.		

The foregoing statement shows continued growth of the library, and, although it is lodged in somewhat cramped quarters, there is always found room sufficient for books and pamphlets relating to our favorite science. Accumulations of other material have to be sold or disposed of from time to time, to make place for that which is really valuable for our purposes. By such methods the space needed is secured, and all gifts to the library are made heartily welcome.

A selected list of bound volumes, added to the library during the year, has been prepared and attached to the bulletin-board outside the entrance to this room. Twenty-seven volumes were purchased at auction sales, under the sanction of the Executive Committee, at a cost of \$30.30. In this way, some valuable books in which the library was deficient, were secured. Some numismatic periodicals which appear in the list were bound at the expense of the Library Fund.

While the thanks of the Librarian are extended to all who have made donations to the library, it seems proper to refer particularly to the kindness of our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Edward Groh, who has given to the library his manuscript volume entitled "Rubblings from United States Store Cards, Medals and Tokens." The book was prepared with the utmost care, is a model of neatness, and is, of course, absolutely unique.

As referred to in my last annual report, an exhibit of the publications of this Society, including some of the more interesting illustrations from our series of annual proceedings, was shown at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The Library Fund, which is used for binding and repairing purposes, is now receiving the interest from the Isaac Wood Memorial Fund of \$100, and amounts at this date to the sum of \$24.82.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE. *Librarian.*

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

The accessions to the Society's cabinet during the past year have been most gratifying, exceeding in point of numbers any year in the history of the Society.

To Mr. J. Sanford Saltus this Society is much indebted for his many valuable gifts to its cabinets, among which are: 48 gold coins representing every crowned head in Europe at the present time, the rulers of England from George I. to Victoria, and France from Louis XIII. to the present Republic, including varieties of Napoleon I., a collection of 45 silver coins of England, representing every king and queen from William the Conqueror to Victoria, including the Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell,—a period of over eight hundred years; a case containing 32 silver medals, commemorating each year of the Pontifical reign of Pope Pius IX., also six similar medals of Pope Leo XIII., from 1895 to 1900,—which, added to those already in the Society's cabinet, a donation from Archbishop Corrigan, form a complete series from 1846 to 1900,—and other coins and medals of much interest; also 13 orders and badges of American Military and Hereditary Societies, of which 9 are of gold. From Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie was received a twenty-dollar gold piece of Kellog & Co., San Francisco, and a rare medal of the South African War, and from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., an Indian Peace Medal, in silver, of James Buchanan, the R. Hoe Gutenberg Medal, in silver, and a number of others.

A donation of ten dollars each has been received from Messrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie and Woodbury G. Langdon and applied to the purchase of medals.

A new feature has been the formation of a collection of the U. S. Military and Naval Orders and insignia of the various hereditary societies, of which a number have been secured, in addition to those presented by Mr. Saltus.

Through the efforts of Mr. Belden a collection has also been formed of the Department badges of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is within six of completion.

It affords me much pleasure to add that the collection of Tokens of the Civil War, which was placed here for exhibit during the year, numbering 5286 pieces, together with the cabinet in which they are arranged, has been donated to this Society by your Curator.

During the year 7 gold and 1 silver coins and 362 medals have been purchased, and one coin received from an unknown donor. The Society's collection now contains nearly 19,000 pieces.

The following is a list of donors:

Henry A. Axline,	Hugo O. Greenhood,	Daniel Parish, Jr.,
Bauman L. Belden,	Edward Groh,	J. Sanford Saltus,
Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas,	J. Bramerd Hall,	Dr. C. H. B. Shepherd,
John A. Bolen,	Ferdinand Hermann,	Herbert Valentine,
Victor D. Brenner,	Thomas J. Hubbard,	William H. Warner & Bro.,
Robert A. Brock,	Mrs. Alexander M. Kenaday,	Charles J. H. Woodbury,
Erdix F. Dustin,	James Kirkwood,	Andrew C. Zabriskie.
Gen. Charles E. Furlong,	John C. Linehan,	

And the following Department Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic:

James P. Averill, Asst. Adj. Gen.,	.	.	Georgia.
Frank Battles, " " "	.	.	New Hampshire.
Arnold Brandley, Dept. Commander,	.	.	West Virginia.

George E. Davis, Asst. Quartermaster Gen.,	Potomac.
Wm. H. Hunter, Asst. Adj. Gen.,	Alabama.
Frank A. Lyon, " " "	Kansas.
T. C. Masteller, " " "	California.
James L. Merrick, " " "	Maine.
William F. Mullin, Asst. Quartermaster Gen.,	New York.
George A. Newman, Asst. Adj. Gen.,	Iowa.
Eli N. Peck, " " "	Vermont.
Cornelius V. R. Pond, " " "	Michigan.
Edward P. Preble, " " "	Massachusetts.
E. G. Rust, " " "	Texas.
Frank Seaman, " " "	Tennessee.
R. B. Wallace, " " "	Pennsylvania.

The accessions during the year are as follows:

Coins, gold.....	56
" silver.....	72
" base metals.....	39
Tokens, silver.....	141
" base metals.....	5149
Medals, silver.....	48
" base metals.....	416
Insignia and badges, gold.....	9
" " " other metals.....	35
Paper money.....	7
Total.....	5972

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Many years ago, when the shopping district was below Fourteenth Street, and the fashionable afternoon promenade was on Fifth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street—in those good old days, I say, an old blind man used to sit on Broadway, selling roasted chestnuts. Passers-by would hear him at intervals, in a monotonous tone, calling out: "Good kind Christians, please buy some nice fresh chestnuts from a poor old blind man." Sometimes, however, weariness and sleep would overtake him and he would be heard murmuring: "Poor old Christians, please buy some good kind chestnuts from a nice fresh blind man"; and if one tarried a little longer, listening to the weary reiteration, he would presently hear: "Nice fresh Christians, please buy some poor old chestnuts from a good kind blind man."

It behooves your President, as he stands before you to-night, to again deliver his annual address, to look to it lest he fall into the monotonous ways of the old chestnut-peddler. A society such as ours,—with the broad field of the United States of America for its operations,—although dealing with the things of the past, cannot relax its vigilance and activity for a single year without inflicting serious injury upon itself. And when I say a year, I really mean a period of only six months, for between the months of November and May all the activity of this strenuous life of ours is actually concentrated.

Looking back upon the year just completed, two important events are to be recorded, one of which was carried to a successful completion, and the other has made a most auspicious beginning. I refer, first, to our display at the Exposition Universelle at Paris, and, second, to the establishment of the School for Die Cutting and Medal Engraving.

The exhibit at Paris, for which this Society has been awarded a medal of honor, attracted much attention, and Messrs. Kunz, Saltus, and Brenner, members of our Society, in Paris at the time, were unremitting in their devotion to its proper care and attention. While the whole exhibition, representative as it was of the history of this country as shown in its coins and medals, attracted much attention, I believe I am safe in saying the collection of orders and decorations of the Military and Patriotic Societies was the most attractive feature of all. Next to this, great interest was, I am told, taken in the private gold coins of the United States—pieces representing mints, long since given up, in North Carolina, California, Colorado, and even Utah, for it must be remembered the Mormons had their own coinage fifty years ago. Thanks to the enterprise of our members who carried out this exhibit (and there was just as hard work necessary on the part of the members on this side of the water in preparing the coins and medals for shipment), the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society is to-day known abroad far more widely than before and has taken its place beside the sister societies of the old world.

Your President takes especial pride and satisfaction in being able to point to the School for Die Cutting and Medal Engraving as in successful operation (although in a somewhat crude and primary condition) to-day. Two years ago, in my annual address, I hinted at the advisability of the establishment of such a school. One year ago the hint became the keynote of the address. An active committee of this Society took the matter up, and, meeting with hearty co-operation from the Academy of Design, the school is now in regular session in the new building of the Academy of Design, at 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The funds for the support of this school have entirely been raised by voluntary subscriptions. The committee in charge of this most interesting subject has made a report to you this evening, but I gladly bear testimony here to the unsparing efforts and generous support given by the Chairman of this committee, Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, the Second Vice-President of this Society.

These two things, then—the exhibit at Paris, and the opening of the Die Cutting School—mark the year just closed; but, before we turn from the events of the past to look forward to the future, let me rehearse to you the names of those members who have been removed by death since our last Annual Meeting. Happily but four names appear on the record: Mrs. Nathaniel P. Bailey, a well-known and respected resident of New York; John A. King, the venerable and much beloved President of the New York Historical Society—Mr. King had led a busy and useful life, and, although well past four-score years, preserved his faculties unclouded until his decease; Robert Dunlap, who, although the head of a great business, found time to indulge his tastes for literature, art, and music; William Scudder Stryker, Doctor of Laws, for many years Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, a man of rare refinement and a diligent historical student, as well as the author of a number of works dealing with the history of his native State.

The criticism is sometimes made—oftener in years gone by, it must be confessed, but still sometimes made—that this Society devotes more attention to Numismatics

than to Archæology. Let us frankly admit this to be the case, but it is not a thing to be deplored. This Society stands for the science of Numismatics in America—a science but little known and not appreciated. Even the name “Numismatics” has an unaccustomed sound, and more than one fair young lady has inquired of me the meaning of the word, sometimes expressing a vague notion that it has something to do with compressed air, a new motor, or something of that sort. Admitting, then, that the noble science of Numismatics needs all the attention and publicity it can receive from a society such as ours, devoted to the study of coins and medals from ancient times to the present day, there still remains a duty we owe to Archæology.

To attempt to pursue the paths of archæology abroad, in view of the fact that the ground is already quite fully and ably occupied by others, would be eminently injudicious, but there is a field in this broad land of ours which would yield in interest results second to none in any part of the world. I allude to the prehistoric remains in New Mexico and Arizona. Sordid and mercenary persons, alive to the interest of this region, are already despoiling it of many of its treasures. Government intervention, and that alone, can stop a mischievous and wanton looting of these fields. It is for our Society to awaken public sentiment and induce Congress to throw such safeguards around these regions that private speculations shall first be suppressed, and then properly-authorized scientific expeditions granted permission to pursue their explorations and investigations. A bill will be introduced in the next Congress, I am assured, for this purpose. Let us make it our business to see that it does not fail to become a law. This is one field of activity I am convinced we should enter upon this year.

Another field of a Numismatic nature I would now bring to your attention. The Grolier Club of this city has made it a practice for many years to issue valuable historical and antiquarian books in limited editions, the right to purchase being confined to members of the club. Whenever sets of these books have appeared in the auction-room they have invariably brought high prices.

A series of medals issued by this Society would be a most interesting and praiseworthy undertaking. A series of noted New Yorkers, commencing, let us say, with Peter Stuyvesant, or, if you are so minded, Hendrick Hudson; or a series of noted Americans, commencing with Americus Vespuccius, who, strangely enough, seems to have been entirely neglected in medallie art, come into my mind as being singularly appropriate. Perhaps, too, a series of American scientists or inventors, embracing such names as Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, and Elias Howe, or a series of American authors or actors, or a series of ministers of the Gospel, might be suggested; in fact, the field is almost inexhaustible.

Representations of famous buildings would also be an attractive field. Nothing can exceed the beauty of designs of this character found on some of the Papal medals, and this would also be an antiquarian feature of value in this city, where imposing and substantial structures rise, live their brief day, and then are demolished; a striking instance of which we have in the case of the mansion of the late Alexander T. Stewart, at this time being razed to the ground.

The number of impressions struck from the dies might be limited to the number of members in the Society, giving every one an opportunity to secure a medal, and the dies then destroyed—insuring the feature of rarity as well as beauty as an attraction for the series.

In speaking just now of representations of buildings upon medals, I am reminded of what seems to me an interesting specialty in medal gathering, and one not appreciated by collectors—that is, a series showing New York buildings, statues, monuments, and the like. I commend this interesting field to young collectors, who, at a comparatively small outlay, may make an attractive and instructive collection. They will probably not be as fortunate as I was not long since, when I secured an exceedingly rare tin medal or token of Castle Garden, and which I took especial pleasure in presenting to the cabinet of the Society.

Specialization in collecting is a feature among collectors which produces most effective results. One member devotes himself to ancient coins, another to masonic medals, another to medical medals, still another to queer-shaped coins of Asia, while yet another delights in lurid medals of firemen. The few pieces issued by or relating to the Southern Confederacy claim another's attention, while a wonderful collection of war-tokens bears testimony to the intelligence and industry of yet another.

The owner of these tokens, our highly-esteemed Curator, Mr. Groh, has generously given this collection to the Society. Its value cannot be overestimated; it is absolutely unique. During the Civil War, when small change was scarce, tradespeople in various parts of the country issued these little pieces and they circulated as cents. Mr. Groh, then a young man, and an enthusiastic numismatist then, as now, visited all the makers of the dies, not only in this city but in Western towns, wherever he could locate a die-cutter, and secured a collection almost complete, and unrivaled elsewhere. We are fortunate indeed in possessing these treasures, a monument of patience and perseverance.

Specialists in the regular issues of the United States mint are numerous, making a study of the minute varieties of the different dates, even down to the slant of a numeral, or the inclination of a point of an arrow.

Amusing instances of the lack of knowledge of Numismatics on the part of the daily press frequently occur, but one of the latest is worth repeating. A telegraphic dispatch was sent from a small town in this State far and wide over the country, announcing the finding of a copper coin with Cæsar on one side and Cleopatra on the other, with the words "Auctori Connec" keeping Cæsar company, while the daughter of the Ptolomies sits beneath the legend "Inde et Lib" and the date "787"—thus making it 1113 years old! Credulous editors should have reflected, before publishing this account, that no dates appeared on coins until the sixteenth century, that even if the date were correct, there was no Roman Empire at that time, and that the effigies of Cæsar and the Sorceress of the Nile would not have been put upon any coin of that date. The Empire of the East was established at Constantinople, where were Constantine V. and his mother, Irene. The latter had won canonization by permitting images of the Holy Family and other sacred persons to be put again in the Christian churches. No one in that part of the world, where Cæsar and Cleopatra had gloried and drank long and deep, was making coins to perpetuate their pagan memories.

The so-called valuable coin was nothing more than an old Connecticut copper cent of the date 1787. On October 20, 1785, Connecticut issued a grant to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich, authorizing them to coin coppers to an amount not exceeding ten thousand pounds. This grant was for five years, but the mint only operated three years. The laureated bust on the ob-

verse and the female figure seated, on the reverse, had been twisted by this newspaper writer to represent Cæsar and Cleopatra. These Connecticut cents are quite common and familiar to all collectors.

Does not this little incident show clearly the need of a greater knowledge of Numismatics—a need which this Society is striving to fill, and which we trust every succeeding Annual Meeting will find us more able to fill, as we gradually increase in strength of membership, in accessions to our cabinets and our library, and in the wisdom of added years.

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. George F. Kunz, and adopted :

Whereas, the importance of preserving the pre-historic remains in the Southwest has been brought before us this evening in the President's address: Therefore be it

Resolved, that a Committee of Twenty, of which the President shall be one, be appointed to arrange for a public meeting and take such other steps as may be deemed desirable to awaken public sentiment and secure the passage of such bills by the next Congress as may properly protect the invaluable relics of a past civilization.

Mr. Belden then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

Whereas, Mr. Edward Groh has generously donated to this Society a cabinet containing his entire collection of Civil-War Tokens, numbering 5286 pieces, many of great variety and some known to be unique, and which is the largest collection of these pieces in existence: Therefore be it

Resolved, that the thanks of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society be tendered to Mr. Groh for his most generous gift.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden then addressed the meeting as follows :

Mr. President:

The report of the Executive Committee at the last Annual Meeting contained the suggestion that a collection of the Insignia of American Military and Hereditary Societies would be of great interest and value to this Society, that it would open up a field of Numismatics to which but little attention had been paid, and that this Society, being an incorporated body whose collections are permanent, would be able to make such a collection where a private collector could not, for the reason that a majority of these societies issue their insignia to members only, and impose restrictions which prevent outsiders from obtaining specimens, but in our case many, if not all of these societies if the matter should be properly brought before them, would allow us to obtain specimens of their insignia with the understanding that they should not go out of our possession.

The Society at that time had in its cabinet the insignia in bronze of the General Society of the War of 1812, which was used but a short time and then replaced by one of gold of a different design, the member's badge of the Grand Army of the Republic; the badge, in silver, of an Association of Mexican War Veterans, which I have so far been unable to locate, and the button of the United Confederate Veterans.

Since then the collection has been increased by the insignia of the following associations :

Society of the Cincinnati.
 Sons of the Revolution.
 Sons of the American Revolution.
 General Society of the War of 1812, latest design.
 Society of the Army of the Potomac.
 Grand Army of the Republic, with officer's strap.
 Union Veteran's Union.
 Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union.
 National Association of Naval Veterans.
 Farragut Veteran Association of New York.
 Naval Veteran Legion of Philadelphia.
 New Hampshire Veteran Association, Honorary Members.
 Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans.
 Spanish War Veterans.
 Daughters of the American Revolution.
 Daughters of the Confederacy.
 And buttons of several other organizations.

Also nineteen of the Department badges of the Grand Army of the Republic.

With the exception of three of the G. A. R. Department badges, which cost but a very small sum, these were all donations to the Society and were the result of the efforts of two of our members, who either purchased them or induced the officers of the respective societies to present them to our Society.

Now, with a view to the more systematic prosecution of this work during the coming year, I would present the following resolution and move its adoption:

Resolved, that a Committee of three members be appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee on the Insignia of American Military and Hereditary Societies, said Committee to be authorized to issue such printed circulars and to take such other steps as it may deem advisable, with a view to increasing the Society's collection, but not to expend any of the Society's funds in the purchase of specimens unless authorized to do so by the Executive Committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following amendments, presented by Mr. Belden at the last Regular Meeting, were then called up for action, and adopted:

To change the date of the Annual Meeting from the third Monday in March to the third Monday in January.

Strike out the word "March" and substitute the word "January" in the following places:

Constitution—Article V., paragraph 2, line 2.

By-Laws—Chapter IV., paragraph 3, line 2.

By-laws—Chapter V., paragraph 2, line 1.

Strike out the words "March, May, November, and January," and substitute the words "January, March, May, and November," in By-Laws, Chapter V., paragraph 1, line 2.

To change the items of Corresponding Membership:

Constitution, Article IV.—Strike out paragraph 4, which reads:

"Any person may be elected a Corresponding Member for the term of two

years, and if re-elected twice will then be eligible to permanent Corresponding Membership."

Substitute the following two new paragraphs:

4. Any person residing in a foreign country shall be eligible to Corresponding Membership: provided that all Corresponding Members residing in the United States, outside of New York City, who were elected as such previous to March 18, 1901, may remain Corresponding Members if they comply with the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

5. Any Foreign Corresponding Member becoming a resident of the United States, shall cease to be a Corresponding Member, but may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, become an Active Member by paying the dues for the current year.

Change the numbers of paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8, to 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively.

Mr. George F. Kunz then made a short address on the exhibit of the French Mint at the Paris Exposition, 1900:

From a numismatic point of view, and as a means of disseminating a knowledge of the medallie art, of artistic workmanship, and of historical study, probably no more successful result was ever achieved than that attained by the Director of the French Mint, in arranging and carrying out the remarkable exhibit of that institution at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The exhibit itself occupied a large central space in the Palace of Liberal Arts, at a point whence radiated a number of avenues and aisles, each of which was devoted to a display, historical as well as modern, in various departments of French science and art, such as medals, books, printing, instruments of precision, etc. The exhibit occupied an octagonal case, or series of cases, about twenty feet in diameter, and rising to a height of some ten feet, surmounted, as a central ornament, by an ancient hand mint-press. The cases contained a very varied and extensive display of medals, comprising the masterpieces of Roty, Chaplain, Andrieu, and many others, and a great series of medals struck by the French Mint during the past one hundred years—the most artistic in design and interesting in historical character that have ever been minted there.

The most conspicuous features of this exhibit were two,—the beautiful execution of the medals, and the fact that they were on sale to the public at prices that seemed almost ridiculously low, apparently scarcely equal to the cost of minting. As a financial venture, however, this policy was not a loss. The small medal commemorating the fall of the Bastille was sold for ten cents; a larger one, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, was sold for $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs (50 cents). So popular did this make the display, and so great was the demand for these beautiful historical mementos, that during the time of the Exposition medals were sold to the value of 300,000 francs, or 60,000 dollars.

The great advantage arising from this exhibit, however, is in the dissemination of so many specimens of the finest medallie art among the nations of the world. Its influence must be great and widespread, and it is worthy of imitation by our own country. The experience at Paris brings forcibly to mind the action of this Society several years ago, in the appointment of a committee to advocate and urge an artistic coinage in the United States, such that every coin would be an example in art, an improver of taste, and also an educator in familiarity with the metric system.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE and WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Committee on Papers and Publications, J. Sanford Saltus, Charles Pryer, and Henry Clinton Backus; Committee on School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting, Woodbury G. Langdon, J. Sanford Saltus, and Andrew C. Zabriskie; Committee on Library, Herbert Valentine, Samuel P. Avery, and Henry C. Carter; Committee on Numismatics, Edward Groh, Daniel Parish, Jr., and Nelson P. Pehrson; Committee on the Insignia of American Military and Hereditary Societies, Bauman L. Belden, George F. Kunz, and J. Sanford Saltus.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1901.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Majesty Victor Emanuel III., King of Italy, . . .	January 21, 1901
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., . . .	(Ex. Officio)
Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y., . . .	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France, . . .	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass., . . .	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, New York, . . .	January 21, 1901
English, Thomas Dunn, M.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England, . . .	December 21, 1880
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass., . . .	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany, . . .	May 20, 1884
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I., . . .	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J., . . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . . .	March 21, 1876

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1896
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1883
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 15, 1883
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D.C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Coates, Edward Honor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1886
Darling, Charles, W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D.C.,	March 20, 1883
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles Sharpsburg, Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland Louis, Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 21, 1876
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894

McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
Maris, Edward, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 21, 1876
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 18, 1884
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria,	January 21, 1895
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 16, 1880
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Sante Fé, New Mexico,	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 21, 1876
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	May 24, 1888
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michael P., Marseilles, France,	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.,	January 20, 1885

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

†Adams, Edward D., New York City,	January 21, 1901
Aldrich, Walter, New York City,	January 21, 1901
Avery, Samuel P., New York City,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., New York City,	November 21, 1892
Ayerigg, B. Arthur, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Babcock, Samuel D., New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City,	May 17, 1897
*Bailey, Mrs. N. P., New York City,	March 20, 1899
†Baker, Stephen, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Balmanno, Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Bell, Mrs. Frederic, Madison, N. J.,	January 21, 1901
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 27, 1868
Biddle, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia,	March 19, 1900
Bishop, Cortlandt Field, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Bishop, Heber R., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	February 28, 1882
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas,	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City,	March 19, 1900
Brenner, Victor David, New York City,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City,	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	January 16, 1893
Bucknell, Mrs. William, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City,	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard A., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Carter, Henry C., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City,	March 15, 1881
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass.,	March 18, 1901
Clarke, Thomas B., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., New York City,	March 20, 1893
Cruikshank, E. A., New York City,	May 18, 1886
†de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

27

†le Peyster, Frederic J., New York City,	April 22, 1869
†le Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dodge, William E., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Douglass, Andrew E., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
* †Dunlap, Robert, New York City,	January 18, 1881
Dunscornb, S. Whitney, Jr., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Ellsworth, James W., Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M.D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed., New York City,	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Gibbs, Frederick S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
Goodwin, Rev. Francis, Hartford, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
Greenwood, Isaac John, New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D.D., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Hoyt, Alfred M., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Hubbard, Franklin A., Richmond Hill, N. Y.,	May 21, 1900
Hunnell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	May 17, 1897

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899
†Hutchinson, Charles Hare, Philadelphia, Pa.	January 16, 1899
Hyde, Clarence, M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City,	May, 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City	May 20, 1884
*King, John A., New York City,	January 21, 1895
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City,	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
Lillard, John F. B., M.D., Harrodsburg, Ky.,	March 19, 1894
†Lorillard, Pierre, New York City,	June 28, 1882
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Mekeel, Charles Haviland, St. Louis, Mo.,	March 18, 1901
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch, New York City	March 15, 1897
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Mills, John G., Albany, N. Y.,	March 18, 1895
Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, Jr., New York City,	February 16, 1881
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
Newton, James S., Holyoke, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nicholson, John Reid, Dover, Del.,	March 20, 1899
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett, New York City,	March 21, 1895
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almeric H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H., New York City,	May 20, 1895

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Platt, Arthur Livingston, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 18, 1901
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
Poor, Frank B., Hackensack, N. J.,	May 21, 1900
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Charlavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
†Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York City,	August 4, 1887
Salter, William T., New York City,	January 21, 1901
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
Schauffler, William Gray, M.D., Lakewood, N. J.,	March 18, 1901
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Schweizer, Joseph, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Smith, DeWitt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, New York City,	February 22, 1866
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
*Stryker, William Scudder, Trenton, N. J.,	May 15, 1899
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Tod, J. Kennedy, New York City,	May 18, 1896
Tomkins, Calvin, New York City,	January 15, 1889
Tonnelle, Walter, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Townsend, Howard, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D., New York City,	November 15, 1897

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†von Post, Herman C., New York City,	.	.	.	November 15, 1897
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold, New York City,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City,	.	.	.	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
Wheeler, John Visscher, New York City,	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
White, Horace, New York City,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Whitehouse, James H., New York City,	.	.	.	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
†Willets, John T., New York City,	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C., New York City,	.	.	.	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B., New York City,	.	.	.	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, Rahway, N. J.,	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	.	.	.	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis, Albany, N. Y.,	.	.	.	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	.	.	.	January 20, 1880
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	.	.	.	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	.	.	.	December 1, 1874
Zabriskie, George, New York City,	.	.	.	March 19, 1900

† Life Member.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

AND

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1900-1901.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1900-1901.

DECEMBER 6, 1900.

Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie read a paper on "THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Presentation of Loving-Cup to Mr. Edward Groh.

DECEMBER 27, 1900.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper on "THE INSIGNIA OF AMERICAN MILITARY SOCIETIES SINCE THE WAR OF 1812."

FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Mr. Charles Pryer read a paper on "EARLY GREEK HISTORY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS COINS."

Mr. Edward Groh read a short paper on "A COUNTERFEIT PITT MEDAL."

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

(Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.)

It is said of the Mammoth Cave that, while the large galleries and passages have been long known, alcoves are now sometimes found rivalling in beauty, if not in size, the more widely known localities. It seems to me, therefore, that in speaking to-night upon the Medallie Memorials of Abraham Lincoln, I am, as it were, opening up to you one of the side galleries in the life of that great man, and am not guilty of the presumption of attempting to lead your steps along the well-known paths of his life, already made so familiar to you by the many excellent biographies that have appeared from time to time, as well as the host of personal reminiscences, varying in

value from what may be pronounced excellent and readable, to the somewhat scurrilous vaporings of Mrs. Lincoln's colored waiting-maid.

My own personal reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln are of the briefest character. I remember, as a boy of seven, seeing him as he was escorted through this city on his way to Washington for his inauguration, and recall my surprise that so many persons should crowd the streets to see this unassuming man drive by in a barouche, and whose only escort consisted of a few policemen and committee-men in carriages. The lack of military music, flashing bayonets, and bright uniforms greatly surprised me. With boyish recollections of the splendors accorded in their reception to the Japanese Embassy and the Prince of Wales in the previous year, my wonder is perhaps quite excusable. I remember four years later how, with awestruck face, I watched the slow progress up Fifth Avenue of that solemn funeral car drawn by sixteen sombre steeds and surrounded by the gray files of the Seventh Regiment. So much I could say by way of personal reminiscences; but let us now step aside into the alcove into which it is my good fortune to be able to conduct you this evening.

I would divide the medallion life of Abraham Lincoln into three parts. First: the medals struck during the campaign of 1860. Second: the medals struck during the campaign of 1864. Third: the memorial medals, struck to commemorate his death. From my collection I have culled what I consider representative specimens of each of these divisions.

Campaign or political medals of the United States have naturally aroused the interest of the American collector, especially in view of the fact that as our coinage always has presented the monotonous features of the Goddess of Liberty, in deference to the popular prejudice against showing a bust of the chief magistrate, they form a medallion portrait gallery, not only of those who occupied the presidential chair, but of their less fortunate competitors. From the time of Andrew Jackson the diligent collector of this interesting series can display a varied assortment of mementos of each claimant for the presidential office. Indeed, some of these political tokens took entirely too much for granted, as in the case of Henry Clay, one medal positively stating "The Mill Boy of the Slashes was inaugurated March 4, 1845." We are not to consider, however, this evening, presidential medals in general, but the medals struck in honor of Abraham Lincoln who, with the single exception of Washington, has been honored more numerously than any other President.

The presidential campaign of 1860 was of the most exciting description. The divided Democracy placed in the field their two nominations, Douglas and Johnson, and Breckinridge and Lane, and the Constitutional Union party their candidates, Bell and Everett, while the Republican organization, then full of the lusty strength of youth, placed in the field, not him to whom all eyes had been turned, the standard-bearer of his party, the representative of the Empire State, William H. Seward, but Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and associated with him Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Months before the action of the convention was known, the Republicans had begun the formation of the Wide Awake organization which proved such an important factor in the campaign. The early formation of this organization is proved by the little medalet (Nos. 1 and 2) I now show you, struck in honor of the organization of the Hartford Corps of Wide Awakes. In the hats of some of these campaign clubs was worn a tin badge (No. 3), bearing a hideous likeness of Mr. Lincoln. These are now rare, and how I came to possess this one may be worth relating. Perhaps twenty years ago, seeing it catalogued for sale at auction, I sent a bid of two dollars for it.



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and afterwards was astounded to hear that it had sold for forty-two dollars. Some years later the purchaser sold it with his collection, and when I repeated my modest bid of two dollars my patience was rewarded by securing it for the small sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents. Evidently from the same obverse die is the medal (No. 4) I now show you, the product of a Chicago die-sinker, and probably circulated mostly in the West during the campaign.

The reverse (No. 5) has the inscription *PROGRESS, 1830*, and the figure of the historic rail-splitter. An interesting little medalet, which its small size prevented properly photographing, introduced in this campaign, used the last syllable of Mr. Lincoln's Christian name and the first syllable of his surname, to produce the name of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, thus: *ABRA-HAM-LIN-COLN*. Another of the rail-splitter medals (No. 6) is now before us, another portrait equally untrue, if not equally hideous, and displaying workmanship inferior even to the last specimen. The reverse (No. 7), as you will perceive, pictures the young rail-splitter of 1830 when he was at the age of twenty-one years; the rising sun in the background possibly seems to denote that he was no sluggard at that early stage of his career, although it probably alludes to the opening of his political life.

Now comes a little token (No. 8) which was probably worn as a pin during the campaign, and strongly reminds us of the George Washington cherry-tree episode; this, however, is intended as a representation of honest Abe's axe. For fear lest anyone should imagine that this campaign badge is actually of the size pictured on the screen, I would state that the little token is not over an inch in length.

Here we have another of our rail-splitting series (No. 9). The obverse, inscribed *HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN*, is fully as untrue a likeness as any of its predecessors, but somewhat more conventional. This piece is extremely common, and must have been extensively circulated. I have met with hundreds of them. The reverse (No. 10) which we now have, inscribed *THE RAIL-SPLITTER OF THE WEST*, represents a rather funny scene, as Mr. Lincoln is pictured as splitting his logs assisted by some individual unknown to fame, but with decidedly remarkable features and singular habiliments. To conclude our representations of the rail-splitter campaign of 1860, I show this medal (No. 11), inscribed *ABRAHAM LINCOLN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, 1860*, a somewhat more creditable specimen of the die-sinker's art; the reverse (No. 12), lettered *THE GREAT RAIL-SPLITTER OF THE WEST MUST AND SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT*. This medal properly concludes the rail-splitter series, as you will see that the fence which Mr. Lincoln was so busily engaged in preparing has been completed, and is shown here with a number of exultant roosters perched upon the top bar and loudly proclaiming the success of their party.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's campaign of 1860, interest in political tokens had developed very greatly among the coin collectors, and induced dealers to place upon the market all sorts and kinds of combinations of dies. When an obverse or reverse die of one coin or medal is struck with the obverse or reverse side of some other medal, the product of such a union is known to collectors technically as a mule. Sometimes such combinations appear pleasing and sensible; at other times they become grotesque and laughable. I have in my collection an obverse bearing the bust of Mr. Lincoln muled with another obverse of Mr. Bell, another of Douglas, and still another of Breckinridge, and you can imagine how puzzling such combinations may likely be to the student of history in the future. Sometimes they are inappropriately made, and I will illustrate the subject by throwing on the screen this medal

(No. 13). This, as you will see, is a bust of Mr. Lincoln on a plain field, and was issued in the 1860 campaign with a legitimate reverse labelled THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE: FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The maker of the die, however, chanced to be the maker of the medal of the Old Middle Dutch Church, which some of us remember as being the old post-office at Nassau and Cedar Streets. The reverse of this medal (No. 14) of the old church bears the inscription which I now throw upon the screen, A RIDING SCHOOL FOR BRITISH DRAGOONS DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, FOUNDED 1729, FINISHED 1731, AND ALTERED 1764. This reverse with the Lincoln obverse was taken to make a new medal. Judge of the perplexity of our future historian, when he finds the bust of an unknown man on the obverse of this medal, and on the reverse it is stated that he was founded, finished, and used as a riding-school, as I have just read to you. Possibly we may picture some antiquarian society of the future engaged in learned discussion as to who this man was, an equestrian, doubtless, of note, but certainly not a President of the United States.

Let us now in our imagination pass through the period of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, followed by the breaking out of the Civil War. Men's minds and hearts were too busy with the stirring matters connected with that period to take time to make medals, except perhaps of the passing military heroes of the hour. Our rail-splitter, however, inside the White House was busy making history, hand over hand.

The next medal (No. 15) which we see is one of the series issued during the term of each President of the United States by the Mint, and called the Indian Peace Medal. Copies of this medal, in silver, were struck off for presentation to the chiefs of the various Indian tribes, and are occasionally met with pierced with a ring, in order to be worn on the brawny breast of some warrior of the forest. The reverse (No. 16), which now appears, is I presume intended to show the beauties of civilization to the poor Indian, as compared with the horrors of his savage life.

Next I want to call your attention to a very remarkable medal (No. 17). It is known as the Secession Lincoln Medal, from the fact that the obverse, which I shall now show, is a Washington medal of ordinary type, inscribed GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. Turning it over and looking at the side which is now before you (No. 18) you will observe it is stated plainly and distinctly that Lincoln is the reverse of all this. Although I have endeavored to trace the origin of this singular medal I have been unable to do so. The general supposition is that it was produced at the instance of some political enemies of Mr. Lincoln. Another solution has occurred to me. Most of you are familiar with the story of the family who, wishing an elaborate set of china painted, selected an elegant design to be placed on each article of the set, and, taking one cup as a sample, placed the design in the centre, writing around it "Put this in the middle." In due time the new set was received from the Celestial Empire, and the astonished family read in the bottom of each cup and saucer, deeply burned into the china, "Put this in the middle." May it not be possible that some literal die-sinker, having the instructions to place a bust with the word LINCOLN beneath on the reverse of the medal, stamped the word REVERSE, which was only intended as an instruction to the maker?

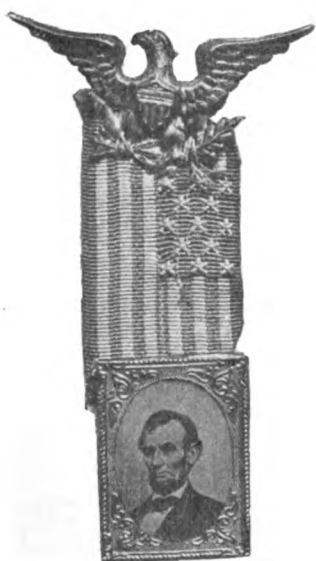
The campaign of 1864 opened up at a critical time for our country. It was felt by all the supporters of the Union that a change of administration at this time might



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be attended with very serious consequences to the cause. Mr. Lincoln had been thoroughly tried and not found wanting; the man who had been laughed at for his ungainly proportions and sneered at for his illiteracy, had endeared himself thoroughly to the hearts of all loyal people. I have not many medals to show you of this second campaign, but in looking at such as will now appear, I want to direct your attention to the fact that the rail-splitter has been forgotten, and but one sobriquet of the former campaign remains attached to Mr. Lincoln, that of honest old Abe; people had learned to honor and value their President, and needed no extraneous help in this campaign.

Here is a badge (No. 19) which I, as a boy of eleven, wore during the fall of 1864. Little campaigning was done, and the Wide Awakes had disappeared, but such campaign organizations as were formed were known as War Eagles. I now show you the obverse of the medal (No. 20) inscribed LINCOLN AND JOHNSON, UNION CANDIDATES, 1864. I would call your attention to the fact that in that campaign the name "Republican" appears more rarely, and that of "Union" quite often. The next medal (No. 21) is inscribed ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1864, with a reverse (No. 22) inscribed THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT. The sweeping victory by which Mr. Lincoln was elected for his second term was an emphatic endorsement of his policy.

A medal of considerable interest was struck early in 1865 to commemorate the Northwestern Sanitary Fair held at Chicago. The fairs held in the principal cities in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission are familiar to most of us, especially our own Metropolitan Fair and the Great Centennial Fair in Philadelphia. The obverse (No. 23) which is now before you, presents a bust of Mr. Lincoln with the inscription MEMORIA IN AETERNA ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A curious circumstance connected with this medal is the fact that after a few impressions had been struck a crack appeared in the die, which you can plainly see in the specimen on the screen, and the said crack enters the lower part of Mr. Lincoln's head exactly where the assassin's bullet pierced his brain on the evening of the fourteenth of April, 1865. Next we have the reverse (No. 24) of the medal lettered NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR, CHICAGO, ILL., 1865, and a somewhat allegorical representation.

After the first shock and horror attending the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, the love and esteem in which he was held by the loyal nation manifested itself in many ways. A prominent way to show one's sorrow was to wear a mourning badge, pin, or medal, and this was done by all classes of our citizens without regard to age or sex. We now have on the screen a representation of a mourning medal (No. 25) worn at that time. The obverse, which we first see, is inscribed, A SIGH THE ABSENT CLAIM; THE DEAD A TEAR, with a funeral urn and a weeping willow. The reverse (No. 26) which now follows is inscribed ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DIED APRIL 15, 1865, BY THE HANDS OF A REBEL ASSASSIN. Next you have another specimen of the same class of medal (No. 27) in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Now follows a somewhat more ambitious medal, probably struck some time after the funeral obsequies, and we see the obverse before us (No. 28). It is, however, to the reverse (No. 29), which will now appear on the screen, that I desire to call your especial attention, as for the first time Mr. Lincoln seems to be placed on a par with Washington, one being entitled the father, and the other the saviour of his country.

And now we come to a medal which, as it was issued under the auspices of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society, deserves detailed attention at our hands. At a meeting of our Society held shortly after Mr. Lincoln's assassination it was resolved that a medal, creditable alike to its distinguished subject and to the Society, should be struck, and after consideration Mr. Emil Sigel was selected to cut the die and strike the medals. Some delay took place and it was not until nearly a year afterwards that the die-sinker was able to complete his work (Nos. 30 and 31). Some difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficiently powerful press to strike the medals, as they were of unusual thickness and great relief; only sixteen impressions in bronze had been struck when the dies were broken so badly as to necessitate the abandonment of striking any more in hard metal. Subsequently a new die was made differing slightly from the first on the obverse, but on the reverse it differs in that the word "acts" was omitted from the inscription, reading simply *IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN*. Inscribed on the ribbon which is entwined in the wreath is *PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK*. Our Society remains, but Time has laid a heavy hand upon our members and few indeed are now with us who were instrumental in fathering the striking of this medal.

As a specimen of very creditable work by private individuals, I show this medal (No. 32) of Abraham Lincoln, struck by a well-known die-sinker of Philadelphia immediately after the assassination. The reverse (No. 33), which now comes upon the screen, with its broken column and its appropriate inscription, *HE IS IN GLORY AND THE NATION IN TEARS*, is of effective character.

One of the most beautiful medallic memorials of Mr. Lincoln (No. 34) is now before us, struck in Switzerland by an accomplished artist. Its reverse (No. 35), inscribed *WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE AND WITH CHARITY FOR ALL*, commemorates the great act of Mr. Lincoln's life, the Proclamation of the Emancipation on the 22d of September, 1862.

A worthy close to our medallic memorials is the grand specimen now shown (No. 36), and the facts attending its production are well worth rehearsing; it is a tribute from forty thousand of the French people. Soon after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln a subscription was commenced in France, limited to two cents to each person, for the purpose of offering to Mrs. Lincoln a gold medal in honor of the deceased hero, and as a testimonial of sympathy on the part of the French people with the American people in their bereavement.

The French Government, at the instance of Napoleon III., threw every obstacle in the way of the success of the undertaking, prohibiting the publication of any appeal, and even forbidding the medal to be struck in France. After considerable delay it was produced in Switzerland. The reverse (No. 37) is a most elaborate design and most admirably executed. A letter accompanied the gold medal to Mrs. Lincoln, of which the following is a translation:

"PARIS, October 13, 1866.

"MADAM: We have been charged with the duty of presenting to you the medal in honor of the great and honest man whose name you bear, and which forty thousand French citizens have caused to be struck, with a desire to express their sympathy for the American Union, in the person of one of its most illustrious and purest representatives. If France possessed the liberty enjoyed by Republican America, we would number with us not merely thousands but millions of the admirers of



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Lincoln, and of the partisans of those opinions to which he devoted his life, and which are consecrated by his death. Please accept, Madam, the homage of our profound respect. Signed by the members of the committee."

My task is finished. I have endeavored to show you a medallion history of a great life. Starting from the crude campaign tokens of 1860 we have seen how, in a few brief years, the almost unknown Republican candidate became the object of universal admiration, not only at home, but abroad. Like shells which strew the beach after the retreating tide, these little pieces of tin, or copper, or silver are left to us to mark the career of Abraham Lincoln. Can I find more fitting words to close my paper than those uttered by Mr. Lincoln as he stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg?

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

"We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave up the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

PRESENTATION OF LOVING CUP TO MR. EDWARD GROH.

BY HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

During the many years of my association with this Society, there has been no duty which I have been called upon to perform which has given me more genuine pleasure than that which falls to me this evening, and this because I have been asked to present in your behalf a token, representative of your love and esteem, to one of our oldest and most honored members.

Mr. Edward Groh, it is for you that my few words are intended; as one of the founders and incorporators of this Society, we owe you a debt of gratitude, and as a fellow-member, we wish to show some expression, not only of our high esteem but also of our appreciation of the great interest that you have unceasingly taken in behalf of our Society. No one has been more active in keeping alive the interest in the

science of Numismatics, or by his earnest efforts has contributed more to our Society's success than your good self.

We have caused to be made this gift, which, being composed of precious metal, is indicative of the sterling worth of your character as a man and fellow-member, and I beg you in behalf of your associates here that you accept it with their love and highest regards.

The cup is of silver and is inscribed as follows :

TO
EDWARD GROH,
ONLY SURVIVING ORIGINAL MEMBER
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED 1858,
HIS FRIENDS WHOSE NAMES ARE HERE INSCRIBED
GIVE THIS LOVING CUP,
IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DEVOTION TO THE SOCIETY AND IN AFFECTIONATE APPRECIATION
OF HIS KINDNESS AND COURTESY.
NEW YORK,
DECEMBER SIXTH, 1900.

SAMUEL P. AVERY,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
VICTOR D. BRENNER,
JOHN M. DODD, Jr.,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
CHARLES GREGORY,
J. COOLIDGE HILLS,
GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,

JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK,
LYMAN HAYNES LOW,
NELSON PEHR PEHRSON,
CHARLES PRYER,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
DR. H. R. STORER,
JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE,
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,
HERBERT VALENTINE,

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

INSIGNIA OF AMERICAN MILITARY SOCIETIES SINCE THE WAR OF 1812.

By BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

In 1895 I read a paper before this Society on the Insignia of the Military and Hereditary Societies, commemorating the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Some months ago the Chairman of your Committee on Papers and Publications requested me to supplement that paper with another, of the same character, on the insignia of the societies of the later wars and such other societies of a hereditary and commemorative character as had not been mentioned in my first paper, whether relating to military or other events.



Edward Groh

I found that to comply with that request would mean a paper long enough for a fair-sized book, and not wishing to inflict too much on you at one time I have divided it up and will speak to you this evening on the Military Societies of the later wars only, leaving the others for future occasions.

A military society is a society organized by actual participants in the military operations, or actual members of the military organization which the society commemorates—military, of course, meaning the navy as well as the army.

A military society may be hereditary or not: if it is open to the descendants of original members and of those eligible to original membership, it still remains a military society, even if all the original members are dead and the present membership is entirely composed of hereditary members.

These societies are recognized by the Government, and a joint resolution of Congress, approved Sept. 25, 1890, provides that their distinctive badges "may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organizations in their own right"; this, by decisions of the Secretary of War, also applies to members by right of inheritance.

The insignia of the most of these societies consists of a badge of metal pendant from a ribbon, to be worn on the left breast on stated occasions only, and a lapel button of either metal or silk, which may be worn at all times. Except where there is some special reason for so doing, I will not describe the buttons. They usually contain a portion of the design of the badge or are rosettes of silk of the colors of the ribbon.

The first of these societies to which I will call your attention is the

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

On the 14th of September, 1847, the United States Army, commanded by General Scott, after a series of brilliant victories, entered the city of Mexico.

On the 13th of October of the same year a meeting of officers was called to form a club "for the entertainment of its members and their guests while in the city."

The club was soon organized and secured for its club-house the residence of Señor Boca Negra, a former Mexican Minister to Washington.

In May, 1848, with a view to keeping the organization alive after the return of the army to the United States, it was

"*Resolved*, That the organization of the Club shall continue with its present officers for a period of five years from the 14th September, 1847."

The club at that time consisted of 160 members and two honorary members — General Scott and Chaplain John McCarty.

In 1852 new officers were elected, but no regular meetings were held until September, 1867, at which time "officers were elected, a place and day for the next annual meeting named, a list of the original members ordered printed and distributed, and a commemoration badge, to be designed for transmission to living members and to the families of those deceased." *

This badge, or, as it should be correctly termed, order, consists of a Maltese cross, enameled in blue with a border of gold, between the arms of which are rays of gold, the whole forming an eight-pointed star, in the centre of which is a circular

* Chronicle of the Club, published with the Constitution and list of Members, 1896.

medallion enameled in green, containing the arms of Mexico—eagle and cactus—in gold, and the legend, CITY OF MEXICO, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, in gold letters.

Reverse: The cross enameled in white with a border of gold, rays as on obverse, in the centre a similar medallion enamelled in red, bearing the American

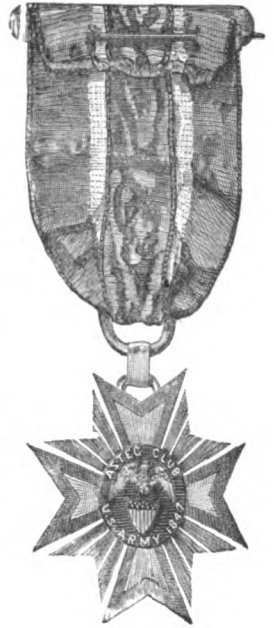
eagle and shield in gold, and inscribed in gold letters, AZTEC CLUB U. S. ARMY 1847.

The whole suspended by a ribbon of green, bordered with white and edged with blue.

The ribbon as originally made consisted of a green ribbon bordered with white and a narrow blue ribbon sewed on each edge, and later of a single piece containing the colors as stated; also in some cases the green medallion is found on the white cross and the red medallion on the blue cross, and in the



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

latest style the reverse cross is gold, with a border of blue enamel.

Various amendments to the Constitution, relating to the admission of members, have been made, and the membership roll now contains, as primary members:

The original 160 members and the eldest male representatives of those deceased.

Officers who were killed in battle or died of wounds in Mexico before the formation of the club, represented by the eldest male descendants.

Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who served in any part of Mexico during the war and the eldest male representatives of those deceased; and as associate members the eldest male descendants of living primary members.

The roll of membership in February last (1900) contained 300 names, of which 238 were living at that time.

The club was incorporated in 1892.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Closely following the Mexican war came the discovery of gold in California, and among those who travelled across the plains or around the "Horn" in search of wealth in the newly-acquired territory were many ex-soldiers, who, as there was no more fighting to do, had to turn their attention to new fields of labor or adventure.

Some prospered, many did not, and as time went on it became a common occurrence for a veteran to die without friends and without money, far away from his old home, and to fill a pauper's grave, with nobody even to notify his family or friends in the East of what had become of him.

On the 13th of July, 1866, an association of Mexican war veterans in the State of California was formed in San Francisco for the purpose of assisting comrades in distress and giving them a decent burial in case of death.

This, in time, proving a severe drain on the resources of the association and its members, Mr. Alexander M. Kenaday, who was the originator of the association, was sent as its accredited agent to Washington, in 1868, to bring the claims of the veterans in California before the National Government, with a view to the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home on the Pacific coast.

Meeting with no success, Mr. Kenaday continued in Washington, and, happening to attend a meeting of Mexican war veterans which was held on February 27, 1873, to arrange to take part in the procession at the inauguration of General Grant, which was to take place on the 4th of March, he took occasion at that time to call to the attention of those present a petition, that had been recently presented to Congress by an association of veterans in Pittsburg, for a pension to all survivors of the Mexican war, and to suggest the formation of a National Association of Mexican War Veterans to further that object.

On the 1st of May, 1873, an association was formed, called the "Associated Veterans of 1846," and an invitation was sent to all associations of Mexican War Veterans then existing or in process of organization to send delegates to a National Convention.

Representatives from thirty-two States met in Washington on the 15th of January, 1874, and effected a National organization. Soon there were State associations in every State and local associations in many places.

The National Association adopted a badge in 1876, which consisted of a shield of either gold, silver or bronze, having on a raised rim around the edge the names of the principal battles of the Mexican War: TOBASCO, VERA CRUZ, PALO ALTO, BUENA VISTA, CERRO GORDO, CHERUBUSCO, CHEPULTEPEC, SAN PASCUAL; in the centre a Maguey plant with a cactus on each side. The word MEXICO above, and below, a castle, the insignia of the Engineer Corps, and the date, 1846, surrounded by a laurel wreath, tied at the bottom with a ribbon bearing the names, SCOTT, PERRY and TAYLOR; and between the wreath and the edge, twenty-nine stars—the number of States in the Union at that time.

Above, the insignia of the other branches of the service—to right, a field-piece, Artillery, in centre, a group of arms, musket, Infantry, sabre and pistol, Cavalry, and rifle, Volunteers, at top a bomb, Ordnance, and to left a ship-Navy. Reverse, plain; suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a bar inscribed NATIONAL ASSOCIATION VETERANS. A miniature shield was also used as a lapel button.

The various state and local organizations were independent of the National Association, but in most cases used the same badge, though doubtless some had distinctive badges of their own. The cabinet of this Society contains a silver shield of the same shape as that of the National Association, with a fortress on a hill, at the foot of which is a field-piece, pile of cannon balls and cactus; a ship in the background; above, VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR; below, 1846.

A similar one belonged to Mr. Kenaday and is engraved on the back, "Alexander M. Kenaday, Organizer, June, 1866. Delegate and Organizer, National



Association, 1873," from which it might be inferred that it was issued either by the National Association, previous to the adoption of the badge first described, or by the California Association which Mr. Kenaday organized, though it may have belonged to one of the other State or local organizations. I have been unable to obtain more definite information regarding it.

It is over half a century since the close of the Mexican War, and not many of its veterans are left. Such of their associations as are still in existence consist of a few old men who meet as comrades of long ago, to fight again the battles of the past.

I will now call your attention to two orders which have reference to the earlier wars of this country, as well as those since the War of 1812, and which, as relating to the later wars, properly come within the scope of this paper.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

was organized in New York City on the 27th of December, 1894, as the "Military and Naval Order of the United States," and on July 22, 1895, its present name was adopted; it represents the War of the Revolution, War with Tripoli, War of 1812, Mexican War, and War with Spain, and its membership consists of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy who served in any of these wars, and who are called Veteran Companions and male lineal descendants, in the male line, of such officers, who are called Hereditary Companions.

The order now consists of a National Commandery and sixteen State Commanderies, and has a membership of about 1400.

The insignia is described in the constitution of the order as follows:

"The insignia of the Order shall be pendant from a ribbon by a gold ring, and wreath of chased gold, and shall be

OBVERSE—A red enameled star of eight points, each star-point edged and divided by a line of gold; and between each two star-points, rays of burnished gold, joined, and ending in a point; and in the centre an eagle of raised and chased gold with extended wings.

REVERSE—Stars and rays the same. In the centre, within a circular band of blue enamel, edged with gold, and bearing in gold the motto: "Deus et Libertas," an anchor and crossed swords upon a field of red.

"The ribbon shall be of watered silk, ribbed, one inch and one half in width and one inch and one half in displayed length, of buff, bordered with blue and edged with red."

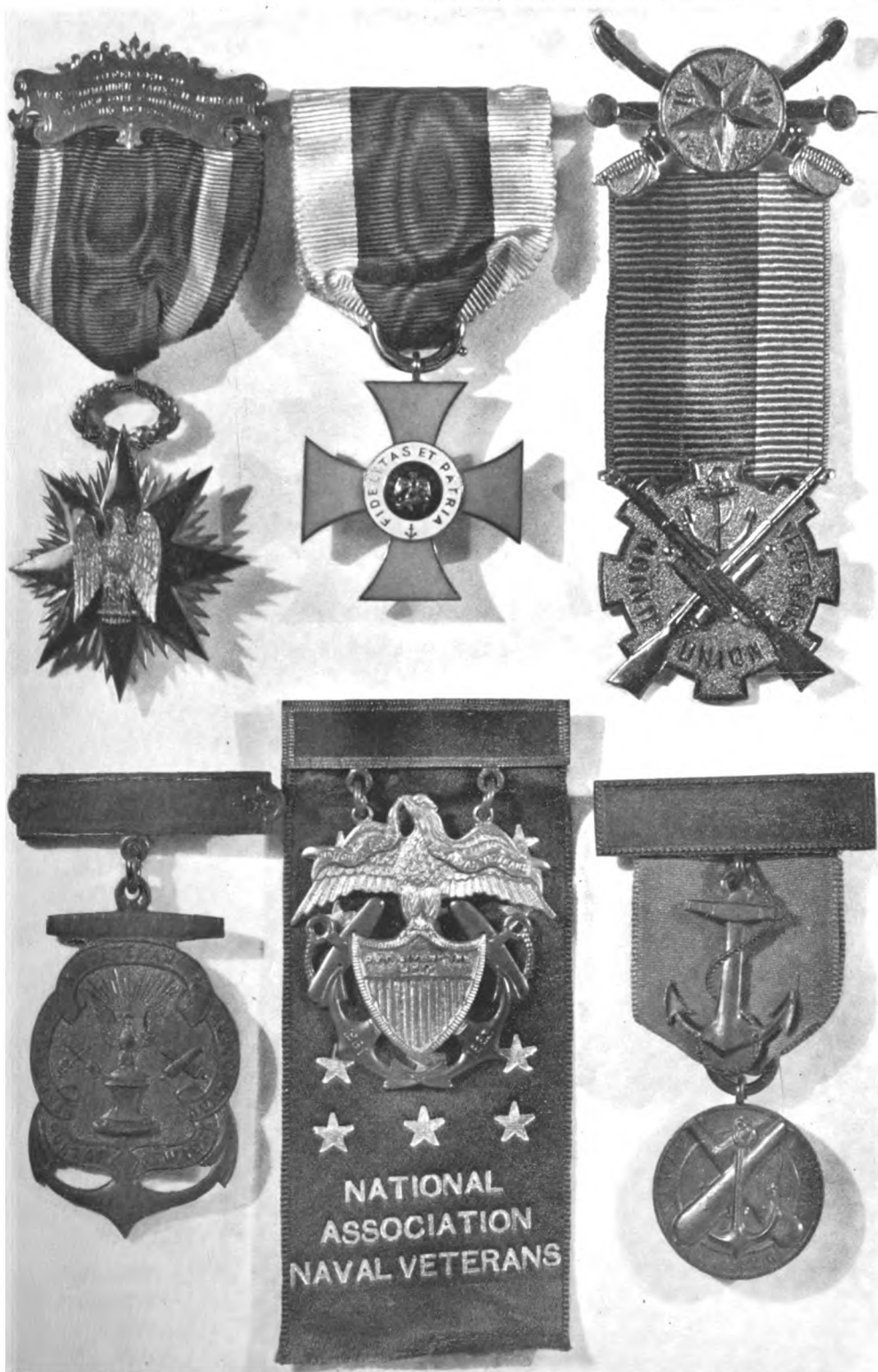
There is also a miniature insignia, the same except in size.

The insignia as first adopted was slightly smaller and a narrow line of gold extended through the centre of each star point.

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES

is an organization somewhat similar in character, except that the service, which constitutes eligibility to membership, is confined to the Navy and includes the Civil War.

Members of the first class are commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who served in any of the wars in which this country was engaged, from the Revolutionary War to the War with Spain, and male descendants of such officers.



MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES. UNION VETERANS' UNION.
 FARRAGUT VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. NAVAL VETERAN LEGION OF PHILADELPHIA.
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Members of the second class are enlisted men who have received the U. S. Naval Medal of Honor for bravery.

The insignia is a gold cross pattee, one and one quarter inches in diameter, enameled in blue, edged with gold, in the centre a circle of blue enamel, with an eagle and anchor of gold and thirteen gold stars, encircled by a band of white enamel bearing the motto: *FIDELITAS ET PATRIA*, in gold letters.

Reverse: Colors the same, in centre the insignia of the Marine Corps—an eagle, globe, and anchor—and the inscription: *NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES*.

Suspended by a ribbon of red, bordered with white.

There is also a miniature insignia.

Officers of the General Commandery wear a star of silver two and one quarter inches in diameter, in the centre of which is the obverse of the cross surmounted by a naval crown of gold and white enamel.

The Order was first organized in Boston on July 4, 1890, as the "Naval Commandery of the United States"; its membership was limited in number and consisted of officers and enlisted men who had served in the Navy and Marine Corps and their descendants.

Another organization of the same character was organized in Boston in 1892, called the

NAVAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,

which had for its badge a Maltese cross enameled in white with a border of gold, resting on a ship's wheel of gold, in the centre a circle of red with an eagle of gold, surrounded by a band of blue with the motto, *FIDELITAS ET PATRIA*, in gold letters.

Reverse: Colors the same, in the centre a capstan and the legend: *NAVAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES*.

Suspended by a gold link and ring from a ribbon of red, bordered with white.

A meeting of these two societies was held June 19, 1893, for the purpose of uniting in the formation of a national organization, and on August 15 of the same year the General Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was fully organized, the parent bodies becoming the Massachusetts Commandery and the membership restricted to officers and their descendants. The order now consists of six State Commanderies, with a membership of 335.

The War of the Rebellion had just been brought to a close when the whole country was shocked by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, which occurred on the 14th of April, 1865. On the following day three officers—Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellwood Zell, and Captain P. D. Keyser, M.D.—met in Philadelphia, and after discussing the propriety of taking some action on behalf of the officers of the army and navy at that time in Philadelphia decided to issue a call for a meeting of officers to form an association to "perpetuate the recollections of the day and of the war." The meeting was held five days later—April 20,—and resulted in the organization of the Pennsylvania Commandery of



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Commandery, instituted January 17, 1866, was the second to be organized, and the twentieth and last was that of Vermont, October 14, 1891. The Commandery-in-Chief was instituted October 21, 1885, with headquarters in Philadelphia, where the order had its birth. The membership consists of:

Original Companions of the First Class:—Commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, who served during the Civil War.

Companions of the First Class:—The eldest male lineal descendants of deceased officers, and, in the failure of such, the eldest male representative in a collateral line.

Companions of the Second Class:—The eldest sons of living Original Companions of the First Class.

Companions of the Third Class:—"Gentlemen who, in civil life during the Rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same."

On the 31st of January last (1900) the membership was: 6918 Original First Class, 1214 First Class, 879 Second Class, and 35 Third Class—a total of 9046.

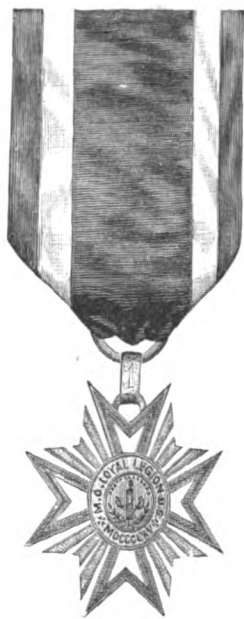
The insignia is a Maltese cross one and three tenths inches in diameter, enameled



OBVERSE.

in white with a border of blue and edged with gold, between the arms of which are rays of gold, the whole forming an eight-pointed star, in the centre a circle of red on which is displayed the National eagle in gold, surrounded by a gold band bearing the motto of the order, LEX REGIT ARMA TUENTUR.

Reverse: Colors as on obverse, in centre a face surmounted by a Phrygian cap and two crossed sabres, laurel branches below and thirteen stars above; legend, M. O. LOYAL LEGION U. S. MDCCCLXV. Suspended by a gold ring and link from a ribbon.



REVERSE.

For Original Companions of the First Class the ribbon has a red centre bordered with white and edged with blue, and for all other Companions the ribbon is blue bordered with white and edged with red.

The great ambition of the American soldier and sailor is to be awarded the United States Medal of Honor. This was established by joint resolution of Congress, July 12, 1862, and under that and subsequent laws awarded to officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who have especially distinguished themselves by gallantry in action. Like the Victoria Cross of England and the Iron Cross of Ger-

many, the Medal of Honor, while of but little intrinsic value, confers a greater distinction on the wearer than many a costly and elaborate decoration. The medal is a five-pointed star of bronze, each point containing a crown of laurel and oak and terminating in a trefoil. In the centre, within a circle of thirty-four stars—the number of States in 1862,—is a figure of America, as Minerva, repulsing Discord. On the reverse, which is plain, is engraved the name, rank, etc., of the recipient.



NAVY MEDAL.



ARMY MEDAL.

For the army, the medal is suspended by a trophy of two crossed cannon, balls, and a sword surmounted by an American eagle, from a ribbon which is attached to a clasp composed of two cornucopias and the United States shield.

For the navy, the medal is suspended by an anchor and oblong clasp, with star in centre, from the ribbon, which is attached to a similar clasp without the star. The ribbon was originally thirteen red and white stripes with a plain blue field extending across the top. On November 10, 1896, a new ribbon was adopted, having a narrow stripe of white in the centre, flanked on each side by a wide rstripe of blue bordered by a stripe of red, the ribbon to extend around the neck of the wearer.

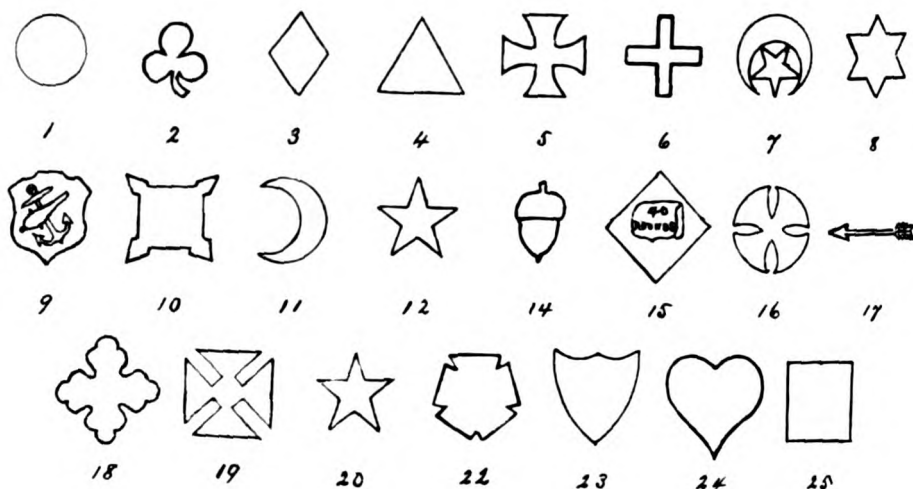
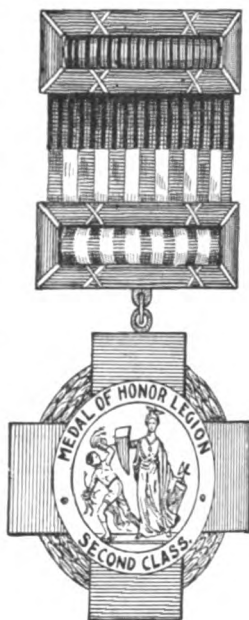
THE MEDAL-OF-HONOR LEGION

was organized April 23, 1890. Companions of the First Class are those to whom the medal has been awarded. Any Companion of the First Class may nominate as his successor a son, or, in failure of sons, a daughter, or, having no children, any

blood relation who shall become a Companion of the Second Class, and on the decease of a Companion his successor shall become a Companion of the First Class.

The only insignia for Companions of the First Class is a lapel button, having the figures from the centre of the medal, in gold, encircled by a band of white enamel inscribed in gold letters, MEDAL-OF-HONOR LEGION. On July 19, 1899, a bronze badge for Companions of the Second Class was adopted, consisting of a Greek cross resting on a laurel wreath, in the centre the figures from the centre of the Medal of Honor encircled by a band inscribed MEDAL-OF-HONOR LEGION, SECOND CLASS. Reverse plain; suspended by a ribbon similar to that originally used for the medal, with an oblong clasp at top and bottom.

The United States Army, during the Civil War, was divided into twenty-five corps, numbered from one to twenty-five. An emblem was adopted as a badge for each corps except the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Corps, which adopted no badge, the Twelfth Corps badge was also adopted by the Twentieth Corps. This badge was worn by the men on their caps or other part of the uniform, and was either a piece of cloth cut the required shape and sewed on, or a badge of metal enamelled in color. The color designated the division: First, red; Second, white; and Third, blue; and if there was a Fourth Division, the color was green.



We are all familiar with the bronze star of

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Who has not seen it?—worn by battle-scarred veterans, marching through our streets, following their precious battle-flags that have been through so many bloody fights, or bearing flowers to decorate the graves of comrades, dead but not forgotten.

This, the largest of the military societies, was founded by Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, who served during the war as surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, the first post being established at Decatur, Ill., on the 6th of April, 1866. Veterans of the Civil War are alone eligible to membership. Thirty-five years have passed since the close of that war, and now, each year, there are more graves to decorate and fewer comrades to strew the flowers. Ten years ago there were 409,489 members, and the last report of the Adjutant-General, a couple of months since, gave but 276,662. It is organized in 6,778 Posts, 45 State Departments, which consist of the department officers and representatives from each post in the State, and the National Encampment, which consists of the national officers and representatives from each department.

The badge is a bronze star of five points, each point terminating in a trefoil and containing the emblem of one of the branches of the service—Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Navy, and a bugle for those who furnished the music; in the centre, encircled by a band inscribed GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC 1861—VETERAN—1866, is a figure of America, to the right a soldier and to the left a sailor, their right hands clasped; the left hand of the soldier rests on the head of a child held by a kneeling woman, the whole to typify Loyalty, Fraternity, and Charity. Reverse: On each point of the star a sprig of laurel, in centre United States shield surrounded by the twenty-two corps badges and the insignia of the Signal and Marine Corps, the whole encircled by thirty-four stars. Suspended by a ribbon, which is a miniature American flag, from a clasp consisting of a trophy of cannons and balls surmounted by an eagle grasping a sabre. For officers and past officers the ribbon has a border on each side—buff for national officers, red for department officers, and light blue for post officers. Officers wear a miniature shoulder-strap containing the insignia of their office in place of the clasp, and past officers wear the strap on the ribbon below the clasp. This strap is one and one half inches long and one half inch wide, enameled in black for

national and department officers and dark blue for post officers, and with a border of gold (or gilt). The insignia of rank on the strap are as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, four silver stars.
 Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, three silver stars.
 Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, } two silver stars.
 Department Commander, }
 Official Staff of Commander-in-Chief, } one silver star.
 Surgeon General, }
 Provisional Department Commander, }
 Senior Vice Department Commander, }
 Junior Vice Department Commander, one gilt star.

Official Staff of Department Commander,	} silver eagle.
Medical Director,	
Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief,	
Assistant Inspector-General,	
Post Commander,	
Senior Vice Post Commander,	} silver leaf.
Aide-de-Camp to Department Commander,	

Junior Vice Post Commander,	} gilt leaf.	Department Chaplain, large silver cross.
Assistant Inspector,		Post Chaplain, small silver cross.
Post Surgeon,		Post Officer of the Day, two gilt bars.
Member of Council of Administration, silver letter "C."		Post Adjutant, } one gilt bar.
Chaplain-in-Chief, silver star and cross.		Post Quartermaster, }
		Officer of the Guard, vacant field.

The majority of the State Departments have adopted distinctive badges to be worn, in addition to the regular badge of the order, at National Encampments and on other occasions. Time will not admit of any attempt to describe these this evening. A number of posts have also adopted badges; those of the Dahlgren and Lafayette Posts of New York City are on exhibition here this evening, having formed a part of the Society's exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

THE UNION VETERAN LEGION

is an organization somewhat similar to the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of "officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Union Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the war of the Rebellion who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and were honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years, or were at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty. Also, those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor anyone who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible." The national association is called the National Encampment, and there are now 154 local encampments in 19 States with a membership of about 18,000. The first encampment was organized in Pittsburg on March 31, 1884, and the National Encampment November 17, 1886.

The membership badge is a bronze lapel button in the shape of a shield, having in the centre the monogram U. V. L. and above 1861-1865, with thirty-one stars around the edge. The badge for officers is of silver and consists of a Legion-of-Honor cross—five arms—resting on a laurel wreath; in the centre the membership shield just described, on the three upper arms of the cross the letters F. C. P., for Fraternity, Charity and Patriotism, and on the two lower arms the insignia of the different branches of the service—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and the Navy. The reverse is plain. The ribbon is red, white and blue for national officers and red for encampment officers, and it is suspended from a miniature shoulder-strap, black for national officers and blue for encampment officers, with a gilt border and bearing the insignia of rank, as follows:

For National Commander, three silver stars.	For Majors and Encampment Surgeons, gilt leaf.
For Senior Vice National Commander, two silver stars.	For Members of Executive Committee on State of the Legion, silver letters "E. C."
For Junior Vice National Commander, one silver star.	For Chaplain-in-Chief, two silver stars with cross between.
For the official staff of the National Commander, one gilt star.	For Encampment Chaplains, small silver cross.
For Adjutant-General, one silver star.	For Encampment Officers of the Day, two gilt bars.
For Aides-de-Camp and Colonels, silver eagle.	
For Lieutenant-Colonels and Assistant Inspectors-General, silver leaf.	

For Encampment Officers of Guard, vacant field.

For Encampment Adjutant and Quartermaster, one gilt bar.

For Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Color-Sergeant, the stripes used in service.

THE UNION VETERANS' UNION

is another association of a similar character, composed of veterans of the Civil War who served at least six months continuously, unless sooner discharged on account of wounds. It was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1886, and consisted of National, Department and Precinct Commands, on the same principle as the Grand Army. The National Command voted itself out of existence in August, 1899; its re-organization is a matter of uncertainty. The State departments and local commands are now the only organizations.

The badge is bronze, of the shape of a circular fort with eight bastions; two muskets cross in the centre and extend over the edges and two cannon, of half the length, cross just below the muskets, above is an anchor, at the sides and below, the legend, UNION VETERANS' UNION. *Reverse*: plain; suspended by a red, yellow and blue ribbon from a bar, in the centre of which are two crossed sabres and a small circular medallion containing a five-pointed star with the letters, U. V. U., and the dates, 1861-1865. Miniature shoulder-straps worn on the ribbon indicate the rank of officers.

THE COMRADES OF THE BATTLEFIELD

is an association of veterans of the Civil War who have been actually under fire. Each member must present proof of the number of days that he was exposed to the hostile fire, and, when that is verified by the "Court of Inquiry" of the association, a certificate setting forth the facts is issued.

The only insignia is a lapel button of gold, silver, or gold plated, of the shape of a trefoil; in the centre is a triangle with a battle scene, over which is a blank space on which is to be engraved the number of days that the member was under fire, and over that the word DAYS; on the three sides, outside of the triangle, are the words, SERVICE UNDER FIRE. For comrades who were neither wounded nor captured the trefoil is enameled red and the triangle not enameled; if wounded, the point of the triangle containing the word DAYS is enameled in yellow, and if captured, in blue, and if both wounded and captured, the point of the triangle is yellow and that portion of the trefoil below the triangle is blue. To each member is given a special mark, which is stamped on the back of the badge.

This association was organized in Detroit, Mich., August 5, 1891. The members are elected for life and pay no dues.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

was organized in Chicago in 1873, and consists of a national and sixty-one local associations, with a membership of about 10,000.

As the name implies, its members are those who were in the various Confederate prisons during the Civil War.

The insignia is a badge made of gun metal, in some cases gold plated; it is rectangular in shape and represents a stockade with a cannon at each corner pointing toward the centre, which contains the figure of an escaped prisoner attacked by a

bloodhound, and is inscribed **DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR**; attached by a ring to a knapsack and crossed muskets surmounted by an eagle with wings spread, suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a clasp pin inscribed with the name of the wearer's State and the words **SURVIVORS OF**; on the ribbon, are bars each inscribed with the name of one of the Southern prisons, and thus showing the prison or prisons in which the comrade wearing the badge was confined. There are twenty-six bars, which will be found in all sorts of combinations on different badges. The badge is sometimes worn without the ribbon, State pin and bars.

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS
OF THE UNITED STATES**

is an organization composed of thirty-nine local associations, of various names, scattered over the country, with a membership of about 2500 naval veterans of the Civil War. The Farragut Association of Philadelphia was organized August 5, 1867; The Farragut Association of New York, November 15, 1883; The Gideon Wells Naval Veteran Association of Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1884, and The Farragut Veteran Association of the West, in Chicago, June 25, 1884. These four organizations held a congress in New York City, January 13, 1887, and formed the National Association.

The insignia is a badge of gun metal, an American shield, on the field of which—instead of stars—is the inscription, **DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP**, rests on two crossed anchors, on which are the dates 1861 and 1865, surmounted by an eagle with wings spread, holding in its beak a ribbon inscribed **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION U. S. NAVAL VETERANS** and suspended from a clasp pin from which is also suspended a red ribbon with thirteen gold stars and the name of the order in gold letters.

At the annual convention of this Association, held in Philadelphia last year (1899), The Farragut Association of New York advocated an amendment to the membership clause of the constitution, admitting to membership naval veterans of the Spanish War; this not being adopted, The Farragut Association withdrew from the National Association and became the nucleus of a new order called the

UNITED STATES VETERAN NAVY,

which admits to membership naval veterans of both the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

The only insignia so far adopted is a lapel button, oblong in shape, of blue enamel with crossed anchors, thirteen stars and the initials **U. S. V. N.**, all in



silver. The Farragut Association, however, has a badge of bronze: a ribbon bearing the inscription FARRAGUT VETERAN ASSOCIATION, PORT OF NEW YORK encircles an irregular-shaped field, in the centre of which is an eagle on a capstan, crossed cannon to the right, crossed swords to the left and rays above the eagle, the whole resting on an anchor and suspended by a ring from a clasp pin.

There are many local associations of Civil War Veterans, scattered all over the country, which should properly come under the head of our subject. I can only take time to mention a few.

THE SOCIETY OF WAR VETERANS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

was organized November 24, 1883, composed of members of the 7th Regiment who joined the regular or volunteer army or navy and participated in the Civil War. Seventh Regiment men who fought in the war with Spain are also admitted.

The insignia is a Maltese cross of gold enameled white, the arms inscribed "N. G. S. N. Y.," in centre, resting on crossed cannon, the figure "7" on a red ground encircled by a blue band inscribed SOCIETY OF THE WAR VETERANS. The ribbon is red, black, and gray. Hereditary members have a similar badge of bronze, suspended from a bar inscribed HEREDITARY.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VETERAN ASSOCIATION

has the decidedly unusual feature that the honorary members are the only ones that pay dues. They have some compensation, however, as they are the only ones that wear a badge. It consists of a cube of New Hampshire granite suspended by a red ribbon from a clasp pin inscribed N. H. VETERANS ASSN. On the ribbon is a bar inscribed HONORARY. The pin and bar are made of metal from captured cannon. The association is composed of New Hampshire veterans of the Civil War, and also has one hundred honorary members who are prominent citizens of New Hampshire, not veterans. It was organized in 1876, and holds annual reunions on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, where it has permanent headquarters, owned by the Association.

THE NAVAL VETERAN LEGION OF PHILADELPHIA

was organized in that city in 1889; it has a membership of about one hundred naval veterans of the Civil War. Its badge is a circular medallion of bronze, with two cannon crossed and an anchor; legend: NAVAL VETERAN LEGION. Reverse: plain, suspended, by a blue ribbon, from a clasp pin, from the centre of which is also suspended a bronze anchor.

THE VETERAN ZOUAVES OF ELIZABETH, N. J.,

is a uniformed organization, established in 1867 with sixty members, of whom twenty-nine are now left. Its badge is a medallion with a portrait of General Drake, its commander since its organization, ELIZABETH, N. J. below, and at the sides all the corps badges, resting on crossed cannon inscribed VETERAN ZOUAVES, 1861-65. Above are crossed muskets, crossed sabres, capstan and anchor, suspended from an eagle resting on two American flags.

We will now consider the societies representing the different organizations of the army during the War of the Rebellion.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

was organized in New York City, July 5, 1869, by officers and soldiers who had served in that army. Its membership now embraces all who served east of the Alleghany Mountains. There are now about 2000 members. The insignia is of gold, a cross of six arms enameled in red, edged with gold and bearing six corps badges: First Corps, a circle; Second, a trefoil; Third, a diamond; Fifth, a Maltese cross; Sixth, a Greek cross; and Ninth, an anchor. In the centre a gold medallion, bearing the monogram A. P. above a star, Twelfth Corps badge, and below a crescent, the Eleventh Corps. Above the cross are two crossed cannon, the reverse is plain, suspended by a ribbon of white bordered with blue from two crossed sabres of gold.

Each Corps of the Army of the Potomac is represented by a society which has an organization of its own, and which elects from its own number one of the vice-presidents of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Several of these corps societies antedate the organization of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The following have distinctive badges:

THE CAVALRY SOCIETY OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

This society was organized in New York City, July 5, 1869, at the time of the first meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and while it was organized as one of the corps societies of the Army of the Potomac, it admits to membership all who served in the cavalry, even though not connected with that army. The insignia is a pair of crossed sabres of gold on an oval sunburst of silver, and is suspended from a yellow ribbon—the cavalry color. It may be worn with or without the ribbon.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS

was organized in Washington, D. C., May 17, 1883. The insignia is a circle, the corps badge, divided into three sections, and enameled in red, white and blue, the colors of the three divisions, encircled by a plain gold band; above, a laurel wreath and rays of gold and below, two branches of laurel, suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a plain gold bar.

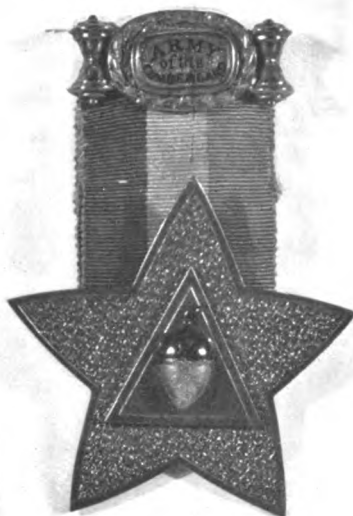
THE SECOND CORPS CLUB

was organized at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1874. The badge is a gold trefoil, the corps emblem, the leaves of which are enameled in red, white and blue, and inscribed in gold letters SECOND CORPS CLUB.

THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION

is the only association of Civil War veterans that was established at the front during the war. It was organized at the First Division Headquarters, at Brandy Station, Virginia, on September 2, 1863. On account of army discipline only commissioned officers could be members at that time, but since the close of the war it has been open to all officers and men who served in the Third Corps.

The insignia is a badge of gold, pendant from a gold bar by a red, white and blue ribbon. In the centre, upon two crossed swords, is a diamond—the corps badge—surrounded by rays, forming an eight-pointed star, on a plain field encircled by a wreath of laurel enameled in green. Reverse: plain.



SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

CAVALRY SOCIETY.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

SOCIETY OF WAR VETERANS,
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER
ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS

was organized at Springfield, Mass., June 6, 1878. The insignia is a Maltese cross—the Corps badge—of gold, enameled in red, white and blue, in three stripes extending across each arm; in the centre the figure 5 in red, on square of white. Reverse: plain; suspended from a plain gold bar by a ribbon; red for members of the First Division, white for the Second and blue for the Third, and for those who belonged to the Corps Headquarters, red, white and blue.

THE SOCIETY OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION AND NINTH ARMY CORPS

was organized February 8, 1869; its insignia is a silver shield, suspended from a silver bar by a ribbon of either red, white, blue or green, the color designating each of the four divisions; on the shield the corps badge,—an anchor and cannon crossed; below, two laurel branches; above, thirteen stars; the field enameled in the same color as the ribbon.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES

was organized in Boston in September, 1868. Its last reunion was held in 1876; it has since been disbanded, its members in most cases joining the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The insignia is of gold and combines the badges of the four corps that composed the army. A square fort with four bastions—Tenth Corps—of gold, on which rests the Eighteenth Corps badge—four trefoils forming a cross, enameled in blue; in the centre a heart enameled in red—Twenty-fourth Corps—with a gold anchor—Ninth Corps—on a square of white. Reverse: plain; suspended by a vertical bar of gold from a clasp pin of gold inscribed, ARMY OF THE JAMES, in blue letters, from which is also suspended a red, white and blue ribbon.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

was organized February 6, 1868, and now has a membership of about five hundred composed of officers and soldiers who served with honor in that army.

The insignia is a five-pointed star of frosted gold with polished edge—the badge of the Twentieth Corps; in centre a triangle of silver—the badge of the Fourth Corps—on which is an acorn of gold, the cap of which is enameled brown—the Fourteenth Corps badge. Reverse: plain; suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a clasp of gold consisting of a concave oval, inscribed in black letters, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, encircled by a laurel wreath and supported on each side by a pillar.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

held its first meeting at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865; its membership is now about 450, composed of commissioned officers who served in that army, and descendants of such officers.

The insignia, which was adopted in 1869, is an eagle of gold, in its talons a silver arrow—the Seventeenth Corps badge, on its breast a cross within a circle, of silver—Sixteenth Corps—on which is the figure 13 for the Thirteenth Corps, and a cartridge box, of gold, inscribed, 40 ROUNDS, the Fifteenth Corps. A wreath of gold extends over the eagle's head. Reverse: plain; suspended by a gold chain from a clasp pin from which is also suspended a red, white and blue ribbon.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA

was organized at Moundsville, W. Va., September 23, 1870, all who served in that army being eligible for membership.

The insignia is a six-pointed star, enameled in red, bordered with yellow and edged with blue; in the centre a circular medallion of gold, bearing an American eagle, encircled by a band of white enamel inscribed, SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA. Reverse: plain; suspended by a blue, yellow and red ribbon.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO
and
THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF GEORGIA

were two organizations established in 1868 that were short-lived and adopted no distinctive badges.

THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF FARRAGUT'S FLEET

is a Society of naval veterans who served under Admiral Farragut during the Civil War. It was organized in 1898.

The insignia is a Maltese cross of gold, enameled in blue, edged with white, bearing in the centre a portrait of Admiral Farragut encircled by a band inscribed FARRAGUT'S FLEET, suspended from a bow of narrow blue ribbon.

An account of the Civil War Societies would scarcely be complete without some mention of those who fought on the other side.

Mr. Saltus, in his paper on Confederate Flags and Insignia, read before this Society in November, 1898, and published in the 41st Annual Proceedings, gave so good an account of the

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

that there is not much left for me to say.

It was organized in New Orleans, June 10, 1889, and now is divided into 1170 camps, with a membership of about 45,000.

The insignia is a square enameled lapel button, bearing the design of the Confederate battle-flag—a red field, with a blue diagonal cross bearing thirteen white stars.

Some of the local "camps" use a more elaborate badge. For example, that of New York consists of a Maltese cross enameled white, in the centre the insignia of the order, as just described, on the arms of the cross to right crossed muskets, left, crossed sabres, above a field piece and below a man-of-war—the *ram Merrimac*,—in gilt, the whole suspended from a bar enameled white, and inscribed in gilt letters C. V. C. OF N. Y.

There are many local Confederate Veteran Associations, but we can not consider these at this time.

I would next call your attention to an organization of those who have served in the United States Army or Navy at any time, without reference to any particular war.

THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, and incorporated under the laws of that State March 31, 1888, as the Regular Army Union. On the 18th of May of the same year the name was changed to Regular Army and Navy Union, and on October 19, 1899, the constitution was changed, making volunteers eligible to membership, and the present name was adopted.

The present membership is about 4500, and is composed of honorably-discharged regular and volunteer officers and enlisted men, and of commissioned officers of the regular army, navy and marine corps, still in the service, who have served one year or over.

The insignia is of bronze, a Legion-of-Honor cross—five arms—the arms bearing the insignia of the different branches of the service; in centre, within a circle, the United States shield, on which are the letters U. S. Reverse: plain. Suspended by a ribbon, which is a miniature American flag, from an eagle grasping arrows and olive branch.

The irrepressible Indian has always managed to contribute a little spice to the monotony of army life. There are two Societies composed of commissioned officers, both of the regular army and the various State and Territorial military organizations, who have taken part in any of the frequent Indian conflicts, and the male descendants of such officers.

THE SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,

organized in Philadelphia, April 23, 1896. Insignia: a Maltese cross of bronze, edged with gold; in centre the head of an Indian facing left, encircled by a gold band bearing the motto *FINES DEFENDIMUS HOSTI FEROCI* in letters of red. Reverse: in centre, a representation of an attack on an Indian encampment, encircled by a gold band inscribed in blue letters, *SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS*. The cross surmounted by an oak leaf of gold and suspended from a ribbon of red bordered with blue and edged with red.

THE ORDER OF INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

was organized June 10, 1896. Insignia: a star of seven points, enameled in red, edged with gold; in centre an Indian, standing, facing left, wigwam and setting sun, in the background, all of gold, encircled by a band of blue, inscribed in white letters, *ORDER OF THE INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES*, within a laurel wreath of gold. Reverse: star enameled in blue, each point bearing the name of an Indian tribe in white letters, as follows: *CHEROKEES, SEMINOLES, COMANCHES, SIOUX, APACHES, NEZ PERCÉS, MIAMIS*; in centre a plain gold disk encircled by a band of red, bearing the motto, *PATRIAM TUENS CIVILITATEM DUCENS* in white letters. The star surmounted by a sword and arrow crossed, and suspended from a ribbon of five equal stripes,—blue, red, white, yellow and blue.

During the war with Spain the American army was organized in eighteen corps, each corps having a badge, as in the Civil War.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

was organized in the Governor's Palace, Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898. Its membership last April was 1687, and is now probably much greater. All officers

and men of the United States Army who participated in the campaign ending with the capture of Santiago, and their descendants, are eligible to membership.

The insignia is a cross pattee, enameled in green, edged with gold; in centre a circular medallion of red bearing the Fifth Corps badge—a five-bastion fort,—within which is the blockhouse of El Caney with two palm trees in the foreground, in gold relief, encircled by a band of white enamel inscribed, SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO, 1898. Reverse: in centre a plain disk of gold encircled by a band of white, inscribed SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN, JUNE 14-JULY 17, 1898. The cross surmounted by an eagle, and suspended from a ribbon of yellow flanked by red and a narrow stripe of yellow, and edged with red. It is made of gold, silver gilt, or bronze.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR

was organized in New York City, February 2, 1899. Commissioned officers of the army and navy who took part in that war and the eldest male descendants of such officers deceased are eligible to mem-

bership. There are now over four hundred members. The insignia is of gold, a cross enameled white, in centre an anchor and two crossed cannon on which rests a medallion bearing the head of Liberty in a wreath of laurel, encircled by a band of red, inscribed ORDER OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR. Reverse: in centre a medallion containing the United States shield, enameled in its colors, encircled by the inscription, DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY, two palm branches below; suspended by a ring and eagle from a ribbon with a stripe of yellow, flanked with red in centre, bordered with white and edged with blue.

THE SPANISH WAR VETERANS

is an organization established on much the same lines as the Grand Army of the Republic. The national organization is called the National Army, the State



Artillery Corps.



Cavalry Corps.



1st Corps.



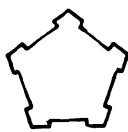
2nd Corps.



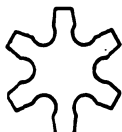
3rd Corps.



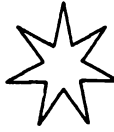
4th Corps.



5th Corps.



6th Corps.



7th Corps.



8th Corps.



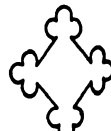
9th Corps.



10th Corps.



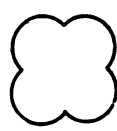
11th Corps.



12th Corps.



13th Corps.



14th Corps.



15th Corps.



16th Corps.



17th Corps.



18th Corps.

organizations, Corps and the local bodies, Commands. The National Army was organized at Washington, D. C., September 8 and 9, 1899.

The badge is of bronze, a Greek cross, the arms inscribed CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, and U. S. A.; in centre, the figures of a soldier and sailor, between them a kneeling female—Cuba imploring protection—in the background a war ship. Encircled by a band, inscribed SPANISH WAR VETERANS, 1898-99. Reverse: the arms of the cross inscribed with the letters N. S. E. W.—North, South, East and West; in centre a circular United States shield, on which is the word UNITED, surrounded by the Corps badges. The cross attached to a bar with sabre and rifle crossed, American shield and laurel wreath, and suspended by a miniature American flag from a clasp pin, an eagle resting on cannon and anchor. For officers, the cross is suspended by a ribbon consisting of the miniature flag with a border on each side—of buff for National officers, red for Corps officers, and light blue for officers of Commands, from a miniature shoulder-strap enameled black for National and Corps officers, and white for officers of Commands, with a border of gold or gilt, and bearing the insignia of rank similar to that worn by officers of corresponding rank in the Grand Army of the Republic, except the captain, first and second lieutenants of Commands, which are respectively two gilt bars, one bar and vacant field.



THE SOCIETY ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

was organized in Denver, Colorado, August 13, 1899. The design for a badge has not as yet been adopted.* I understand that there are other organizations of veterans in the war with Spain, and have no doubt but what in time many more will be formed.

In this paper I have only attempted the mention of the larger and more important military societies, and a very few of those that partake of a local character. All over the country are scattered veteran organizations, each of which has its history, and in most cases its badge; one may be composed of survivors of some famous regiment that covered itself with glory on many a hard-fought field; another, those who served under some distinguished commander; others, simply veterans

* Since the reading of this paper the following resolution has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines:—

"Resolved, That the insignia of the Society Army of the Philippines shall consist of the regulation Eighth Army Corps badge (a figure '8' with red centres, white and blue border in the order named from centre outward, with fine gold lines between the colors and around the outer edge), this badge to be one half inch high, in relief on the centre of a Maltese cross with three rays between each two arms of the cross, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the cross to be one inch, and the body of the cross to be khaki color with white border and fine gold line around the edge. The cross to be suspended from a watered silk ribbon one and one half inches in height and width at top, with vertical stripes, red (three quarters inch) in centre, white (three sixteenths inch) on each side of the red, and blue (three sixteenths inch) on each border, with a khaki band (one eighth inch) down the centre of the red stripe. On the centre of the reverse of the cross shall be inscribed in circle, SOCIETY ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, MCM."

residing in the same community, and so on. Here is a field for much interesting research. Let us hope that it will receive the cultivation to which it is entitled, and which will surely result in a most plentiful harvest.

Seeking for information, I have had considerable correspondence with officers and members of the different societies, and I am happy to announce as a result the following donations to the Society's cabinet:

National Association of Mexican War Veterans, lapel button, Mrs. Alexander M. Kenaday.

Union Veteran Legion, lapel button, Thomas J. Hubbard.

Union Veterans' Union, badge and button, J. Brainerd Hall.

National Association of Naval Veterans, badge and button, E. F. Dustin.

United States Veteran Navy, button, Dr. C. H. B. Shepherd.

Farragut Veteran Association of New York, badge, Dr. C. H. B. Shepherd.

New Hampshire Veteran Association, badge, honorary member, John C. Linehan.

Spanish War Veterans, badge, Gen. Henry A. Axline.

I am also glad to be able to contribute the badge of the Naval Veteran Legion of Philadelphia and the badge and button of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union.

I would like to express my thanks, for information kindly furnished, to the officers of the various societies, and, for cuts used in illustrating, to Mr. Macrae Sykes, Secretary of the Aztec Club of 1847, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Recorder-in-Chief, Loyal Legion, Captain James R. Durham, Quartermaster, Medal-of-Honor Legion, Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., Stephen M. Long, Adjutant-General, Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War and David Castleman, Adjutant-General, Spanish War Veterans.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word regarding our own Numismatic Society.

The insignia of the various American societies of a military and hereditary character present a most interesting field of Numismatics, to which but little attention has, so far, been paid; I suppose the principal reason for that is the difficulty of making a collection. Many, in fact nearly all, of these societies issue their insignia to members only and place such restrictions on it that any collector, who is not a member, has but a very small chance of placing specimens in his cabinet. The loan collection, which formed a part of this Society's exhibit at the Paris Exposition—and which helped greatly in obtaining the award of a medal,—is probably the only one of any size that has ever been made, and that, having served its purpose, will now be broken up by the return of the pieces to their respective owners.

And now, Mr. President, it seems to me, this points out a duty to our Society and to those in sympathy with its aims and objects.

It is the most important association of its kind in America; for nearly forty-three years it has struggled to attain its present strength and standing.

There are societies, libraries and museums all over the country, where are preserved, for the benefit of this and future generations, historical material of every sort relating to our country, but *this* should be the place where the interest in American Numismatics should centre, and everything relating to it should *here* find a resting place for the benefit of students of American Numismatics and American History, for all time.

Many of the societies that I have mentioned this evening are not perpetuated by inheritance; in a few short years they will be but memories; several have, even now, ceased to exist.

Scraps of history scattered here and there are certainly valuable, but it is not easy to gather them together and from them weave a perfect whole; some link in the chain may be lost, some little thing, perhaps, that is not of great importance in itself, but is sufficient to mar what would otherwise be beautiful in its completeness.

Gathering together these waifs and strays of history and preserving them is the most important function of historical societies.

This an historical society. All around us are records of the past and of the present, stamped on imperishable metal and increasing in interest and value with each passing year.

This one branch, that has been neglected, should be neglected no longer. What a private collector can not do we *can* do, because our collections are permanent, and orders and badges that have a meaning and confer a distinction on those who wear them can be safely intrusted to us, as they will at no time get into the hands of private parties who might make improper use of them. The societies whose emblems they are, are commemorative and to a certain extent historical in their character. Were the objects properly placed before them they would, doubtless, appreciate their importance and be glad to assist us as far as possible. Many would donate specimens of their insignia to our cabinet, as some have already done, but we cannot expect that in every case; others would allow us to purchase their insignia. That, of course, entails a very considerable outlay, and as the expenditure of the Society's funds for the increase of its collections is necessarily limited, and the field of Numismatics is very wide, but little can be done in any one direction without help. And here is where our members, by making donations to be applied to this object, have the opportunity of assisting in an undertaking that will reflect great credit on our Society and will broaden the knowledge of American Numismatics.

There are the societies that I have mentioned this evening and others of a like character, hereditary societies of descendants of soldiers, such as the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of Veterans, and a number of others, other hereditary societies—Mayflower Descendants, Holland Society, and many more, and the various hereditary societies of women. I know of nearly a hundred, and there are doubtless many of which I have never heard; they should *all* be represented here. Let us all help and the undertaking will not be as difficult as it first appears.

I am happy to be able to state that a most satisfactory start has been made. Thanks to the generosity of our fellow-member, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, the Society's cabinet now contains the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, General Society of the War of 1812, Grand Army of the Republic with officer's clasp, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Lafayette Camp Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the American Revolution, United Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, and that oldest and most interesting of American military orders, the Society of the Cincinnati.

I have just mentioned a number of other donations and there are still others in the Society's collection.

This is but a start; still it is a good start, and Mr. Saltus has set us a good example, which, I hope, many will be glad to follow.

EARLY GREEK HISTORY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY ITS COINS.

By CHARLES PRYER.

Let us for a few moments strive to clear away the mists of ages and draw aside the curtain that hides the "*Juventus Mundi*" from our mental vision, and as we turn for a brief period to the adolescence of this sphere, now so old and scarred, let us strive to see how much the man of those early days resembles the genus homo that we see around us. We will endeavor to see if the desire for money-making and money-hoarding was implanted in his breast as strongly as in our own. We will find out how much of his skill and artistic ability he threw into his metallic currency, and we will learn to what extent he devoted his sword, his honor, and his strength to the accumulation of it. Let us this evening restrict our attention to the development and beauty of the Greek coinage and the place it took in the history of that classic people.

About the eighteenth century before our era, or some thirty-seven hundred years ago, the Pelasgi, a somewhat rude people, inhabited the southern portion, at least, of what we now know as Greece. These people, though primitive, were far from being absolute savages, as they had already, at this early period, made some steps towards civilization, and are supposed to have been the erectors of the Cyclopean walls and were probably the founders of Argos and Sicyon. These Pelasgi retained undisputed sway over the country for only about two centuries, when they came in contact with the Hellenes, as they were afterwards called from Hellen, the son of Deucalion, who descended from the North and finally conquered or absorbed the earlier inhabitants. The origin of these races is in dispute, as some claim that they were colonists from Egypt, while others assert that they were from Phœnicia, and there are even a greater number of theories on the subject, but as they were well located long before they attained a sufficiently high standard of cultivation to attempt the striking of a metallic currency, it is not within our province to attempt the discussion of this problem. The ancient Egyptians, even in their period of glory, never struck coins, as we understand them, as their money was always weighed and never counted; their rings being simply pieces of gold and silver bullion, cast in that form merely for convenience, and in every financial transaction the pieces were weighed. That these rings were never reduced to a standard of value is proved by the fact that no two of them were of the same size or weight, as they varied from one hundred and twenty-one grains to four hundred and twenty-eight; but as this is a dissertation on the origin of money in general rather than on Greek coins or history, let us return to our subject within its narrower limits.

The Greek Island of Ægina claims to have used the first coins, properly so called, though this is disputed by Miletus in Lydia, which city, it is asserted by Herodotus in book 5, was the first to use coins. This statement would, of course, take the palm away from Greece, as Lydia, not being a Greek state, would take the invention over into Asia; but as Herodotus is the most accurate of the ancients in points of chronology, it would seem that the honor must be given to the more ancient city. About nine hundred and eighteen B.C., money is first alluded to, but money would not necessarily imply coins, but might refer to bullion in any form that was used as a medium of exchange for commodities. Phidon, an Argean Prince, about 885 B.C., had silver coins, but to what extent they were used, it would be impossible to ascertain; one thing, however, is assured: Homer, who flourished about 870 B.C.,

never speaks of coins, and as scarce anything else of importance has escaped his keen observation, it would be fair to presume that if any existed he had never seen or heard of them.

To return to the early coins of Lydia and Ægina, they can hardly be called artistic, as the Greeks had scarcely yet attained to any great perfection in the arts as compared with their subsequent work. The earliest Lydian coin extant is a gold stater, probably struck between 700 and 800 B.C. It bears on the obverse, in quite high relief, a lion's head with mouth open and jaws widely extended, as though he was roaring fiercely. The teeth and tongue are both fairly well executed. This coin was probably struck by Gyges, after he had ascended the Lydian throne—having killed Candaules, his personal friend and sovereign. The legend of this murder is somewhat interesting: Candaules declared that his Queen was the most beautiful woman in the kingdom, especially as to her figure; his friend and favorite, Gyges, desiring to see all this female loveliness, was placed by Candaules where he could see the Queen retire, and was there caught by the lady herself, who informed him that no one but the King should see her and live; therefore, he would either have to kill himself or Candaules. Thinking he would not enjoy killing himself, he chose the latter alternative and killed the King, after which he married the Queen and ascended the throne. Such is the history of the first sovereign known to have coined money. A very grand origin is claimed for the Royal House of Lydia. Hercules was sold to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and from him it is asserted their sovereigns descended. The reverse of these early Lydian coins is merely the rude punch-mark indenting the metal from the obverse. There are no inscriptions on either side. On the first coin of Ægina is a rude tortoise upon the obverse, and, like its Lydian fellow, the reverse is simply the punch-mark. As the coinage improved, the workmanship became more elegant, and the letters "A. I."—the Greek initial of the Id—appeared, the device, of course, remaining the same.

At precisely what period coins were passed by count and not by weight, and were consequently reduced to a standard of value, is, like many other events of early history, disputed, but the names of the pieces would imply that they existed during the weighing epoch. Drachma, for instance, means a spike, while Obolus signifies a handful. In later years, when things became more accurately defined, a drachma was one sixth of an obolus. Stieglitz thinks the first Greek coins were imitations of the Egyptian scarabs, many believing that these scarabs were used as money.

Among the more beautiful of the early coins and medallions of Greek origin, though not strictly of Greek workmanship, were those of Syracuse, struck in that old Greek town of Sicily, at a very early period, some assert as early as the seventh century, B.C. However this may be, they had perfect medallions before 500 B.C., or over a hundred years before the days of Archimides; and may we not, without too great a stretch of the imagination, fancy that the great engineer of antiquity had in his possession, when he defended the city against the Romans, some of these beautiful and truly artistic pieces. When we dream over these bits of ancient metal, how the quaint description of the wonderful siege of the old city as told by Polybius fills our vision. There are the Roman quinqueremes attacking from the sea, while the legions attempt to scale the walls by land. To translate as nearly as possible in the words of the old Roman: "The five deckers pulled under the walls of the city to fix their scaling-ladders, when an immense crane appeared projecting from the battlements, pendant from

which by heavy chains were powerful grappling-irons, which hooked into the prow of the nearest vessel the lever was manned by those inside, and the ship raised bodily into the air and hurled with great violence against the rocks of the wall, entirely destroying her, so that not a man escaped from the crew of the doomed galleon. This act was repeated until those remaining of the fleet withdrew. Nor were those on the land more successful. Two similar cranes from either end of the wall against which the columns were marching were shoved out, attached to two immense cars like huge scoop shovels, which, as the levers were swept along by those on the inside, approached each other, scooping up as they moved the ranks of soldiers near them; when they met they were raised in a similar manner to those on the water side, opened, and the soldiers thrown, as the vessels had been, against the rocks and utterly annihilated."

But we must return from the colonial city of Syracuse to the mother country, not, however, before describing the Syracusan medallions of this period: Obverse, head of Proserpine surrounded by a wreath of dolphins, which fish is supposed to be emblematic of good luck to mankind; on the reverse is a war chariot, with three and in some cases four horses driven abreast. The artistic beauty of these coins is equal, we think, if not superior, to any of the classic period, the horses particularly being almost lifelike; the relief is high and the workmanship excellent.

Now let us again skirt the Mediterranean to the shores of the old country. We presume it would be disappointing if we did not touch upon the iron money of Sparta or Lacedæmonia, capital of Laconia, but we must admit that this currency was rather historic than numismatic and was of interest only to show the stern and warlike character of that hardy race. These coins, if indeed they may so be called, were of immense size, and were all dipped in hot vinegar to take the temper out of the iron and make it worthless, even as metal, outside the borders of the state itself. Of course, it had no artistic merit and was never intended to have any. After the iron period, the coins of Sparta were of inferior workmanship to many of the other states, as might also be expected, their usual type being the caduceus of Mercury and sometimes a sitting Hercules leaning his left arm on a club. We see, therefore, that the heroes of Thermopylæ were of little interest from a numismatic standpoint. There is one historic event of this period that is of considerable interest to us as showing that the love of money had already advanced to the absorbing passion of modern times. While Leonidas was sacrificing his three hundred Spartans and seven hundred Thespians at the Pass of Thermopylæ, the Greek fleet lay at Artemiscum to prevent the Persian Armada from entering the Straits of Eubœa and landing an army in the rear of the Spartans. Upon the approach of the overwhelming force of the Persians, the Greeks were struck with a panic and started to withdraw in terror. Upon seeing this the Eubœans offered Themistocles, the Greek commander, thirty talents (about \$35,000) if he could get the fleet to offer battle to the invaders. Giving some of this money to Eurybiades and others in command, he sailed out and attacked the enemy with partial success, though he finally retired after the pass was forced. Now, here is a clear case of bribing; the great Themistocles, the hero of Salamis, was not above human temptations and human weaknesses. Oh, that Greece's best historian of modern times, Mr. Grote, would only have told us in what coins that bribe was paid: what a pleasure it would give us to dream over these pieces and see exactly with what form of the glittering metals Themistocles and Eurybiades were tempted.

But we must now hasten from the home of the warrior, the training school of the Greek soldier, to the Queen of art and letters, so let us transport ourselves then from the Spartan club of Hercules to the Athenian owl of wisdom; but here again as numismatists I fear we are doomed to disappointment, for the coins of Athens were not as far above the average of the other Grecian states as her supremacy in art and letters would lead us to think. Her early efforts in the art were, of course, like her sister states, rude and unfinished, and consisted of merely an owl, stiff and angular, stamped upon the obverse, while the reverse, also like other early pieces, bore simply the mark of the die. The best Athenian coin in our estimation is the silver tetradrachm, with an obverse of the head of Athene, and a reverse of the usual owl, below which appears the word *ΑΘΕ* and the names of the magistrates under whom it was struck; the owl is encircled by an olive wreath, which alludes to the excellence of the olive groves of the city, as does the vase upon which the bird is standing to the superiority of the oil. In this piece, struck during the time of Athenian glory, the head is beautiful, and creditable to the most advanced type of the art, but the owl is still somewhat stiff and raw-boned. It is a pity that there is no proof that coin collectors existed among the Greeks, as many of the very perfect coins of even the early period might lead us to think they had been preserved in collections, but we have to admit that there is absolutely no mention made by any of their writers that such was the case. How interesting it would be if a few savants had got together a cabinet in the classic ages, and we could come across some scroll on which we might almost hope to find an entry of this kind: "Picked up on the plains of Marathon the day after the battle," and again, "Presented by Miltiades to the writer," or some of this great soldier's descendants; but no such interesting page of history has ever been handed down to us and we are obliged reluctantly to admit that the Hellenes, with all their love of art and beauty, with all their handsome works of architecture and sculpture, have never been proved to have taken any interest in the science of Numismatics. We are, indeed, left to dream over the possibility that some collectors may have existed and that the result of their labors might have been lost in the mist of ages, but such a surmise would be but the vagaries of an after-dinner siesta, unsupported by proved fact or even tradition. We have, however, shown that money as a power-giver and a gratifier of luxurious tastes was loved as much in those old days as in our own; that even many of their heroes were as venal as our modern politicians; that cities were sacrificed, armies betrayed, and whole states endangered by this desire of gain. Grote, in dismissing his sketch of the illustrious Themistocles, gives us the best example of this: "He died an exile, and a Persian hireling, because he had set money and power above justice and the love of country." And yet, never was there a man who had contributed so much in making a little state into a great one. It is doubtful whether Athens would ever have arrived at its pinnacle of glory without his great efforts in destroying the Persian fleet at Salamis, he is hardly second even to Miltiades, who also died in disgrace from this same love of money and power.

But we must hasten on, barely halting to note that all through the Peloponnesian War, 431 B.C., and to the downfall of Athens, 404 B.C., we have example after example of the power and love of money, and, although the Sicilian expedition and the failure to capture Syracuse, had doubtless opened the way for the final overthrow of the Athenians, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that bribery and intrigue at home were scarcely less potent factors. During all these ages,

from the rough Turtle coin of Ægina and the lion and bull pieces of Lydia, the artistic beauty of the Greek coins had been constantly improved until they were second to none in the world's history. The rudely polished piece of metal struck only on one side, had been transformed into the elaborately decorated pieces with high reliefs on both obverse and reverse, whose merits as works of art eclipse the world of to-day. A few of these we think are worthy of a few moments' passing notice.

Between the years 500 and 454 B.C., one of the first attempts was made to give the reverse a distinct design and not merely the bending of the metal, reflecting through as it formerly appeared. This idea appears on a tetradrachm of Alexander I. of Macedon, which, though not truly a Greek coin, comes so near it that we trust we may be excused for describing it here. The obverse is a Macedonian warrior, leading his charger; in his other hand he carries two lances and wears the Macedonian hat or rather helmet. All this device is in very high relief. The reverse, to which we wanted more particularly to call your attention: the punch is as yet plainly seen, but no longer in its rude form. The square indentation has been ornamented by engraved lines, so as to give the effect of a design, and is surrounded by a band bearing the name of the sovereign in well formed Greek letters, *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ*. We may say here that this is the first coin now extant bearing the name of the sovereign by whose authority it was struck. Some of the coins of the Greek colonies of South Italy show most beautiful designs and artistic workmanship. We will describe but one, however, a tetradrachm or four-drachm piece of Thurium, belonging to the fourth century, B.C. The coin is now perfect, both obverse and reverse being in high relief. Obverse, a helmeted head, beautifully executed and ornamented, and though it does not perhaps possess the neatness of our most perfect modern coins it is marvellously superior in grandeur to anything the numismatic art of to-day has produced. The reverse, a bull with head down in threatening attitude, over which is in Greek characters the work of the Thurians, or more correctly but liberally translated, coin of the Thurians. Under the bull is a fish, supposed to be a tunny, a large kind of mackerel, for the fisheries of which that part of the Italian coast once occupied by the Greek colonies is still famous. The reverse, as well as the obverse, is also most beautifully executed.

Again we will have to cross the sea to the shores of battle-scarred Greece, but before doing so we might say that, although they are not within the province of this article, some of the coins of Carthage of about this period are very handsome and of the highest artistic merit. We have now arrived at the highest period of Greek art in the numismatic science, that is to say from about 400 to 300 B.C., for before this time some traces of crudeness in their pieces were still lingering, and after it, owing to internal dissensions and the successful invasions of the comparatively rude Macedonians caused the general condition of the country so to decline, that the high type of monetary science returned to a very much less artistic form. In the year 401 B.C., occurred the retreat of the famous ten thousand, so graphically told by Xenophon; that tale that we have all spent so many hours in reading that we fear some of us wished the narrator had been massacred with the rest of the officers of the command before he started upon his *ἐντευθεν ἐξελάυνεν πεντε παρασαγγας*. Now it has always been a matter of curiosity with us as to what the assassins of the Greek officers were paid with after that ever memorable banquet. Was it in coin money counted piece by piece, or was it in bullion or ring money weighed out to them after the old fashion

of Egypt and the Orient. But here again the lordly Artaxerxes deigns not to give us any information. Persia, of course, had many coins at this period, but still there continued to be much weighing of bullion in their transactions, and even up to the time of the Christian era the scales were used almost as much as the count, especially in the East.

We are now fast approaching the Macedonian period, when the northern state conquered and held supreme sway over all the Grecian states and cities. The wars of Athens, Sparta, and Thebes had much exhausted the condition of nearly all Greece. The great Theban Epaminondas was killed in his last victory in a battle against the Spartans, and the short-lived supremacy of that state had died almost with him. Sparta was already humiliated and Athens thoroughly used up. Nearly all the lesser states of the country had taken part with either one or other party and the whole country needed rest, but the energetic Philip, already on the throne of Macedonia, was not long in finding a pretext to use his fine army against his southern neighbors, and eventually reduced the Greeks to subjection. This article is not of a sufficient scope to follow him through his conquests, so we will now see what the effect, if any, the loss of Greek independence had upon their coinage. Philip was a diplomat even more than he was a warrior, and fomented the rivalry between the various states and cities of Greece for his own purposes, and in spite of the efforts and eloquence of Demosthenes subjected the country gradually, without having to combat united Greece. Thebes and Athens did indeed make a show of resistance, but were finally overthrown at Chaeronea which put the entire country at the feet of the conqueror. The extent to which money was used by the Macedonian sovereign in his various campaigns was enormous, and he boasted that three mules loaded with treasure could take more cities than any army that he ever commanded, and when asked if he could take a very large and powerful city in this bloodless way he replied, "Possibly not; it might require a reinforcement of mules." Philip died by assassination in the year 336 B. C., while taking part in the festivities consequent upon the marriage of his daughter with the King of Epirus. The most beautiful of his coins now extant was the gold stater; the obverse being a bust of the King to right laureated and in high relief; reverse: a chariot drawn by two horses, and the word "Philipas" in Greek characters under their feet. Large numbers of gold coins were struck by Philip, especially after the discovery of the mines of Thessaly, which was made during his time, and after he had subjugated that country. The pieces struck from this gold were called "Philips" and passed current all through Greece and Macedon for many years, and are even now far from uncommon in collections.

There are many varieties of the coinage of Philip of Macedon extant, and all of more or less excellence in workmanship, but it would be tedious for us to attempt to describe them in detail, especially as there is a general similarity between them, so we will hasten to conclude this article with a short sketch of the coinage of his great son, Alexander. The moneys of this illustrious conqueror were struck in such vast quantities, both in Europe and Asia, that even to this day genuine pieces owing their origin to his mints can be procured without trouble for a few shillings, but we will only attempt to describe one or two of the most characteristic. The usual obverse, if we may be allowed to use the word "usual" where so many varieties exist, on the tetradrachm of Alexander is the supposed portrait of the sovereign to right, in the character of Hercules, the lion-skin thrown on the back of the head with the jaws

extended. The reverse is a figure of Jupiter, and the inscription "Alexandron, of Alexander," in Greek characters. On some of his Asiatic coins of the same device the inscription is in Phœnician characters.

And now we will bid farewell to the classic soil of Greece for this evening; but before closing, a few words as to the period of the greatest perfection attained in coinage may not be out of place. The highest perfection in execution and design from an artistic standpoint was reached in Greece about the year 400 B.C., but it was somewhat later in Macedonia, and may be said to have been at its best from the close of the reign of Philip to about forty years after the death of his son Alexander, though the decline was not marked until the Roman invasion under Paulus Æmilius, 199 B.C., when the return to a ruder type of art was very rapid. The Greek coins also declined very rapidly after the Roman conquest, and never attained any special artistic merit again. We would like to state in conclusion that, in speaking of Macedonia as apart from Greece, we do not want in any way to imply that she was an entirely separate country, for we know well that her sovereigns were admitted to the Grecian games, and by race they were probably part Hellenic and part Illyrian. Their manner of life, however, was vastly different, the Greeks collecting in cities and advancing rapidly in the arts of civilization, while the Macedonians were mostly agriculturists, and remained much more primitive. But enough of this, for we have already occupied your time too long; so let the mists of ages settle down once more, and the dead past retain its arts and treasures.

A COUNTERFEIT PITT MEDAL.

By EDWARD GROH.

Feb. 14, 1901.

Mr. C. Wyllis Betts, in his work, *American Colonial History*, illustrated by contemporary medals, describes a William Pitt medal (No. 515) as follows: obverse, Gulidmus Pitt, bust of Pitt to left. Reverse: the inscription in ten lines, "The man who having saved the parent, pleaded with success for her children." Struck in silver and bronze. Two varieties of each die with slight differences in bronze. Size 26. The date given is 1766. I have here a silver medal which answers precisely to this description, but which is an imitation, the dies of which were cut by a die-sinker of this city and medals struck from them at No. 29 Rose Street on a large screw press, operated by a German, in the year 1863.

It was about this time that the so-called copperheads, or war tokens were being issued, and on one of my visits to his establishment for specimens of these tokens I discovered a trial-piece in lead of this medal lying at the base of the press. It was hastily taken from me, but I saw at a glance its character; it was a revelation to me that a fraud was about being perpetrated on the Numismatic fraternity. For very good reasons I kept my suspicions to myself, and in an apparently unconcerned manner requested a copy, for which I offered a fair price. My offer was declined on the reasonable ground that the dies were not his property, but belonged to a gentleman who was a very good customer, for whom he did a great deal of work (probably of the same nature), who paid well for it and who wanted it done secretly.

Having made the discovery, I was determined to obtain a specimen for the purpose of proving its New York origin, as well as for comparison with the English piece.

I called the following day and handed him an old, smooth-worn crown of Charles II. of England and requested him to impress the dies on the coin, which he reluctantly accepted. A few days later I received the medal, accompanied by another specimen in white metal.

No doubt, a number of these medals have found their way into the cabinets of Numismatists throughout the country, as well as in this city, who may be deluded with the belief that they possess the original English medal.

With the slight varieties existing, according to Mr. Betts, it may be a difficult matter to determine which is the early and which the late production.

It is possible that Mr. Betts may have been deceived with the imitation and placed it on record as a variety of the original.

I shall be pleased if any member of this Society who may possess one of these medals will bring it here for comparison, as I shall present this medal to the Society for this purpose and for identification.

A RARE MEDAL.

By EDWARD GROH.

Obverse: a full length figure of Hercules with the traditional club swung over his left shoulder, the right hand pointing downward to a nearly prostrate figure at his feet; the legend reads "Behold the Manual." The reverse bears the inscription "Numismatist for valor, to Gus."



It is an original electrotype, silver-plated, size 19 (Am. scale, 16ths of an inch).

The New York *Sunday Dispatch*, in the year 1857, contained a series of articles running through ten or a dozen numbers of that paper, entitled "Gleanings of Coins," by "Gus," written by Mr. Aug. B. Sage, later the prime mover in the organization of this Society and its first corresponding secretary.

These articles contained much information about early foreign coins, being mainly extracts from English works, for which due credit was given, and as no works on American Numismatics existed at that time excepting the *U.S. Mint Manual* Gus used this work very extensively, quoting largely from its pages, and supplying the public with such other information on American coins as he had acquired during his short career in this field of knowledge, and for a short time Gus had the field to himself. Then there appeared on the scene with his able criticisms and caustic remarks that veteran Numismatist, Mr. Charles I. Bushnell, under the signature of "Numismatist," who scored the writer and his great authority, the *U. S. Mint Manual*, most unmercifully, and in the final paper indulged in so much sarcasm that the editors declined to publish the papers any further.

These papers were read with much interest, contributing greatly to the craze

then existing of coin collecting, and brought about, in a great measure, the acquaintance of collectors, resulting eventually in the organization of this Society.

This controversy ended in the friendship of both writers, and in commemoration of the tilt between them Mr. Bushnell caused to be made three medals alike; one was presented to the editors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, one he presented to Mr. Aug. B. Sage, and the other he retained for his own collection. Mr. Sage presented his copy to this Society during the first year of its existence; what has become of the other two now, I do not know. I find no mention of Mr. Bushnell's copy in the sale catalogue of his collection.

A RARE NEW YORK STORE CARD.

Obverse: "Columbia Garden," in the field a star of six points. Reverse: an eagle with outstretched wings, shield on breast, in talons arrows and olive branch. Lead, size 7. No locality given.

This saloon and garden was situated at No. 200 and 200½ Bowery, New York City, and was considered, fifty years ago, the finest of its kind on that thoroughfare. The sign above the door bore the name "Columbia Garden," and the proprietor was Joseph E. Ebling.

The star on the obverse resembles that on the little three-cent silver piece which made its appearance in 1851, and as soda water was three cents a glass at that time, this little token was probably a check for that amount.

I give this for the purpose of fixing its location.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP BY HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMANUEL III., KING OF ITALY.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ROME.

March 20, 1901.

DEAR SIR :

I take pleasure in sending to you herewith a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a letter addressed to you by General Ponzio-Vajlia, of the Royal Household, thanking you in His Majesty's name, for informing him of his election to honorary membership in the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and accepting the honor with pleasure. I may add, as a detail of interest, that within a day or two Captain Beehler, Naval Attache of this Embassy, was received by the King, and in the course of conversation, His Majesty referred to his election to this Society and expressed the gratification he felt at the attention. Numismatics had interested him from boyhood, and he had made a collection of over 42,000 Italian coins.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

C. V. L. MYER.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary of the

American Numismatic and Archæological Society,
New York City.

ROME, 16 March, 1901.

MR. AMBASSADOR :

Replying to the note which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on February 23d, last, I have to inform you that His Majesty, my august Sovereign, has been pleased to accept the election as honorary member offered to him by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York.

In transmitting to your Excellency, herewith enclosed, the official letter in which His Excellency, the Minister of the Royal Household, makes known to the Secretary of the said Society the Royal decision, I have the honor to request you to have the courtesy to send it forward to its destination.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Minister,

MALVANO.

MINISTERO DELLA R. CASA,
Divisione Prima,
No. 2130.

ROMA, 10 marzo, 1901.

Ebbi dal Ministero degli Affari Esteri e fu mia cura di presentare a Sua MAESTÀ IL RE la lettera di V. S. concernente la elezione della Maestà Sua a Membro onorario di cotesta insigne Società, non che gli esemplari delle relazioni dei lavori da essa compiuti negli anni 1899 e 1900.

Il mio Augusto Sovrano accettava ben volentieri la nomina d'onore conferita-Gli da un' Associazione, di cui degnamente apprezza la utilità ed i meriti scientifici.

La Maestà Sua, dichiarandosi lieta di poter in tal modo attestare alla Società la sua simpatia e considerazione, mi commetteva di esprimere a quanti vi sono iscritti cordiali ringraziamenti nel Real Nome per lo spontaneo e gentile atto di omaggio.

Compio il grazioso incarico pel cortese mezzo di V. S., non senza porgerle ad un tempo i sensi di mia distinta osservanza.

IL MINISTRO,

E. PONZIO-VAGLIA.

AL SIGNOR,

Segretario della Società

Americana di Numismatica e di Archeologia,
New York.

TRANSLATION.

MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD,
First Division.

ROME, March 10, 1901.

I received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and took pains to present to His Majesty the King, Your Excellency's letter relative to the election of His Majesty as honorary member of that distinguished Society, and also the copy of the report of the work completed during the years 1899-1900.

My august Sovereign willingly accepted the honorary nomination conferred upon him by an Association the utility and scientific merits of which he fully appreciates.

His Majesty, while declaring himself happy to be able to assure the Society of his sympathy and consideration, charges me to express to its members cordial thanks in the Royal name for the spontaneous and courteous act of homage.

I carry out the gracious charge through the courtesy of Your Excellency not without at the same time offering you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) E. PONZIO VAGLIA (The Minister).

To the Secretary of the

American Society of Numismatics and Archæology,
New York.

Am 1300.1.9
(c. VII. 120)

The
American Numismatic
AND
Archæological Society
Of New York City.



Proceedings and Papers
Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting
1902



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK CITY,
AT THE
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,
MONDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1902,
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS;
ALSO
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1901-1902.



NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1902.

1850.1.12

The Society

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

OFFICERS ELECTED, JANUARY 20TH, 1902.

President.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON.

Recording Secretary.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. SANFORD SALTUS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES PRYER.

Librarian.

HERBERT VALENTINE.

Curator.

EDWARD GROH.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.



PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the rooms of the Society, in the Academy-of-Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, January 20, 1902, at half-past eight o'clock, President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, November 18, 1901, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

Your Executive Committee again takes pleasure in reporting the prosperous condition of the Society. On account of the change in the date of the Annual Meeting, the year that has just closed was but ten months long; in spite of that fact, as will be shown by the reports of the various Officers and Committees, it will compare favorably with the longer ones that have preceded it.

The permanent funds of the Society have increased to \$9121.25 and the Treasurer has been enabled to purchase another one thousand dollar bond.

The Library continues to grow and the numismatic collection has been increased by many important accessions. Our Curator was authorized, about a year ago, to procure an additional cabinet; this he has done and the forty-four large trays which it contains are all filled with coins and medals. If the present rate of increase keeps up it will not be long before there will be another call for more room.

The collection of American Insignia also shows a considerable increase, including a number of valuable and interesting specimens.

The School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting continues its good work under the direction of Mr. Brenner.

It is extremely probable that the Society will have to seek other quarters in the spring. The Executive Committee has had the matter under consideration for some little time but so far has nothing definite to report.

The Society is rapidly outgrowing the space it has here and it is to be hoped that larger rooms may be secured.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has held one special and two regular meetings, three lectures have been delivered before the Society, and the Executive Committee has held nine meetings.

The Executive Committee would recommend the election of the following members:

Active Members: John T. Atterbury and Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., of New York; Rev. James B. Nies of Brooklyn, and William H. Lambert of Philadelphia.

Corresponding Member: Julius Meili of Zurich, Switzerland.

With the election of these new members the rolls of the Society will consist of 17 Honorary Members, 199 Active,—of whom 96 are Life Members,—and 68 Corresponding Members, a total of 284.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HERBERT VALENTINE,
EDWARD GROH,
Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—

Owing to the change of date of the Annual Meeting from March to January, only three papers have been read before the Society; but while few in number, they have proved to be of unusual interest, treating as they have of but little known regions and unstudied subjects.

The Hon. L. Bradford Prince read to us a most interesting and timely paper on recent explorations and discoveries in New Mexico,—a reminder that a Society like ours should do what it can, not only to preserve the memory, but the actual existing antiquities of our own land.

For the first time, before an audience, the connected story of the G. A. R. Department Badges was told by Mr. Bauman L. Belden, and it is through his efforts that the now almost complete collection graces the cabinets of the Society.

KUFIC GLASS WEIGHTS AND BOTTLE STAMPS was the subject chosen by the Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D., on which to enlighten us and to translate another page from the mysterious Chronicles of the Orient. Treating as it did both of Archaeology and Numismatics, it was particularly interesting, and at the same time demonstrated that this Society does not fall into the error, unhappily common to many American societies, of confining its researches and expending its resources on matters pertaining exclusively to America.

The Proceedings and Papers of the Forty-third Annual Meeting were printed and distributed in the early fall.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
CHARLES PRYER,
HENRY CLINTON BACKUS,

Committee.

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE
SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.**

The Class in Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting entered upon its second year of work on October 21, 1901. Four pupils attended the autumn sessions, all women. The class was, at first, conducted in the afternoon; but it was found that many would-be students were employed during the day, but at liberty in the evening, and believing that a larger attendance would result, it was decided to change the hour to 7 P.M. The increase in the number of students, from four to six, has justified this move, and it is hoped that still further additions will be made to the list as time goes on. Of the six now attending, two are men and four women.

Instruction in the Designing and Modelling of Ornamental Decoration and Artistic Jewelry has been added to the special branch of Medal, Coin, and Seal Designing; as it was thought that this would tend to attract pupils who might, later, direct their attention to the Medallie branch; and that, in any event, this work would benefit those wishing, more especially, to give their time to the particular work contemplated by the founders of the class.

The Instructor is Mr. Victor D. Brenner, a pupil of Roty, the distinguished French Medallist. Mr. Brenner's work, with which some of the members of this Society are familiar, has shown his aptness for absorbing and applying the teachings of his talented master; and, if his success in imparting knowledge equals his success in the practical application of it, no better person could be found to direct the class.

Prizes aggregating \$100 for the best work of the Academic year, have been donated by a member of this Society, and were won, last season, by Mary St. John Harper and Adolph Wolff.

The class is under the general direction of a Joint Committee, composed of Messrs. Frederick Dielman, J. Carroll Beckwith, and J. C. Nicoll, representing the National Academy of Design, and Andrew C. Zabriskie, J. Sanford Saltus, and Woodbury G. Langdon representing The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

Sufficient funds have been voluntarily subscribed, by members of this Society, to guarantee the expenses of the class for two more years, in which time it should be possible to estimate the probable results to be expected from this effort, which, at its initiation, must of necessity produce small results, but which should, in time, develop great usefulness, as only one or two similar classes are in existence in the entire world.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

This Committee was appointed at the last Annual Meeting with a view to the increase of the Society's collection of American Insignia, and it takes pleasure in reporting that during the year the collection has grown from twenty-two to thirty-nine specimens.

American Insignia should be divided into two classes: first, decorations conferred by the United States Government; and, second, the orders and badges of American Military and Hereditary Societies.

Of the first class there are but two decorations — the Army and Navy Medals of Honor. The Society has possessed the Army Medal for a long time, and recently received the Navy Medal as a donation from the Secretary of the Navy.

Of the Insignia of American Military and Hereditary Societies, your Committee takes pleasure in announcing that the Society of Colonial Wars has presented its insignia to this Society. This is one of the handsomest and most important of the American Insignia, and it is especially gratifying that the gift comes to us direct from that Society. We have also received the insignia of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, a gift from that organization, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America has deposited its insignia in our cabinet.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus has presented a number of valuable specimens, including the Aztec Club of 1847, Loyal Legion, three officers' and past-officers' badges of the Grand Army of the Republic and a number of others, and various other accessions, have been received from different sources. Our Curator in his report gives a full list of donors.

The Society's collection now consists of the United States Army Medal of Honor, the United States Navy Medal of Honor, and the insignia of the following societies:—

Society of Colonial Wars.
Society of the Cincinnati.
Sons of the American Revolution.
Sons of the Revolution.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
Order of Founders and Patriots of America.
General Society of the War of 1812. Original design.
General Society of the War of 1812. Present design.
Aztec Club of 1847.
National Association of Mexican War Veterans.
California Association of Mexican War Veterans.
Scott Legion of Philadelphia.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Grand Army of the Republic, four officer's and past-officer's badges.
Union Veteran Legion.

Union Veterans' Union.
Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade Society.
New Hampshire Veteran Association. Honorary Member.
Society of the Army of the Potomac.
National Association Naval Veterans.
United States Veteran Navy.
Farragut Veteran Association of New York.
Naval Veteran Legion of Philadelphia.
Sons of Veterans U. S. A.
Sons of Veterans. Lafayette Camp of N. Y.
Daughters of American Volunteers.
Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union.
Regular Army and Navy Society of Veterans.
Spanish War Veterans.
United Confederate Veterans.
Confederate Veteran Camp of New York.
Veteran, Washington Artillery of New Orleans.
Daughters of the Confederacy.

Also the "Kearny Cross," which is worn by officers who served under that General, but who have no regular organization.

There are also a number of badges of Civil War veterans that will probably belong in this collection, but which your Committee does not include in the list until it has investigated and found out exactly what they are.

There are still many that are greatly needed, some of which it is hoped will be donated by the societies they represent. There are others that could be obtained by purchase, but as there is no appropriation of the Society's funds available for that purpose, your Committee will have to live in hopes that some of the generous members of the Society will help it out in this direction.

Considering that no money for the purchase of specimens has been available, the progress made during the past year has been most satisfactory and it is hoped that the next year will show even better results.

It is, however, much to be regretted that this matter was not taken up by the Society many years ago, as many organizations have, during the last few years, gone out of existence, and important badges that could have been obtained with but little trouble have now dropped out of sight, and there is but little chance of securing them.

Take for example the Society of the Army of the James, which is needed to complete the series of the more important of the Civil War associations. This Society was disbanded years ago; months of search on the part of a member of this Committee resulted in finding but one specimen of its insignia, and that is in the hands of a man who sets such value on it that he intends to bequeath it to his children as one of his most valued possessions. Here is a gap in our collection which probably never will be filled. Some of the most important societies now in existence have adopted new designs for their insignia, and the ones that have been discarded have been melted up or are in the hands of people who will not part with them, and that again makes gaps we cannot fill.

Your Committee knows of about a hundred societies whose insignia should be in this collection, the most of which could probably be obtained, and information continually crops up relating to other organizations which have had their day and now only exist as memories.

We cannot entirely remedy the neglect of the past, but let us profit by the experience and do our best so that our successors in the years to come will have no cause to complain of our neglect of this most important branch of numismatics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand, March 18,		Rent (10 months).....	\$ 500 00
1901	\$ 614 90	Annual proceedings	457 28
Initiation fees and dues.....	1160 00	Attendance, refreshments, and	
Interest.....	400 00	stereopticon	50 00
Life-membership fees	600 00	Stationery, postage, and mis-	
Sale of show-case.....	50 00	cellaneous expenses.....	252 03
		Cabinet	175 00
		Transferred to Permanent	
		Funds.....	600 00
		Balance on hand	790 59
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2824 90		\$2824 90

PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$ 65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund	230 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	7226 25
	<hr/>
	\$9121 25

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	\$1000 00
One \$1000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R....	1000 00
Two \$1000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R.....	2000 00
Two \$1000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R. Prior Lien.....	2000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	1000 00
One \$1000 4% Bond, Chicago Transfer & Terminal.....	1000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank	121 25
	<hr/>
	\$9,121 25

SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING.

Receipts for 1900-1901.....	\$800 00	Expenses, 1900-1901.....	\$250 00
" " 1901-1902.....	86 67	Balance on hand.....	708 34
" " 1902-1903.....	71 67		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$958 34		\$958 34

Subscriptions for 1901-1902 subject to call.....	\$575 00
" " 1902-1903 " " "	590 00
	<hr/>
	\$1165 00

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE,

WOODBURY G. LANGDON,

Auditing Committee.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :

Since the last Annual Meeting the Library has received the following accessions :
23 bound volumes, 102 pamphlets, 88 periodicals, 86 catalogues, 14 miscellaneous,
making a total of 313.

The following is a list of the donors :

Samuel P. Avery.	Lyman H. Low.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Frank de Wette Andrews.	Florence N. Levy.	Smithsonian Institution.
American Museum of Natural History.	James H. Morgan.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Bauman L. Belden.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Frank Sherman Benson.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	C. G. Thieme.
W. R. Benjamin.	New York Academy of Medicine.	Tiffany & Co.
John M. Berry.	New York Post-Graduate and Medical School.	U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Victor D. Brenner.	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.	University of the State of New York.
Bavarian Numismatic Society.	Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.	University of Toulouse.
Bureau of American Ethnology.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	University of Chicago.
Bureau of Education.	Q. Perini.	U. S. Patent Office.
George R. Drowne.	William Poillon.	Herbert Valentine.
H. Russell Drowne.	Josiah C. Pumpelly.	M. P. Vlasto.
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.	Pratt Institute.	Vienna Numismatic Society.
The Essex Institute.	Bernard Quaritch.	Walter C. Wyman.
Edward Frossard.	Royal Museum, Berlin.	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
Free Museum of Science and Art.	Royal Academy, Stockholm.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.
Edward Groh.	Dr. H. R. Storer.	
Edgar L. Hewitt.	Charles H. Swan, Jr.	
Otto Helbing.		
George F. Kunz.		

During the ten months that have elapsed since my last annual report the usual average number of accessions has been maintained. Some of these are periodicals regularly subscribed for, some are acquired by exchange for our annual proceedings, but the greater part have been donated by members and others. While thanks are due to those who have remembered the Library, none of the recent additions calls for especial mention. A list of the bound volumes received will be found on the bulletin-board in the hall.

It seems unnecessary to speak of the value and importance of the Library, yet I cannot forbear doing so from time to time in my reports. The Library has its needs and deficiencies, which members may, by a little thoughtfulness, help to supply, and it is here with all its rich resources to minister to the needs of those who wish to consult it. It certainly constitutes one of the best collections of books anywhere to be found pertaining to coins and medals, and, in connection with that one special subject, tends to illustrate and illumine the subjects of art, archæology, and history. Such a reference-library deserves to be more extensively known and used than it has been, and I am sure that in its use will be found an adequate return.

The fund now in my hands, applicable to binding, is the sum of \$28.62.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian.*

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the numismatic collection of the Society has been greatly increased since the last Annual Meeting.

From forty-six donors and by purchase and exchange the Society has received:

Coins, gold.....	10
" silver.....	110
" base metals.....	271
Tokens, silver.....	4
" base metals.....	278
Medals, silver.....	24
" bronze.....	154
" other metals.....	176
Insignia and badges, gold.....	7
" " " silver.....	2
" " " other metals.....	96
Total.....	1132

The Society's collection, exclusive of duplicates, now numbers about twenty thousand pieces.

There have also been received 47 unused postage and revenue stamps, 40 souvenirs of the Pan-American Exposition, and 2 of the 250th Anniversary of Norwalk, Conn., and 17 badges and pins of Presidential campaigns.

A very useful acquisition has been a handsome and commodious cabinet; its forty-four drawers, with a surface space of over one hundred and fourteen square feet, have enabled me to classify and arrange the coins and medals in a satisfactory manner.

The Presidential series of medals, which is the nearest complete of any in our collection, has been considerably augmented by a donation of 170 pieces from Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie, who kindly permitted me to select such pieces from his collection as were lacking in the Society's. The same donor also presented 53 silver coins and a number of medals and tokens.

To Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, the Society is greatly indebted for his many and valuable gifts, notably the insignia of the Aztec Club of 1847, and the Loyal Legion in gold, the Kearny Cross in gold, 3 officers' badges of the G. A. R., one of which is of gold, the cross of the Legion of Honor of France, 6 foreign gold coins, 35 silver coins of France, representing every king from Hugh Capet to Charles X.,—a period of 840 years,—and a number of other coins and medals.

From the estate of S. Van Rensselaer Townsend was received 245 coins and medals.

The insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and Confederate Veteran Camp of New York have been received from the respective societies, and the United States Naval Medal of Honor has been donated by Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

A very fine medal of George Inness, the artist, was another valuable donation; it has the following inscription engraved on the edge:

"Presented to The American Numismatic and Archæological Society by George Inness, Jr., 1901." It is struck in silver and in that metal is unique.

A collection of 223 sutler checks has been added to the collection of Civil War Tokens by your Curator. These checks were issued by the sutlers of the various Northern regiments during the Civil War; they formed a convenient medium of exchange with the soldiers in camp and are now quite scarce.

The following is a list of donors:

Edward D. Adams,
Don. R. Almy,
Capt. Champe S. Andrews,
Miss Estelle Arnold,
George C. Arnold,
Mrs. P. Hackley Barhydt,
Mrs. J. Carroll Beckwith,
Bauman L. Belden,
George H. Boardman,
Victor D. Brenner,
Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York,
Confederate Veteran Camp of New York,
Joseph K. Davison,
Henry Russell Drowne,
William R. George,
Hugo O. Greenhood,
Mrs. Edward Groh,
Edward Groh,
Carl Hirschberg,
J. Coolidge Hills,
Inaugural Committee,
George Inness, Jr.,
C. W. Keeting,

George F. Kunz,
Woodbury G. Langdon,
Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy,
Major Charles P. Nichols,
Col. John R. Nicholson,
Henry C. Olney,
Martin F. Ommen,
Col. Edward Owen,
Order of Founders and Patriots of America,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,
William Poillon,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus,
Society of Colonial Wars,
Dr. Horatio R. Storer,
Charles A. G. Swazey,
Macrae Sykes,
Estate of S. Van Rensselaer Townsend,
Herbert Valentine,
Capt. James F. Wenman,
Charles J. H. Woodbury,
Yale University,
Andrew C. Zabriskie,
Unknown Donor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GROH, *Curator.*

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Zabriskie then delivered his annual address.

Fellow Members, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

It is often remarked by those of us who have reached that broad and somewhat ill-defined period known as middle age, that the years now begin to slip by with alarming rapidity, and each recurrence of an anniversary brings the fact forcibly before our minds.

Assembled as we are to-night to celebrate the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society, we might be almost startled by the rapidity of time's course since our last anniversary, did we not bear in mind that the year we have just closed really only embraced ten months. The alteration in the constitution effected at the last Annual Meeting, made after due deliberation, causes the Annual Meeting to correspond with the calendar year, as nearly as possible.

In standing before you once more to make his annual address, it is the privilege of your President to review a peaceful, pleasant year in the course of the life of the Society.

While no large accessions have been made to our membership, we have on the other hand suffered few losses from death. Here I would mention with much regret the decease of Andrew Elliott Douglas, a member since 1881, and well known for his unrivalled collection of Indian and prehistoric relics, and also of Pierre Lorillard, a member since 1882, and a well-known and public-spirited citizen.

And I should not pass by without mentioning the loss which fell upon this nation in the early autumn. President McKinley, although not on the membership roll of this Society, became acquainted with it at the time of the dedication of the Grant Monument. It was my pleasant duty, as President of this Society, to present to him a specimen of our Grant Monument medal in silver, which ceremony took place at the Windsor Hotel, on the afternoon preceding the dedication of the monument. On the evening of the following day I met him at the reception tendered to him at the Union League Club, and I shall always remember his genial manner and the kind words in which he expressed interest in this Society.

In connection with the recitation of the necrology of the past year, I am minded of the important good that members can do this Society by remembering it in their wills. To-day among its permanent investments it possesses but two funds of this character, one of \$1000, bequeathed by Jay B. Cornell, and one of \$500, given in memory of P. Hackley Barhydt by his widow. For several years there has appeared on the cover of our Annual Proceedings the printed blank form which may be incorporated into wills. It first appeared on the outside cover, but last year it was on the inside, or third page. Seeking information from the Committee on Papers and Publications, as to the cause of the change, I was informed that some one had complained to them that the sight of the form had caused unpleasant feelings, and that it was too conspicuously located. We all know what high prices are charged by the publishers of popular magazines for advertisements on the last cover page, showing the value this prominent place gives to advertisements. Pray, gentlemen of the Committee, put back the "Form of Bequest," and take my word for it, we will get thousands where we would get hundreds in the other case. But lest I should be like the warning voice at the ancient banquet, reminding you, as it did the King, "Remember that thou also must die," I would lead you now to other considerations.

The increase of our collections of coins and medals during the past year is a subject for unqualified congratulation. For many years our numismatic library was very full and complete, but our coin cabinet had a sad lot of rubbish, donations often being discarded duplicates from the collections of members. Of late we have changed all this. Members have vied with each other in enriching the cabinets with choice specimens of the die-cutter's art and rare and curious coins from all quarters of the globe. As yet it is only the beginning, and while our cabinets embrace what in this new world is considered a fine collection of coins, it is really only a commencement, and in comparison with the great collections abroad would cut but a sorry figure.

As an interesting contribution to our collections, I would here present to the Society a Japanese Oban. These magnificent pieces can hardly be classed as coins. They do not even seem to have been in general circulation, but were issued for

presents, or rewards, from the Imperial ruler. On the obverse of the specimen before us, is marked in India ink the autograph of the Emperor, and the current value. The impressions are the Imperial coat of arms, a flower, and three leaves of the *kiri*, or *dryandra*. On the reverse are other stamps giving the exact weight, and the value of the coin, and the name of the master of the mint from whence it was issued, who thus *guaranteed*, and made himself responsible for, its genuineness. In the centre of the reverse is the official mark of the director of the gold and silver coinages, and one or two minor stamps which are probably the names of private individuals, placed there to indicate that the coins *had* passed through the balances and had not been found wanting. While the size of these gold coins appears to be the same ($3\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 inches), their thickness seems to vary, and consequently their value in metal runs from about sixty dollars upwards. The value of the piece presented is over one hundred dollars. It is stated that these pieces were probably manufactured by being cast one sixth smaller than they were intended to be when complete. They were then put into the hands of an artificer, who, with a peculiar hammer, having an almost acute edge, proceeded to beat the metal out upon an anvil until it assumed the desired shape. With such expertness was this operation performed that the entire surface appears as if it had been corrugated in a machine, the thickness of the coin being preserved so uniformly that a pair of callipers passed over its surface does not reveal the minutest variation.

The principal coins circulating in Japan anterior to 1858 were the gold *Koban*, the gold *Itzebu*, and the silver *Itzebu*. The original *Koban* was worth in English money 18s. 5d. The gold *Itzebu* was worth one third of the *Koban*, and the silver *Itzebu* was worth 1s. 4d. At the time of the opening up of partial trading transactions with foreign nations the *Koban* circulated in Japan at four *Itzebus*, although its English value was actually nearly fourteen *Itzebus*. English and American traders were not slow to take advantage of this situation, and they quickly bought up every *Koban* they could lay their hands on. The poor natives, thus enlightened as to the truly commercial character of their new customers, set about purchasing the remaining *Kobans*. The total disappearance of the *Koban* from the channels of trade followed. This relates to the *Koban* of general circulation, of a value of about \$5 (2 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in size), and not to this Imperial presentation piece, the *Oban*, which is infinitely rarer and intrinsically many times more valuable. I also take pleasure in presenting to the Society a *Koban*, itself by no means common.

In making these annual addresses, which it has been my duty as well as my pleasure to do for half a dozen years, there is perhaps a certain danger of being monotonous, or repetitious. This is especially likely to be the case when the current of the Society has run smoothly and pleasantly, when its officers have worked together harmoniously, and when the pen need not be dipped in the caustic ink of criticism, nor the goad used to spur members to renewed exertions. It is under such conditions, which have prevailed most happily with us during last year, that it would seem that the President should address you with an idea of giving you something definite to carry away, to think about and work for during the coming year.

In this way I have tried in previous addresses to point out some definite purpose—notably you will recall the establishment of the School for Die Cutting and Medal Engraving. To-night I would call, not for the education of a race of coin makers, but a race of coin collectors. The old saying, “As a twig is bent, so the

tree inclines," has a good deal of truth in it. Seldom do we meet a skilled numismatist who has not imbibed the first love of the science while yet a schoolboy or collegian. I am inclined to think the paucity of young collectors may be accounted for by the inertia and indifference of older men, who take no trouble to display their treasures. Personally I can bear testimony that the privilege of seeing a large and valuable collection of coins, produced in me, a boy of sixteen, a desire to form a numismatic cabinet.

When about that age, I passed a summer at Trenton Falls, a most beautiful resort some seventeen miles north of Utica. The lovely and romantic scenery has been pictured by artists of a generation ago, and described by writers of the same period—notable among the latter being Fanny Kemble and N. P. Willis. The owner of the falls and the proprietor of the hotel was a man of singular refinement and exquisite taste, the late Michael Moore, a corresponding member of this Society. His connection with the region began most romantically. Early in the century just passed, while yet a youth, Mr. Moore was hunting in the vicinity of Trenton Falls, and broke his leg. The Rev. Roger Sherman, a Universalist clergyman, and a grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name, settled over a religious society in the vicinity of Trenton, and residing at the falls, took him into his family and nursed him until his recovery. A daughter of Mr. Sherman, who had assisted in ministering to Mr. Moore, won his love, and when he returned to New York he left his heart beside the falls at Trenton. Soon afterwards, drawn back irresistibly to the region of falling waters, he married Miss Sherman, and instead of bringing his wife to the bustle of the metropolis, settled within sound of the cataract and lived out a long and happy life in that charming locality. The Rev. Mr. Sherman had kept a few rooms where chance pilgrims to this shrine of nature could be accommodated. Mr. Moore enlarged the building, making it a most comfortable and homelike hostelry.

In the fashionable tour of fifty years or more ago, a chain of summer resorts was included, commencing at West Point with Cozzens' Hotel, then Beach's Catskill Mountain House, the only hotel at that time in a region now checkered with large resorts, Ballston and Saratoga Springs, next Sharon Springs, and then Trenton Falls, reached by stage coach from Utica. From Trenton the tourist passed on to Niagara, and many there were who left the grandeur and resistless majesty of the latter only to return for a further stay among the attractions of the former.

Here Mr. Moore lived for nearly sixty years, and raised a large family, devoting himself during the long winters to his books and his coins, visiting New York only for short periods, where he continued to have real-estate interests of considerable value. During the summer it was his pleasure to invite chosen guests into his private apartments and display his treasures. Here I learned to admire his superb specimens of Roman Imperial Gold, his full series of Greek coins, and beautiful specimens of the coinage of modern Europe, as well as of the United States. It will be seen that his tastes were wide and varied. He was, however, extremely critical—only coins in superb condition being found in his collection. It was, as I recollect it,—for the auctioneer's hammer has dispersed it many years ago,—a superb example of what a private collection ought to be, where no distinct specialty was aimed at. This collection was freely at my disposal to study and admire; indeed a spare coin or two were given to me by its kind-hearted owner. I had had already a few

coins, a schoolboy's hoard, but I can date from this time the start of the numismatic instinct within me. Mr. Moore has been gone these many years, and even those falls and that beautiful ravine, which he loved so well, have been despoiled of their beauty, and the noble torrent diverted and harnessed to give light and power to the city of Utica. Where once prevailed the ceaseless roar of the water falling over the edge of the falls and rising from the base in beauteous curtains of spray, now exists a profound chasm with a little trickling rill meandering through its centre. Probably some of my hearers may with me recollect this beautiful spot, and sigh with me over its desecration.

But my point remains to be made. Can we not decide upon some way in which the youth of the present day may be permitted to see our collections, and in this way have awakened within them a love of the science? I am not prepared to make any definite suggestions as to the carrying out of my idea. I simply offer it to you with a hope that something can be done in this direction. The late Michael Moore doubtless displayed his treasures to many lads of sixteen; one of them at least appreciated his kindness, turned his attention to the study of numismatics, and takes pleasure to-night in bearing this tribute to his memory.

A word in regard to the School for Die Cutting, now in its second season at the National Academy of Design. Thanks to the generosity of some of our members this experiment is being given a thorough trial. I would urge upon you sometime to pay the school a visit, showing your interest in it, and thereby encourage both instructor and pupils. In the very nature of things it will take the public some time to be educated up to the point of appreciating artistic excellence in medals. This is an age of show and sham and bluster. The public likes to be fooled; we buy our "extra six o'clock" editions of the evening papers at two o'clock in the afternoon, and pay two dollars for seats at the theatres to see stars exploited who a few years ago were second-rate actors in stock companies, while we buy and read novels by the hundred thousands, brought to our attention by flaming advertisements, which in twelve months hence will pass into well-merited oblivion. Nevertheless, already signs point to a growing appreciation of the medallie art in this country. Every one of you, members of this Society, can help this on. Talk about it to your friends, when chance offers, and give it publicity in every way.

Some time ago this Society gave its approval to a medal of Greater New York, and set upon the medal its seal. It served an interesting purpose to mark an epoch in the history of the metropolis. We are now this year entering on a new era in the administration of the city; how would it do, if the flattering prospects of this administration are fulfilled, to consider the issue of a medal in honor of "Better New York"?

Mr. Bauman L. Belden then addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President:

During the forty-four years of its existence there have been ten medals issued under the auspices of this Society: the membership medal, a medal on the death of the Society's honored President, Dr. Charles E. Anthon, a medal presented to another honored President — Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., a Lincoln medal issued shortly after his assassination, a medal on the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, and five medals commemorating important events in New York City.

At the last Annual Meeting of this Society, our President, in his address, suggested that the Society issue a series of medals of notable New Yorkers, or, if thought better, of Americans famous as explorers, inventors, authors, or in any other field that might be chosen.

It seems to me that a series of this kind would be of great interest and value. I would suggest that the medals be issued at stated periods, say once or twice a year; that it be decided before any medals are issued just what subjects shall constitute the series; that each member of the Society have the privilege of subscribing to the entire series and none be sold to any who are not members of the Society, and the issue strictly limited to the number of members of the Society, such medals as the Society desires to retain in its own cabinet, and a limited number that the Society may wish to present to other societies.

With the view to the proper consideration of this matter I would move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved: That a Medal Committee of five members be appointed by the Chair. Such committee to draw up a plan for the issue, by this Society, of a series of medals of noted Americans; to obtain such estimates of cost as may be necessary so as to be able to make a full report, including recommendations for the subject of each medal, the time of issue, and all other points necessary to a full consideration of the matter.

Such committee to report at the next regular meeting of the Society.

The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed:

Messrs. J. Hull Browning, Bauman L. Belden, Alfred J. Bloor, Charles G. Dodd, and Edwin H. Weatherbee.

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. H. Russell Drowne and adopted:

Whereas: The Society learns, with great regret, of the illness of its Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Recording Secretary be directed to convey to Mr. Saltus the regret of the Society for his illness and its hopes that he will soon be entirely recovered.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE and WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Committee on Papers and Publications, J. Sanford Saltus, Charles

Pryer, and Henry Clinton Backus; Committee on School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting, Woodbury G. Langdon, J. Sanford Saltus, and Andrew C. Zabriskie; Committee on Library, Herbert Valentine, Henry C. Carter, and Thomas Whittaker; Committee on Numismatics, Edward Groh, Nelson P. Pehrson, and S. Whitney Dunscorn, Jr.; Committee on American Insignia, Bauman L. Belden, J. Sanford Saltus, and George F. Kunz.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



1902.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Majesty Victor Emanuel III., King of Italy,	January 21, 1901
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.,	(Ex. Officio)
Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1892
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.,	November 15, 1897
Charney, Désiré, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, New York,	January 21, 1901
English, Thomas Dunn, M.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	January 20, 1896
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass.,	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England.	March 21, 1876

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway,	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.,	June 12, 1863
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlison, Traverse City, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 15, 1883
Blomberg, Dr. Anton, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 18, 1892
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Springfield, Mass.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Legett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden,	March 20, 1893
Coates, Edward Honor, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	July 7, 1836
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 20, 1884
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
*Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Forrer, L., Chislehurst, England,	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.,	March 20, 1883
Goddard, William C., Watford, England,	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.,	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Sharpsburg, Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.,	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England,	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France,	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	May 19, 1885
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 21, 1876

* Deceased.

McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia,	January 15, 1894
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Mansfield-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark,	March 5, 1888
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 21, 1876
Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland,	January 20, 1902
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 18, 1884
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass.,	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I.,	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.,	January 20, 1885
Perini, Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria,	January 21, 1895
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis.,	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	March 16, 1880
Ready, William Talbot, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 21, 1876
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany,	March 18, 1884
Rode, George W., Pittsburg, Pa.,	November 16, 1880
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.,	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	May 24, 1888
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.,	May 20, 1879
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany,	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France,	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England,	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.,	January 20, 1885

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

†Adams, Edward D., New York City,	January 21, 1901
†Atterbury, John T., New York City,	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City,	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., New York City,	November 21, 1892
Aycrigg, B. Arthur, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Babcock, Samuel D., New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Natalie, New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ballantine, Robert F., Newark, N. J.,	April 25, 1901
†Balmanno, Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City,	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Bell, Mrs. Frederic, Madison, N. J.,	January 21, 1901
Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 27, 1868
Biddle, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 19, 1900
Bishop, Cortlandt Field, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Bishop, Heber R., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City,	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	February 28, 1882
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas,	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City,	March 19, 1900
Brenner, Victor David, New York City,	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City,	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.,	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City,	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., Mount Vernon, N. Y.,	January 16, 1893
Bucknell, Mrs. William, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City,	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard C., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Carter, Henry C., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Cary, James, Jr., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City,	March 15, 1881
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass.,	March 18, 1901
Clarke, Thomas B., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., New York City,	March 20, 1893
†de Morgan, Henri, New York City,	May 21, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederick J., New York City,	April 22, 1869

† Life Member.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

27

†de Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.,	April 25, 1867
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.,	January 20, 1890
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City,	January 15, 1878
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Dodge, William E., New York City,	January 16, 1899
*†Douglas, Andrew E., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.,	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City,	March 28, 1882
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Ellsworth, James W., Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Ely, Smith, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Erdmann, John F., M.D., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Ferguson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.,	May 15, 1899
Flake, Albert, New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City,	March 16, 1880
Frye, Jed., New York City,	January 17, 1898
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.,	January 21, 1895
Gibbs, Frederick S., New York City,	March 18, 1901
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City,	May 16, 1898
Golding, John N., New York City,	March 20, 1893
Goodwin, Rev. Francis, Hartford, Conn.,	January 16, 1899
Greenwood, Isaac John, New York City,	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, New York City,	May 15, 1893
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.,	July 7, 1886
Hasbrook, Miss Ann E., New York City,	January 17, 1898
†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Hearn, George A., New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C.,	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Hewitt, Harry Mason, New York City,	November 21, 1892
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.,	February 22, 1866
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.,	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.,	May 21, 1894
Hoffman, Charles F., Jr., New York City,	January 20, 1902
†Hoffman, Very Rev. Eugene A., D.D., New York City,	March 21, 1898
Hoyt, Alfred M., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Hubbard, Franklin A., Richmond Hill, N. Y.,	May 21, 1900
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.,	April 17, 1885
Hunter, Mrs. Charles F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	May 17, 1897
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.,	January 16, 1899

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

†Hutchinson, Charles Hare, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City,	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1896
†Iselin, Adrian, New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Kelley, Augustus W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Kennedy, John S., New York City,	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Alexander P., New York City,	May 20, 1884
Konti, Isidore, New York City,	March 18, 1901
Kunz, George Frederich, New York City,	January 16, 1893
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1902
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City,	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City,	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City,	November 19, 1873
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City,	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City,	December 14, 1865
*†Lorillard, Pierre, New York City,	June 28, 1832
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City,	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City,	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City,	March 17, 1885
Maury, Charles W., New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.,	March 16, 1880
Miller, George Macculloch, New York City,	March 15, 1897
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City,	March 18, 1901
Mills, John G., Albany, N. Y.,	March 18, 1895
Mitchell, John Murray, New York City,	May 15, 1899
†Mitchell, Rowland Greene, New York City,	February 16, 1881
Montross, Newman E., New York City,	April 25, 1901
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City,	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.,	May 15, 1893
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.,	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.,	March 18, 1901
Newton, James S., Holyoke, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City,	March 15, 1897
Oettinger, Sigmund, New York City,	March 16, 1891
Olyphant, John Kensett, New York City,	March 21, 1898
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	February 16, 1881
†Paget, Almeric H., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City,	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City,	April 22, 1886
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City,	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H., New York City,	May 20, 1895
Peters, Samuel T., New York City,	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City,	March 18, 1901

* Deceased.

† Life Member.

Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City,	January 16, 1899
+Poillon, John Edward, New York City,	January 29, 1875
+Poillon, William, New York City,	November 11, 1869
Poor, Frank B., Hackensack, N. J.,	May 21, 1900
+Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.,	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City,	November 15, 1897
+Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mrs. Mai E., New Rochelle, N. Y.,	January 17, 1898
Pyne, Moses Taylor, New York City,	May 18, 1896
+Rea, Thomas B., New York City,	April 25, 1901
+Reid, John, New York City,	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.,	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Richardson, Frederick A., Burlington, Vermont,	April 25, 1901
Riker, John L., New York City,	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City,	May 15, 1893
+St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York City,	August 4, 1887
Salter, William T., New York City,	January 21, 1901
+Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City,	November 21, 1892
+Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.,	March 15, 1881
Schauffler, William Gray, M.D., Lakewood, N. J.,	March 18, 1901
+Schiff, Jacob H., New York City,	January 16, 1899
Schweizer, Joseph, New York City,	March 18, 1901
+Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.,	March 20, 1899
+Smith, E. Reuel, New York City,	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, New York City,	February 22, 1866
Stearns, John Noble, New York City,	January 16, 1899
Stewart, Mrs. David A., Allegheny, Pa.,	April 25, 1901
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City,	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City,	November 16, 1886
+Sturgis, Russell, New York City,	May 18, 1880
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.,	May 21, 1900
Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.,	May 21, 1894
Tesla, Nikola, New York City,	March 18, 1901
+Tiffany, Louis C., New York City,	May 15, 1893
Tomkins, Calvin, New York City,	January 15, 1889
Townsend, Howard, New York City,	March 20, 1899
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.,	May 21, 1900
Valentine, Herbert, New York City,	May 19, 1885
+Vanderbilt, William K., New York City,	January 16, 1899
+Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.,	May 16, 1898
Van Winkle, Miss Elizabeth S., New York City,	November 15, 1897
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D., New York City,	November 15, 1897
+von Post, Herman C., New York City,	November 15, 1897
+Warburg, Felix M., New York City,	March 20, 1899
Warner, James Harold, New York City,	March 20, 1899

† Life Member.

Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City,	.	.	.	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.,	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
Wheeler, John Visscher, New York City,	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
White, Horace, New York City,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Whitehouse, James H., New York City,	.	.	.	March 15, 1897
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City,	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
†Willets, John T., New York City,	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C., New York City,	.	.	.	March 16, 1886
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.,	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, James B., New York City,	.	.	.	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City,	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, Rahway, N. J.,	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.,	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.,	.	.	.	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis, Albany, N. Y.,	.	.	.	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City,	.	.	.	January 20, 1880
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City,	.	.	.	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City,	.	.	.	December 1, 1874
Zabriskie, George, New York City,	.	.	.	March 19, 1900

† Life Member.

THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

AND

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1901-1902.



MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY,

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS,

1901-1902,

AND

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

APRIL 25, 1901.

A special meeting of the Society.

Routine business transacted.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, former Governor of New Mexico, delivered an address
on **THE PRESERVATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE SOUTHWEST.**

DECEMBER 5, 1901.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper on **THE DEPARTMENT BADGES OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.**

JANUARY 2, 1902.

Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D., read a paper on **KUFIC GLASS WEIGHTS AND
BOTTLE STAMPS.**

THE PRESERVATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

BY HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

While the headquarters of this Society are in the City of New York, and the scene of its active labors is here, at the same time its very name shows that it is its intention, as it has in various ways been its practice, to extend the scope of its influence and the area of its active operations to the entire country. It is the "American" Society, its name showing that it intends to cover the whole area of the United States. And the name is not only one which in that way gives extension, but it is one which gives also limitation. It shows that the Society proposes in its operations, while extending them throughout the world, to confine them, as a rule, to this country. There have been so many expeditions that have been sent from

England, and some from this country, to the valleys of the Euphrates, of the Nile, and of the Jordan, and to various parts of the old East, that it seems as if public interest had been centred almost in those parts of the world rather than in those nearer home. I think that perhaps in our own case in this country that has resulted very much from an idea that in the United States we did not have anything in the way of ruins and of antiquities which were of very great interest and with regard to which there could be very much in the way of exploration and inquiry. Of course in the eastern part of the country that to quite an extent is true. There are the mounds, and other remains of that character, largely in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, but they are very similar one with another. The class of such implements as are found is almost the same throughout that whole area, differing only in material, which of course is in accordance with the kind of stone that is found in the particular vicinity. And so we have been led to believe that after the thorough understanding of the mounds, which came several decades ago, there was not very much that was new to be ascertained with regard to antiquities in our own country.

Every one has known that in Mexico and Central America there was very much of interest of this character, but it has only been of recent years that people have seemed to appreciate that in the southwestern part of our own country there is a field for exploration, investigation and excavation, very, very large, and exceedingly interesting. I have here a map of New Mexico. I am sorry it is not larger, and of course it is impossible for you to see any of the wording upon it. But if you were very much nearer to it, you would see that in almost every one of these divisions there occur the words "ruins," "ruins," "ancient pueblo," "ruins," and so on. And yet those words only occur on the map when such a ruin or such an ancient pueblo was found by the United States surveyor who was surveying the outside boundaries of townships. All of the ruins which were not passed on the immediate lines of course do not appear on the map; but even those which do appear on this map, and to a large extent on a more recent one, show that these ruins are hundreds in number. As a matter of fact, including those which are small as well as those which are large, they run into the thousands instead of the hundreds.

Almost all of New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which flows down through the middle of the Territory, has a series of ruins of one kind or another, differing very materially from each other, showing not only a variety in the habits and customs of the people who lived there in generations past, but apparently a very great difference in the time in which they did live there. In this locality, in the western part of Socorro County, near the Arizona line, for example, there is a class of pottery which is entirely different from anything else which is found in the Southwest. It is the finest pottery that exists anywhere in prehistoric ruins and it is found exclusively in connection with the graves. The skeletons that are found there are all buried in the same position, and each one had under his head a wooden pillow. As a rule, those become disintegrated immediately on being brought to the air. Very few have been found so solid that they remained in the condition in which they were found. These skeletons are surrounded by these earthen vessels, which have decorations of a very high style of excellence. Now that class of pottery is not found in any other part of the Territory, although remains of pottery are found everywhere throughout that region of the country.

In southwestern Colorado there have been found a great many mummies. There are no mummies at all, so far as I know, in New Mexico. If any have ever been discovered, they have been exceedingly rare.

West of the Rio Grande, and in the vicinity of the Pajarito Park, of which I will have something to say hereafter, and extending from there toward the northwestern corner of the Territory, are found a large number of the stone household gods of the aboriginal races. And they are found in other parts of the Territory. So you see there are distinguishing traits with regard to different localities, and that, of course, adds very much to the interest that is to be felt in exploration.

The number of these ruins, as I said, is exceedingly great. No one knows how many there are. There has never been any thorough exploration.

I am going to ask your attention for a moment to one single part of the Territory where there has been more of a systematic exploration than anywhere else, in order that you may judge from that comparatively small area what probably exists in the whole of the Territory. I have here a map, which was kindly sent by the Surveyor-General of New Mexico to be used here to-night, of what is the proposed Puerto Rico National Park. It has not yet been set apart as a National park, but it has been reserved from entry by order of the Interior Department. That is the first step that has been taken in the direction in which we hope a great deal will be done toward the preservation of these ruins, because until that step was taken this land was open to entry by any one, and a person might on his homestead become possessed of some of the most valuable ruins that exist. For instance, outside the town of Aztec, in the northwestern part of the Territory, is a very large and exceedingly interesting ruin, which contains by estimate twelve hundred rooms. I visited it last fall. Perhaps in all some thirty of those rooms have been opened, and that is all. That is on a man's homestead entry, on his farm. It has become his private property. He does not desire that at this time there should be any further exploration, he is holding it for what he may choose to do with it in the future, and so, of course, it is lost to the public. Until this land was reserved from entry, it was exactly in that same situation, so that any one could make a homestead entry on any part he chose, wherever there happened to be an interesting ruin, and it is desired that it should be made a National park, in order that it should be under the charge of officials appointed by the Government, who would see that no depredations took place, and that everything was properly preserved. I have another map here, showing the same Territory, but showing more distinctly the different ruins that exist. This was sent by President Hewitt, of the New Mexico Normal University, who for some two years has spent the summer vacations in explorations in this vicinity, with a large number of assistants connected with the Normal University, he calls this an archaeological map of the Pajarito Park, this shows, although of course they have not explored sufficiently to show them all, a large number of the ruins which exist in a comparatively small area, and they are classified. Those that are designated by eight little squares are stone communal houses, containing upwards of five hundred rooms, a house of five hundred rooms naturally makes quite a ruin, then there is another designation for those which contain from fifty to five hundred rooms and another for the smaller ones, and then there is another series of designations, simply by little dots, which shows the cliff dwellings that exist within that area. This is a part of New Mexico where there are most of these cliff dwellings and cave dwellings, and I should be very glad if any of you would examine this map,

simply to see the multitude of ruins which exist within this area, they run up into the hundreds, the cliff dwellings run into the thousands.

I think it might be well to read a brief extract from a report made by a detail clerk of the General Land Office, Mr. James B. Manken, because it shows the very great extent of these ruins. He says:

"From a single eminence, the doors of more than two thousand cave dwellings may be seen, and the number in the entire district would reach tens of thousands. If arranged in a continuous series they would form an unbroken line of dwellings of not less than sixty miles in length."

This report was made previous to the one that I will read in a moment. He adds:

"The number of dwellings found in the entire district was capable of sheltering a population of from one hundred to two hundred thousand people. These dwellings were excavated many feet above any landing, so that originally they were entered by means of ladders, in the highest cliffs, as, for example, those of the Puertos, two ruins were found, with from two to four dwellings, superimposed one above another, usually there is a main living room, back of which are from one to four small rooms, the walls contain various niches, alcoves, and fireplaces, and in most cases are thickly coated with smoke; often ordinary houses do exist in the same locality.

"On the mesas above the cliffs, usually occupying the most commanding of sites, many ruins of stone communal dwellings exist. All of these buildings were of stone, they were not of adobe, they were built of cut stone, rudely dressed, and were doubtless two, and in some cases three, stories high, and built somewhat after the manner of the terraced houses of some of the pueblo Indians of the present day. Several of these great communal buildings doubtless contained from one to two hundred rooms each, several are built in the form of a great quadrangle, others are irregular in form, the inner courts usually containing one or more underground council-chambers, while several more are usually grouped about the outer wall."

I have simply read from this report in order to show the vast extent of these ruins, which I think is not, as a rule, appreciated at all in this part of the country, because that is but a small area, and while perhaps it is more thickly filled with ruins of this character than other similar areas, at the same time there is a very large part of New Mexico, where the number of ruins approximates the number that exist on this particular piece of land.

President Hewitt, in sending this plan which we are now considering, says in this letter, written only ten days ago, April 16th, giving the result of his explorations during last summer, later than the report from which I have just read:

"You will observe that the cliff dwellings located by this survey would, if all arranged in a straight line, make a continuous row of dwellings from one to six stories high, and upwards of one hundred miles in length. They are mainly of the type known as cave lodges—that is, they are not constructed under overhanging ledges as in many parts of the Southwest, but are excavated in the perpendicular face of the volcanic cliffs. You will also notice five immense communal dwellings, each containing upwards of five hundred rooms, quite a number containing from fifty to five hundred, and hundreds from one to fifty."

The map also shows the location of several reservations, etc.

"I also enclose in the same mailing tube with the map a series of photographs which are quite instructive, mounted in the form which I have found convenient in archaeological work. They represent typical scenes in this Park."

President Hewitt says in the conclusion to his letter, with regard to this map:

"When you are through with it you may present the map to the Society with my compliments."

So I trust it will form part of the archives.

In this vicinity are the stone lions in regard to which I had the pleasure of addressing this Society some time ago, and which are the largest single piece of sculpture, of an aboriginal character, that exists anywhere in the United States.

This proposed park is called the Pajarito Park; that means a little bird, diminutive. Some years ago, when Mr. Springer, of Illinois, then a member of Congress, and since judge in Oklahoma, was visiting that country, he went up to examine these ruins, and was fortunate enough to find in the centre of the ruins a piece of stone about three feet long, which seemed to be the most of a body of a bird, sculptured bird, rudely sculptured, but lacking the head. It occurred to him immediately that that was probably a custom of the Pueblos, which had always been known by the aborigines, and so his party commenced to search for the head, if it was to be found anywhere, and they succeeded in a little while in finding it in an ant-hill, so that the entire bird has been restored and exists now in the rooms of the Historical Society at Santa Fe.

I have here a photograph of the stone lions. You will observe, in looking at that, that this sculpture has been almost ruined by the depredations of shepherds and others, who have chipped off pieces, fired stones at it, and in various ways almost ruined it, and therefore it is a strong example of the necessity of preserving these ruins, as far as it can be done.

This piece of sculpture, I might say to any one not familiar with it, is made in the solid rock, it is not a separate piece of sculpture which was moved from somewhere else, but sculptured out of a rock which projected from the ground originally, and is a part of the solid surface of the earth itself.

Farther northwest, and along the line between San Juan County and Bernalillo County, is a long line of ruins in a valley at least forty miles long, not continuous, but embracing some of the very largest ruins that exist anywhere in the Southwest. "A number of these," I read from the report, "are very large, and some would hold from twelve to fifteen hundred people."

The Pueblo Bonita, which is one of them, is about 1200 feet long itself, half as wide, and three stories high, with evidences that it was once considerably higher. The outer part is built of uniform stone, about 12 x 6 x 3 inches, and the mortar has little wedges or pieces of stone driven into it, in such a manner as to make almost a continuous face of stone.

Now this country is mostly unexplored. By that I don't mean that people do not visit it, but I mean it is unexplored in any scientific way, of course, Indians are continually traversing it, and traders and others, but so far as any scientific exploration goes, or any excavation or any removal of the sands which have accumulated through the lapse of time, that has been done in very few places, so that the field there which is open for exploration and excavation is exceedingly great.

I have a few photographs, which possibly may be of some interest, and show some of the styles of architecture.

I spoke a few moments ago of the part of the Territory where there are a great many of the household gods of that ancient people, and here are some pictures which show them, there are various kinds, for instance, here is a little photograph of what are known as the Crown idols, a new class of idols, the first of which were only discovered two years ago.

Now I have simply stated this much in order to show, as much as I might in a brief time, the extent of the territory which exists there which is open to exploration, and the interesting character of the ruins which are to be found there. It is an immense field, it is practically a virgin field, it is open to the efforts of any societies or any persons, and we think it is too much open, because it is open to depredations, not only to wilful or careless destruction, but to the carrying away out of our country of a great many of the most interesting of these antiquities, which certainly ought to be preserved here in America. It is only a few years ago that a little party from Scandinavia came out and settled down in southwestern Colorado, remaining there for a very considerable time, and carrying away to Europe car-loads of most interesting antiquarian objects that existed in that part of the country. Others are gathered by speculators, to be sold wherever they will bring the largest price, some to Europe, some in private collections in various places, but they are lost to any systematic effort to bring together, harmonize, systematize, a collection which will show the character of the people who lived there in these years gone by. And the effort which is being made now is to preserve these ruins, and to preserve in some public institution, National or otherwise, the curiosities which they contain. With this object in view, a bill was introduced in the last Congress, which is known as the Lacey Bill (House Bill 11,021), which, so far as the public domain is concerned, places it within the power of the President to set apart and reserve tracts of public land, which for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or their objects of scientific or historic interest, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public.

We think that it is very desirable indeed that a bill of this character should be passed. It places the active superintendence in the Department of the Interior, and under such regulations as will ensure the preservation of these interesting objects, and we are very anxious to enlist the sympathy and the support and the aid of those, in the East, who are interested in these subjects, in the passage of this Act. This Society took action, as you know, at a recent meeting, in a resolution which is admirably worded:

"**WHEREAS**, The importance of preserving the prehistoric remains in the Southwest has been brought before us this evening in the President's address, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty, of which the President shall be one, be appointed to arrange for a public meeting and take such other steps as may be deemed desirable to awaken public sentiment and secure the passage of such bills by the next Congress as may properly protect the invaluable relics of a past civilization."

This action by this Society is of the very greatest importance, and it is to emphasize the importance of that action that I am here to-night, in order to draw

your attention to some of these particular points, and to ask your personal aid and assistance in carrying out the object which seems to us so exceedingly desirable. A society of this character, in the great commercial centre of the country — a point from which the most potent influence can go out — can do very much more than is possible for any of us who live in the West, in regard to national legislation. I think perhaps I have said all that I should say with regard to that. I have no right to occupy your time to any greater length.

I would like to call attention to one other subject which is cognate to it, and that is with regard to the establishment of a branch of the National Museum in the Southwest, to be located in the old Governor's Palace at Santa Fe. The Palace at Santa Fe is the oldest public building in the United States, that sounds like a broad assertion, and it is, but it antedates Plymouth and Jamestown, and it has seen within its walls practically all of the history of the old Southwest. It was the seat of Government when Government was concentrated there, and has been also that of the Governor and Captain-General of Spain. It represents really the Southwestern history, going back to the commencement of the Spanish invasion. It has been the seat of Government, residence of the governors through all the Spanish period, through the Pueblo revolution of 1680, through the Mexican régime from 1823 to 1846, and, since the American occupation, of the American governors. Most of you are familiar with pictures of it, it has been taken in so many ways, I have a few here which I will be glad to have taken by those who are interested in the matter, and I also have a few extracts from a report which gives a description of the building and of some of the matters that have occurred with it.

It has seemed to us to be an exceedingly appropriate thing that this building, so historic in its character, should be used as the centre of a great collection of Southwestern antiquities. Two Secretaries of the Interior, at a time when this building was held by the United States, and in charge of the Secretary, expressed that view, and it has also been expressed by various governors and legislators of New Mexico. The National Government ceded it to the Territory two or three years ago. The Territorial Legislature, at its session which has just terminated, passed a joint resolution, of which I hold a copy in my hand, which says:

"WHEREAS, The building in the city of Santa Fe known as the Palace is the oldest public building and the most historic edifice in the United States, having been the seat of Governmental power and the scene of the historical events of New Mexico throughout all the changes of three centuries," etc., therefore,

"Resolved, That the Legislature considers that the appropriate future of the Palace would be as a home of the great collections of archæological and other collections of antiquities of the Southwest.

"Resolved, That we request the authorities in charge of the National Museum or the Smithsonian Institution to establish a Southwestern Museum of the character hereby indicated, and buy the Palace property with the ancient Palace itself as the centre, and that authority be given to the Federal Board of Public Lands to convey the Palace property either to the United States or to the Smithsonian Institution."

That seems to us to be a very appropriate thing to be done, that this ancient building, with all its historic associations, should be used forever as the proper place

in which to bring together the antiquities of the Southwest. Some action from Congress will very likely be required with regard to the bill, at any rate action of the Smithsonian Institution, and we will be very glad to have the assistance of those interested in historic matters in the East, in carrying this to a successful termination.

In speaking of the different classes of ruins and antiquities that exist there, I omitted one class which is perhaps as interesting as any other, although it does not date back as far, and that is a class of ruins which is similar to the Mission ruins of California. There are on the eastern side of the Rio Grande three or four pueblo villages, which were deserted about 175 years ago, no one knows why — whether on account of an invasion of the Indians, or whether on account of some natural misfortune which changed the amount of water that existed there, as at present there is scarcely any water at all, and not enough to support towns of any size. These three were large towns, with very large churches, and those buildings are in ruins now. I visited one at Abo ruins about two years ago, and that is now on a man's homestead, and forever in private hands, I do not think that the man who has it cares anything about it particularly, I do not think he is interested in it; it simply happened to come on a piece of land which he desired for his farm, I think with very little difficulty it could be acquired by some society looking to the preservation of ruins of that time, like the Society in California. But that particular ruin, which is an exceedingly interesting one, needs attention; it is built of red sandstone, in small blocks, and at the base in certain places this has been worn away, and in a very few years those walls will come tumbling down, it would be a very unfortunate case, because it is one of the most striking, that I know of anywhere, of the ancient buildings which stand out boldly against that bright New Mexican sky, which is so unlike the sky we have seen here for the last few days. Very fair ruins, which are near by, are those known as the ruins of Tijeras, a little farther to the south, which are very extensive, and which certainly ought to be preserved. No doubt if Congress acts in this matter, all of those which have already been taken possession of under the land laws and become private property will be preserved by the Government by having small reservations made around them; and to many they will be more interesting than the more ancient ruins.

We were speaking of the palace. I have some photographs which show the interior rooms of the Palace, it is a one-story building, as all the adobe buildings are. A great deal of credit ought to be given, and it would be improper to say anything on this subject without giving it publicly, to the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Binger Hermann, he is taking a great deal of interest in the subject, in his last annual report he devotes a large amount of space to the matter, and he is doing everything in his power to carry out the objects which we have in view in the preservation of these ruins. Of course that is a very important matter, because he is the executive officer who has primarily the charge of the public lands, and being entirely in sympathy with the objects that we have in view, that which he can do is exceedingly effective, and he certainly deserves the thanks of every one who is interested in a subject of this kind.

I do not know that there is anything that I need add to this brief presentation of this subject, if there is anything which occurs to any one present in regard to which I know anything, I shall be glad to answer questions.

I do feel disposed to repeat a suggestion which I made at a previous meeting of this Society some time ago, and which has seemed to me, the more I thought of it, so

very desirable that it really was a pity it was not acted on ; and that is, that it would be such a very nice thing for a society of this kind to acquire for itself, in our own country, a tract of land containing a considerable number of ruins, in order that its members, in the summer-time, in making their summer jaunts, could make them in that direction, and have the pleasant feeling that they were engaging in archæological pursuits at the same time that they were in the finest summer climate which exists on the face of the earth. It would not require very much money. Of course I am not speaking of the public domain. That, we hope, will be preserved to the whole people. But there are a great many ruins which are on private property, on land grants which were made by the Spanish or Mexican Governments, some of which are on domains under our own law, and which could be acquired for a very reasonable sum. It seems to me it would be a very unique feature, and a very taking feature, for a society in New York to give to its members the opportunity of personally engaging in explorations and excavations on a piece of territory which belonged to itself, whenever they chose to go there. And so I repeat this suggestion, which, it seems to me, would be a real pleasant thing, and unique, I believe, in the history of the world. I do not know that there is any society in Europe which has ever possessed for itself a piece of territory in which its members could pursue on their own account, or on account of the society, explorations and investigations which are in the line of archæological research.

One set of photographs brings to mind one peculiar antiquity which certainly ought to be saved. I think you can probably see the peculiar conformation of this rock, known as the Mora, or Inscription Rock. It stands not very far from the Arizona line, and has on it inscriptions, photographs of which exist, running back into the fifteen hundreds, each governor and military official or executive officer who passed there (it was a landmark on the way towards Santa Fe) having made an inscription on this rock. It is a curiosity that certainly ought to be preserved, one very easily destroyed by vandalism, and yet at the present time it has no protection whatever.

DEPARTMENT BADGES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

By BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

The Grand Army of the Republic is an association of veterans of the Civil War whose members are scattered all over the country. It is divided into forty-five departments, each department covering a state or territory, except in a few cases where two states or territories are included in one department.



INSIGNIA OF THE G. A. R.

A majority of these departments have adopted distinctive badges, to be worn at National Encampments and on other occasions, in addition to the regular insignia of the order. They do not form a part of the insignia of the Grand Army, but are simply badges worn to distinguish the members of the different departments, and the devices on them are the arms, seals or something characteristic of the states they represent.

Most of these department badges are made to be worn from year to year without change, but there are some that are altered, to a greater or less extent, each year; these contain the year and usually the name of the city where the National Encampment is held.

There are many medals and badges that were made for some special occasion only, and used at no other time, but these can hardly come under the head of our subject.

The insignia of the Grand Army was fully described in my last paper, which was published in the Forty-third Annual Proceedings of this Society, but, as parts of it enter into the design of many of the badges to be described, a short description of the membership badge and button might not be out of place here.

The badge is a five-pointed star, each point terminating in a trefoil; on the points are the emblems of the different branches of the service, in the centre, encircled by a band bearing the inscription **GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC 1861 — VETERAN — 1866**, is a figure representing America, in front of which are the figures of a soldier and sailor clasp hands and a kneeling woman holding a child — to typify Loyalty, Fraternity, and Charity.

The reverse bears the United States shield, the various corps badges, and thirty-four stars in the centre, and a sprig of laurel on each point. The ribbon is a miniature American flag, and the pin from which it is suspended a trophy of cannons and balls surmounted by an eagle grasping a sabre.

The button is a miniature copy of the centre of the obverse of the badge, including the inscription.

We will now consider the different departments in alphabetical order, it being understood that the badges are of bronze except where stated to the contrary, and



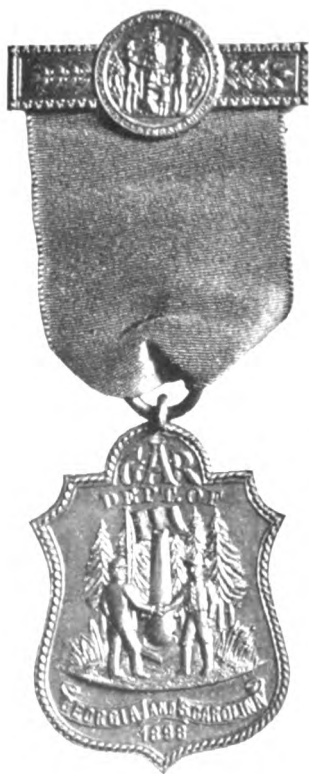
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that badges that are not of metal are omitted as not being objects of numismatic interest.

We will pass over the Departments of Alabama and Arkansas, which have no badges, and Arizona, which has a badge that is not of metal, and commence with the Department of California and Nevada, which has for a badge a star similar to the Grand Army badge, except that the centre is occupied by the seal of the State; the reverse is plain, and it is suspended by two chains from a bar on which is a grizzly bear and the word CALIFORNIA (No. 1.); it is worn either with or without a red ribbon. It was adopted in 1893, at which time the Department consisted of California only.

For the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, we have a medal bearing the arms of the two states, a miniature Grand Army star, an eagle and the letters G. A. R.; with the Grand Army button encircled by a wreath on the reverse. The ribbon is red, and the bar bears the names of the two states. (No. 2.)

Members of the Department of Connecticut are distinguished by the name of the State on the coat collar and in Delaware a committee has been, for a year or more, trying to decide on a suitable design for a Department badge. Rather an interesting badge was issued in this State in 1892; it was worn at one or possibly two State Encampments; not having been worn at National Encampments it does not strictly come under the head of our subject, but as its appearance would indicate that it was a Department badge, I have thought it well to describe it here, stating just what it really is.

A very small basket of peaches, inscribed PEACH PLUCKS, is attached to a bar bearing initials of the order and that suspended by two chains from a diamond shaped pin inscribed DELAWARE. The ribbon is orange color. (No. 3.)

The Department of Florida has a silver alligator, from which is suspended a miniature orange by a red ribbon, on which are the name of the State and the letters G. A. R. (No. 4.) It is really a question of some doubt whether this badge should have been described here, as it can hardly be called medallion in character; the orange is made of some sort of composition and the only metal about it is the silver alligator, still, as we had much difficulty in obtaining it, I felt a reluctance to leave it out and so decided to include it in the list with this explanation.

On the badge of the Department of Georgia and South Carolina is a representation of the monument erected at Atlanta in memory of Gen. J. B. McPherson, who was killed at that place; trees and an American flag on a pole form the background and in front a Confederate and Union Veteran clasping hands, the inscription is: G. A. R. DEPT. OF GEORGIA AND S. CAROLINA 1898. Reverse, plain; ribbon, red, and bar with G. A. R. button in centre. (No. 5.)

I am informed, by the Assistant Adjutant-General, that this is the official badge of the Department. There is, however, another badge, slightly different, but with the same figures and inscription, and suspended from a bar bearing the year and place of the National Encampment, and with different ribbon. (No. 6.)

The Department of Idaho has adopted no badge.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Illinois. A badge for that Department was adopted in 1894, consisting of a medal with the portraits of Lincoln Grant and Logan on the obverse and the Grand Army button encircled by a wreath on the reverse, attached to a rectangular plate, bearing the initials of the order in monogram, and the inscription, DEPARTMENT NO. 1 ORGANIZED APRIL 1 1866 ILLINOIS and this is suspended from a bar bearing the State arms. (No. 7.)

Indiana and Indian Territory have no department badges.

For Iowa we have an ear of corn of white metal, the husk is partly removed, showing about half of the ear, which is gilt. It is suspended from a bronze bar inscribed DEPT. OF IOWA G. A. R. A red, white and blue ribbon is also attached to the bar. (No. 8.)

Kansas is known as the "Sunflower State." The badge of that Department is a sunflower, gilt, with dark brown centre; it is suspended by a red ribbon from a white metal pin bearing the name of the State and a grasshopper. (No. 9.) (Kansas being also noted for the fine quality and prolific crops of grasshoppers.) It will be noticed that there is nothing on this badge to indicate the Grand Army.

We have all heard of the blue grass and corn crackers of Kentucky. While the Department of that State has not *officially* adopted a badge, what is known as the "corn-cracker badge" has been used for many years. It differs each year, but, as the cracker always forms a part of it, we can place it among the Department badges. The one here is of copper, and consists of a cracker, or a piece of "hardtack," on which are the letters G. A. R.; the reverse is smooth and bears the inscription, KY. 25TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT SOUVENIR DETROIT MICH. 1891, suspended by a chain from an ear of corn inscribed KENTUCKY, to which is attached a yellow ribbon. (No. 10.)

An older style—in the collection of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass.—has a very small cracker, on which is the date 1887, plain reverse, attached by a ring to an ear of corn inscribed KENTUCKY, and that attached by two rings to a white metal bar, with the letters G. A. R. (No. 11.)

Louisiana is called the "Pelican State." The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi has a badge in the centre of which is a pelican feeding her young—which also appears in the centre of the State seal of Louisiana—above a Grand Army Star with G. A. R. in the centre, an American shield below and the inscription, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Plain reverse, red, white and blue ribbon and bar with branches of cotton plants and a bale of cotton in the centre. (No. 12.)

Maine is known as the "Pine Tree State," and the central figure on the arms of the State is a pine tree. The badge of the Department of Maine is a medal bearing the arms of the State with a plain reverse; the ribbon is red and bears the monogram G. A. R., and the bar is inscribed MAINE. (No. 13.)

We also have another Maine badge, the obverse bearing the State arms and the legend, DELEGATE TO THE 19TH ANNUAL NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.; reverse, Grand Army button encircled by a wreath, bar inscribed PORTLAND 1885; red, white and blue ribbon. (No. 14.)

While the Department of Maryland never adopted a permanent badge, a badge was used for a number of years with the reverse changed for each new Department Commander; the ribbon in all cases is black and orange—the State colors.

The one in the Society's collection is shield-shaped, and displays a terrapin with the inscription, OUR BIRD; at the top is a circle bearing the letters G. A. R. Reverse: FRATERNITY | CHARITY | LOYALTY encircled by thirteen stars; above, 1895 O. A. HORNER; below, DEP'T. COM'D'R. The bar is inscribed MARYLAND. (No. 15.)

This badge was first used in 1890, with a reverse bearing the following inscription: DEP'T OF | MARYLAND | G. A. R. | OFFICIAL | BADGE | ADOPTED 1890 | GEO. R. GRAHAM, M. D. | DEP'T COM'D'R. The next year it bore the same inscription,



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except the last two lines, which read, JOSEPH C. HILL DEPT COM'D'R 1891. The next date which has come under my notice is 1894, which is similar to the one in the Society's collection, except the year and name of the Department Commander, which is M. J. ROSE. I also know of a similar one inscribed 1896, A. S. COOPER, DEPT COMMANDER; this is the latest of which I have any knowledge. In some cases, the place of the National Encampment is printed on the ribbon. The Society's collection also contains a Maryland badge similar to the one first described except that the year and name of Department Commander do not appear on the reverse. It is struck in white metal. I am in some doubt as to whether any badges in this metal were actually used.

The badge of the Department of Massachusetts is gold plated; a shield bearing the State arms; reverse, the Grand Army button and the inscription, DEPT OF MASS. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ADOPTED 1892; white ribbon and bar inscribed G. A. R. MASSACHUSETTS. (No. 16.)

The Department of Michigan has a badge which is changed for each National Encampment. Unlike the others of this kind, the change is in the medal and not in the bar.

We will describe the badge as a medal bearing the State arms, and the legend DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN G. A. R.; reverse, the G. A. R. button in the centre and the number, date and place of the National Encampment; the ribbon is red and the bar, which is of oxidized silver, is inscribed ORGANIZED MAY 6 1868 MICHIGAN. (No. 17.)

The specimen we have here has on the reverse 34TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. CHICAGO AUGUST 1900 and the ribbon is inscribed in gold letters CHICAGO 1900. We also have one similar, except that the medal is of white metal; it is for the Encampment at Detroit, in 1891.

There is also a badge, made probably for State reunions or other celebrations, which is the same, except that the reverse of the medal has a wreath in place of the inscription; this, of course, would answer for any occasion, and, judging from its appearance, would be regarded as being really the Department badge. I am, however, informed by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department that the one bearing the date, etc., is the official badge.

The badge of the Department of Minnesota is the State seal with a sheaf of wheat and laurel branches above; inscription on reverse: DEPARTMENT BADGE ADOPTED 1889 MADE OF MINNESOTA COPPER. Red ribbon and bar with the name of the State and the initials of the order. (No. 18.)

Missouri comes next with a combination of the arms of the State and the button of the Grand Army, the button occupying the place of the shield on the arms; the supporters are two bears; nothing on the reverse; red, white and blue ribbon and bar of either silver or bronze bearing the name of the State. (No. 19.)

The Department of Montana has rather a novel badge, consisting of a small oblong cube of silver, on which is engraved, in old English letters, the name of the State and G. A. R.; this is suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon from a bronze bar inscribed MONTANA, from the centre of which is suspended a small medal — either gold or gold-plated — bearing the State seal and with a plain reverse. (No. 20.)

For Nebraska, we have the seal of the State, above which are leaves and ears of corn; reverse, the inscription, CORN IS KING. The ribbon is red and the bar is inscribed G. A. R. NEBRASKA. (No. 21.)

The badge for New Hampshire also displays the seal of the State, above which in a small circle is a well-known rock, in the White Mountains, which resembles the profile of a man.

The reverse bears the Grand Army button and the inscription, **DEPT. OF N. H. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ADOPTED 1891**. The ribbon is red and the bar bears the name of the State. (No. 22.) We also have the same badge in white metal.

The old New Jersey cents of 1786 to 1788 bore a shield on the reverse. The badge of the Department of New Jersey is a shield of the same shape; I do not know whether this was intentional or merely a coincidence; at all events, it is interesting to note the fact.

The badge bears the portrait of General Phil. Kearny and the inscription, **DEPT. OF NEW JERSEY G. A. R.**; reverse: **FRATERNITY CHARITY LOYALTY** and thirteen stars.

The ribbon and bar are changed for each National Encampment; red is the color most used; the bar bears the place and year of the encampment. (No. 23.)

New Mexico has no badge and New York is represented by one of the early Dutchmen, with a long pipe, on an oval medal with a plain reverse, suspended by a yellow ribbon from a bar inscribed **G. A. R. DEPT. OF NEW YORK EXCELSIOR**. (No. 24.) A red ribbon is sometimes used.

North Dakota has no Department badge, and Ohio, simply the name of the State on a piece of white ribbon. Oklahoma has adopted rather an elaborate badge, which, unfortunately, is not medallie in character, and so does not come in for consideration here, and there is no badge of the Department of Oregon.

Pennsylvania takes great pride in the title "Keystone State," and the badge, like most things representing that State, is of the shape of a keystone; in the centre are the figures from the centre of the Grand Army badge. The inscription is **G A R DELEGATE FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO NATIONAL ENCAMP^T**; reverse plain, no ribbon; the bar, which is changed each year, bears the year and place of the National Encampment. (No. 25.)

The badge of the Department of the Potomac is a medal bearing the seal of the District of Columbia — without the inscription — and the legend, **DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC G. A. R.**; **WASHINGTON D. C.** below; the reverse bears the Grand Army button encircled by a wreath, and the bar is inscribed with the year and place of the National Encampment. (No. 26.) The bar and ribbon are changed each year. The ribbon on the one here is red, and bears two hatchets stamped in gilt.

The Department of Rhode Island adopted a badge in 1893: the arms of the State, gold plated with field of blue enamel, the motto (the word **HOPE**) in black letters; reverse plain, suspended by two chains from a bar inscribed **G A R DEPARTMENT R. I.** in black and gold; from the centre of the bar is suspended a small shield bearing the number of the post to which the wearer belongs. (No. 27.)

There is no Department badge of South Dakota.

Tennessee is called the "Volunteer State." The Department badge is a quarterfoil; in the centre a shield bearing the State arms; inscription: **G. A. R. VETERAN 1861 1866**.

Reverse: **DEPARTMENT BADGE TENNESSEE THE VOLUNTEER STATE G. A. R. ADOPTED AUG. 15 1890**. Red ribbon and name of State on bar. (No. 28.)

The badge of the "Lone Star State" is certainly characteristic; it is made of either silver or white metal.

The head of a Texas steer is suspended, by a chain attached to each horn, from



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a bar inscribed G. A. R.; from the centre of the bar is suspended a gilt star with a letter in each of the five points, forming the word TEXAS. (No. 29.)

The Department of Utah has no badge.

For Vermont, the "Green Mountain State," we have the State arms — which show the mountains in the background — on a shield-shaped badge with a plain reverse; the ribbon is green, and the bar inscribed VERMONT G. A. R. (No. 30.) It was adopted in 1889. I have also seen this badge with a red ribbon.

The badge of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina is a medal bearing the seal of Virginia on the obverse and North Carolina on the reverse, suspended by two chains from a bar inscribed G. A. R. DEPARTMENT OF VA. & N. C.; from the centre of the bar is suspended a gold-plated peanut. (No. 31.)

The Department of Washington and Alaska has adopted no badge.

West Virginia comes next, with a medal bearing the State seal on the obverse, and the Grand Army button encircled by a wreath on the reverse; red ribbon and bar inscribed G. A. R. WEST VIRGINIA. (No. 32.)

The list closes with Wisconsin. The badge is the smallest of all; it is an oblong pin bearing a badger — Wisconsin being called the "Badger State"; above is the name of the State. (No. 33.) A ribbon is sometimes attached to it, but it is usually worn without.

This badge was never officially adopted, but it has been used enough to warrant us in classing it with the Department badges of the Grand Army.

The collection described in this paper is, with the exception of two specimens (Nos. 6 and 11), the property of this Society. Of the thirty-six specimens it contains, sixteen were presented to us by the officers of the respective Departments. I have corresponded with every Department, and I wish now to express my appreciation of the courtesy with which I have been treated in every instance and the valuable information which has been most freely furnished. I also would like to express my obligation to Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., for the loan of a number of badges from his collection and for much information. The badge of the Department of New Jersey was presented to the Society by Major Nichols.

A little over a year ago I stumbled, quite by accident, on the badge of the Department of New Hampshire. As there was one Department badge I thought it fairly certain that there must be more, and so proceeded to investigate. The result I have laid before you, and it simply shows the advantage of a Society like this, reaching out in all directions and following every path that may lead to fields of investigation that have been neglected or overlooked.

Our Corresponding Member, Major Charles P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., has recently published a number of articles, in the *Journal of Numismatics*, regarding medals of the Grand Army which, as far as I know, are all that has ever been published on that subject, and they cover entirely different ground from that which I have gone over in this paper.

The shelves that line this room are loaded with books relating to Numismatics of every country and every age, but those relating to America occupy but a very small corner.

Let us then, as we follow the highways and byways of our own country, be always on the alert to gather in and preserve all records of American Numismatics of the present, as well as the past, so that we can hand down to our successors a great and valuable store of knowledge.

KUFIC GLASS WEIGHTS AND BOTTLE STAMPS.

By the REV. J. B. NIES, Ph.D., January 2nd, 1902.

Mr. President and Members :

Glass weights and bottle stamps have been known to European numismatists, specially interested in Arabic coins, during the past twenty-five years. Several small catalogues have been published, the last I think, in 1891, by Stanley Lane Poole, embracing a collection of three hundred and fifty in the British Museum. The subject is, however, entirely new in America, and I think I may fairly claim to be the first to bring it before an American audience.

While travelling through Syria and Palestine during 1898-99, examining the country in reference to archaeological conditions and, as it were, prospecting for sites to excavate, I now and then was offered small glass disks, with Kufic inscriptions, which the natives called "glass money."

I became interested in these, but it was not until I reached Cairo that I was able to make a purchase of any number of them. There, from a native who has for years been in a favorable position for collecting them, I succeeded in making a purchase of about two hundred and fifty.

It appears that glass weights were used in Egypt as long ago as the days of the Ptolemies. We have Egyptian, Roman, and Byzantine examples as well as Arabic, but the last are by far the most abundant. Egypt seems to have been the country in which almost all the examples of which we know were manufactured and used. The practice of employing glass for this purpose was doubtless inherited by the Arabs from their predecessors.

In order to enable you better to understand the inscriptions which I will read in this paper, permit me to enumerate the various periods of Arab history, and to this I shall add a few words on the origin of the Arabic coinage. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina took place 622 A.D., and all Muslims date their era from this year. The year 622 equals the year 1 after the Hegira, abbreviated A. H. The periods of Mohammedan history are as follows :

Early Caliphs.....	622- 658 = 36 years
Omayyad Caliphs.....	661- 750 = 89 "
Abbasid "	750- 866 = 116 "
Tûlûn and Ikhshêd.....	868- 969 = 101 "
Fâtimid	975-1171 = 196 "
Ayyubid Dynasties (Salahedin).....	1169-1250 = 81 "
Mamluks.....	1250-1517 = 267 "
Turks	1517-1902 = 385 "

From A.D. 632 to 866, the Egyptians were under the Caliphs of Damascus and Bagdad. Their governors were appointed by the Caliph. From 868 Egypt was either independent or it ruled the whole Mohammedan world until the Osmanli conquest in 1517.

The Kufic coins and weights are of course not the same as those used at the present day, either in name, weight, or inscriptions.

The inscriptions reflect changes of rulers and, in Fâtimid times, when heretics ruled, changes in religion.

The British Museum has weights with inscriptions ranging all the way from 717 A.D. to the Mamluks. The distinctly Kufic inscriptions may be said to end in the tenth century, when diacritical marks on the letters begin generally to appear and they assume a more or less modern form.

My collection comprises Omayyad, Abbasid, and Fâtimid examples. While it is neither as large nor as varied as some others, it is richer in the smaller weights than any other. It has a number of unique inscriptions, and contains the largest number of bottle stamps, while two of the large weights have long inscriptions. Some of these glass weights have no inscription of any kind; others have devices only. Sometimes only a name occurs; at others, one or two words like "Ordered the Ameer," or "عدل Just," or the weight of the measure intended. Long inscriptions occur without any date or weight or measure, but sometimes one, at other times all of these are given. On the death of Merwân the fourth Omayyad Caliph in 65 A.H. or 685 A.D., 'Abd al Melik ascended the throne of Islam. Up to this time the Arabs had been too busy with their wars and the settlement of conquered countries to give any time to weights, measures, and coinage. They used those of the Byzantines and Persians, the gold Dinârs of the former and the silver Dirhems of the latter, adapting them to their purposes by the insertion of Arab legends. In this way we have a curious transitional coinage which unites Mohammedan legends with Christian and Persian figures and symbols.

In 694 or 695 A.D., a truce which had for some years existed between the Byzantines and Arabs was brought to an end by a letter from 'Abd el Melik to Justinian II., which displeased the latter, who threatened, in retaliation, to have legends offensive to the Mohammedan religion struck on the Byzantine coins.

'Abd el Melik was a man of decisive character and prompt action. He at once gave orders to have a purely Arabic coinage struck, and employed a Jew named Somair of Taimá to do the work. Whether we are to ascribe to this man the invention of the whole system of coins, weights, and measures, cannot be determined.

The coins adopted were: Gold, Dinâr = about \$2.50; one-half Dinâr, one-third Dinâr, one-fourth Dinâr. Silver, Double Dirhem (late), Dirhem (.20 cents), one-half Dirhem, one-fourth Dirhem. In addition to these, there were large and small coppers, called Fels.

Some system of weights was used to determine the correctness of the coins in the EASTERN CALIPHATE, but whether there this consisted of metal or glass standards has not been determined. In Egypt, however, under the Governors of the various Khalifs we know definitely of a system of glass weights and bottle stamps whose inscriptions contain names and dates which tally with the very beginning of Mohammedan coinage.

Previous to the year 1873, glass objects or vitreous plaques appeared occasionally in the collections of Arabic coins in Europe. Their inscriptions led numismatists to regard them as a curious form of glass money and so fast had this notion taken root that I constantly heard them spoken of in Syria, both by natives and Europeans, as glass money. Authors spoke of them as "Vitrei numi," "Monnaies fictives," and "Monnaies de verre," and even Professor Stanley Lane-Poole, who is the principal authority on this subject to-day, originally held this view.

In 1873, E. T. Rogers Bey communicated to the Numismatic Society of

London an essay in which he successfully maintained that these glass objects are not money, but *weights for money*. This he proved by means of comparative tables which showed a practically exact correspondence between the glass objects and the gold and silver coins in use, and by means of the inscriptions on the glass. He also cited Demfiri, in his *Hayat ul Heiwân*, published A.H. 773, who, after giving the history of the invention of Arabic money by the advice of Mohammed, son of 'Ali, son of Hussein, states that he advised the Khalifah as follows: "You shall also cast weights of glass which cannot alter either by increase or by decrease."

Rogers' demonstration was entirely successful, and since then they have been acknowledged to be weights. It is generally held that these glass weights were cast, but I think such a process of manufacture impossible. Great accuracy was attained and the probability is that powder containing the vitreous elements was first carefully weighed, then put into a form where it was melted and stamped with a die while cooling.

In August, 1877, Rogers wrote a paper for the Royal Asiatic Society, entitled "Unpublished Glass Weights and Measures," in which he speaks of a glass disk in the Slade Collection of the British Museum. This he declared to be a "stamp broken from a vessel manufactured by authority and issued for use as a measure of capacity."

He was aware of the existence of only three such "bottle stamps." Since then (1891) Stanley Lane-Poole has published the entire collection of glass weights and bottle stamps in the British Museum, consisting of about 350 of the former and five of the latter. He mentions but has not published several larger pieces of inscribed glass.

My collection contains about 250 specimens; some are duplicates, but I have excellent examples of each of the three classes:

1. Weights for coins.
2. Bottle stamps for measures.
3. Weights for merchandise.

As the inscriptions will show, the weights for coins were issued by the government and were intended to weigh gold, silver and copper, while the "bottle stamps" were government seals attached to various measures of capacity made of glass. The larger glass weights, of which I publish two, may have been used for weighing quantities of copper, but were probably also used in ordinary mercantile transactions.

While the weights and stamps have a peculiar interest for the metrologist, the inscriptions have a historical value, as they frequently mention names found nowhere else.

Palæography is also able to trace the changes in letters.

Many of the inscriptions are difficult to read, as the letters are frequently blurred or worn by time. They vary greatly, from a single word, title, or name, to a long sentence, and sometimes we find a margin, centre, obverse, and reverse — all on the same weight.

I have selected for illustration a series of weights (complete to 8 kharoobahs) from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 grains troy, or from 1 to 27 kharoobahs. Most of my smaller weights belong to the Fâtimid times, as shown by their similarity and the frequent occurrence of the inscriptions *الحاكم بامر الله والامام معد*

KUFIC GLASS WEIGHTS AND BOTTLE STAMPS.



I



II



III



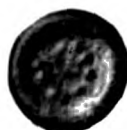
IV



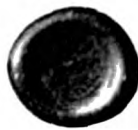
V



VI



VII



VIII



IX



X



XI



XII



XIII



XIV



XV



XVI



XVII



XVIII

While I have also regular series for gold and silver coins, the smaller weights of my collection present a considerable deviation from the fixed standard of three grains to the kharoobah or keerât and do not apply to any known coins.

Thus, in addition to the series given, I have weights of $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 13, 12, $16\frac{1}{2}$, 17, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $23\frac{1}{2}$, 42, $56\frac{1}{2}$, $73\frac{1}{2}$, $79\frac{1}{2}$, $93\frac{1}{2}$, 121, $225\frac{1}{2}$, 260 grains, etc.

They vary in diameter from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half. Some have only designs, others neither designs nor inscriptions, but a mere depression in the centre.

The shades of color are also exceedingly varied, among them being white, yellow, various shades of green, blue, purple and brown, both opaque and transparent, the green occurring most often.

The examples herewith published, though for the most part new, are intended merely as illustrations. Among the bottle stamps, in particular, I have a number of new inscriptions which I hope at some time to publish when I have completed a catalogue of my collection.

I desire gratefully to acknowledge valuable assistance which I have received from Professor Stanley Lane-Poole, not only from his excellent *History of Egypt in the Middle Ages* and his catalogues, but from personal correspondence.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

I. A very small weight of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, Troy, measuring a little more than a quarter of an inch. It is slightly rubbed or corroded and, when perfect, probably weighed 3 grains, i. e., 1 kharoobah.

Inscription: الامام معد = The Amâm Ma'add.

Abu Temîm Ma'add el Mustansir Billah, Fâtimid Caliph, reigned A.D. 1036-1094.

II. Weight. Light green. $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Diameter, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Inscription: الله ؟

Slightly rubbed, probably weighed 6 grains when perfect, or 2 kharoobahs.

III. Weight. Light yellow. $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Inscription: الامام معد (see No. I.)

This is a weight of 3 kharoobahs.

IV. Weight. Light green. $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Inscription: الحاكم بامر الله El Hâkim bi-amri-llâh.

This is a weight for 4 kharoobahs.

El Hâkim, the Fâtimid Caliph, whose full name was El Mansûr Abu 'Ali el Hâkim bi-Amri-llâh, ruled from 996 to 1021.

V. Weight. Wine colored. 15 grains.

Margin: الامام معد (See I.)

Centre: — — ?

امير المؤمنين

A weight of 5 kharoobahs.

VI. Weight. Light blue opaque. $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
Inscription ?

A weight of 6 kharoobahs.

VII. Weight. Light green. $20\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
Design of stars.

A weight of 7 kharoobahs.

VIII. Weight. Olive green. $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Inscription not legible.

A weight of 8 kharoobahs.

IX. Weight. Deep blue. 45 grains, or a Dirhem. Diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.
Obverse :

The Amâm Ma'add Abu	الامام معد ابو
Tameem el Mustansir	تميم المستنصر با
Billah, Prince of Believers	لله امير المؤمنين

(See No. I.)

A weight of 15 kharoobahs.

Reverse : Date, 478 A.H. ?

X. Weight. Green. 60 grains. Diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Ordered Yazeed	امر يزيد
Son of Abu Yazeed	بن ابو يزيد
Weight of a fels	مقال فلس
Of 20 keerâts	عشرين قيراط

This weight of 60 grains is here given as equal to 20 keerâts, proving that the keerât and kharoobah each equalled 3 grains.

Yazeed bin Abu Yazeed was an official under the Treasurer of Egypt, Isa bin Abi 'Ata, who held office from 743 to 749 A.D.

He also appears under 'Obeydallah bin el Habhâb, 721 to 727 A.D., and under El Kasim bin 'Obeydallah, 737-740 A.D.

XI. Weight. Green. 81 grains. Diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Ordered the Ameer	امر الامير
Mohammed, son of Al Ash'ath	محمد بن الاشعث
By the hand of 'Abdallah	على يدي عبد الله
Son of Râshid (made a weight)	بن راشد بصره مثقالا
Of fels 7 and	ل فلس سبعة و
20 kharoobahs	عشرين خروبه

This weight of 81 grains is said in the inscription to equal 27 kharoobahs. Compare No. X, which, like this, was made to weigh the copper fels or fuloos, as the inscription states.

Mohammed bin Al Ash'ath was Governor in 759 A.D., during the Caliphate of El Mansûr ('Abbasid). *Cf. Hist of Egypt*, Poole, pg. 50.

Under him, in the Department of Finance, was 'Abdallah, son of Râshid, who is not mentioned in Arab histories. *Cf. Casanova*, pg. 373.

XII. Bottle stamp. Green. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Ordered the Ameer	امر الامير
Kurrah, a quarter	قره ربع
Kist	قسط
Full	واف

Glass stamps were attached to glass vessels of various capacities as government guarantees for the correctness of the measures.

A kist was about equal to our quart. This measure was therefore for half a pint.

Kurrah bin Sharîk el 'Abî was Governor 709-714 A.D., during the Caliphate of El Waleed (Omayyad).

XIII. Bottle stamp. Green. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

In the name of God	بسم الله (امر)
The Ameer Isma'eel	الامير اسمعيل
Son of Ibraheem honor	(بن ا) برهيم اكر
Him God, a quarter	مه الله ربع (م)
Kist. Full	قسط واف

Isma'eel bin Ibraheem was Treasurer in A.H. 164, i. e., 780 A.D., during the 'Abbasid Caliph El Mahdi's reign (775-785 A.D.).

I am indebted to Professor S. L. Poole for this identification, though I do not find the name in his list of Egyptian Treasurers. (See page 52, *A History of Egypt during the Middle Ages*.)

XIV. Large weight. Green. Broken. Measure, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight, $3\frac{9}{16}$ ounces, troy.

Double inscription:

(1) In the name of God ordered	بسم الله امر
Matar, servant of the Prince	مطر مولى امير
Of the Believers, exalts him	المؤمنين يكرمه
God, a ratl. Full	الله رطل واف

(2) By the hand of

على يدى

Kasameh ?

نسمه

The Spinglike or the companion الربيعى or الربيعه ؟

The reading of the last two lines containing the name is very uncertain. There is no historical record of this person.

According to M. Sauvaire the Egyptian ratl weighed 6912 grains of corn. Our troy pound contains 5760 grains. The part of this weight remaining equals 1712 grains, which would be about one-fourth the original. This, however, is impossible, as there is manifestly more than one-third remaining. The complete weight was probably a short pound of 4576 grains.

This is a rare example of a Kufic glass weight, used for quantities of copper coins and merchandise.

Matar, servant of the prince of believers, the 'Abbasid Caliph El Mansûr, was appointed Governor of Egypt 774 A.D.

I am indebted for this identification to Professor Poole, who writes: "This weight is remarkably important, as it bears the name of the Governor Matar, who occurs in none of the usual lists, but whom I find in *Tabary's Annals*. This is really a great find."

XV. Green glass disk. Broken. Originally oval shaped. A little more than half missing. Diameter, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Weight, $1\frac{9}{10}$ ounces, troy.

Double inscription :

(1) In the name (of God)

بسم (الله)

Ordered (the Ameer)

امرا (لامير)

Hafs, son (of Waleed)

حفص بن (الوليد)

Stamped (a weight)

بطبعه (ثقال د)

Of a Deenar. Full

ينرواف ر

_____ ?

بع و

_____ ?

و

(2) By the hand of

على يدى

Yazeed son of

يزيد بن ا

Aby Yazeed

بن يزيد

No weight similar to this has been published. The Arabic words set off by parentheses have been supplied. It is most unfortunate that the denomination has been broken away, as it leaves us uncertain as to the weight intended.

Hafs bin el Waleed was Minister of War 724 and Governor 727, 742, and 745 A.D.

For Yazeed, see X. plate.

XVI. Bottle stamp. Green. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In the name of God	بسم الله
Ordered the Ameer	امر الامير
Hafs, son of Waleed	حفص بن الوليد
Stamped a kist	بطبعه قسط
Full	واف

For Hafs, see plate, XV.

This was attached to a vessel containing about a quart.

I am not aware of the previous publication of a bottle stamp of Hafs.

XVII. Bottle stamp. Green. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

In the name of God	بسم الله
Order 'Obeydallah	امر عبيد الله
Son of Habhâb	بن الحبحاب
For measure of lupins	بمكيمة التر
Smooth	مس تملس
Full	وافية

This 'Obeydallah bin el Habhâb was Treasurer of Egypt 721-727 A.D.

The inscription states that the vessel of which this stamp was a part was intended as a measure for turmus or lupins, a kind of bean; the next word tumlas is new, and means "even" or "smooth." It probably refers to the process of heaping a measure and smoothing it with the hands, still in vogue in all Arab markets.

XVIII. Bottle stamp. Green. Broken. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Ordered	امرا
Osâmah, son of	سامه بن ز
Zeid, for a kist.	يد بقسط
Full	واف *

Osâmah was Treasurer of Egypt in 94 A.H., i. e., 713 A.D.

Glass weights of this Treasurer are in the British Museum and in the Fouquet Collection, but I have learned of no other bottle stamp. (See foot note, S. L. Poole's *Hist. of Egypt*, page 47.)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUMISMATISTS, PARIS, JUNE, 1900.

By GEORGE F. KUNZ.

During the Paris Exposition of 1900, among many similar gatherings of men of science, there was held the International Congress of Numismatists, which met from the 14th to the 17th of June, at the Palais des Congres. This was the second session of this body — the first having been held in 1891, at Brussels. The conference was called by a circular issued in 1899 by the Commission of Organization, of which the President and Secretary, Count de Castellane and M. Adrien Blanchet, respectively, held the same offices in the Société Française de Numismatique; and other officers were prominent students of the subject in France, or connected with the Mint. This Commission formulated the rules and arrangements for the Congress, and drew up a list of topics for consideration, on many of which important papers were prepared by numismatists from various parts of Europe.

These topics numbered thirty-three, and were classified under five heads, as follows:

(1) Ancient numismatics; (2) mediæval and modern numismatics; (3) contemporary numismatics and monetary problems; (4) medals and tokens (?); (5) miscellaneous (chiefly as to bibliography). A large number of interesting papers were read and discussed, of which only a very few can be referred to here.

St. Ettore Gabrici, of the Naples Museum, sent a memoir entitled "The Rôle of Numismatics in the Scientific Movement of the Present Day," in which he regards the science of numismatics as related less to archaeology than to political economy, and believes that thus considered, as an adjunct to history, it will yield more valuable results hereafter than it has heretofore. Numerous articles were presented on Gaulish, Celtiberian, Etruscan, and other ancient European coins, among which was one of curious interest on Celtic money in Hungary — a "treasure-trove" at Nagy Bisztecvez; the author, M. Edmund Gohl, of the Hungarian National Museum, made a strong argument to prove that these pieces were coined by the Celtic Cotini, neighbors of the ancient Boii. An interesting paper by M. Edmond Drouin, Secretary of the Asiatic Society, dealt with the influence of Sassanian money upon the coinage of India. From the IIIrd to the XXth Century, A. D., it would appear that the monetary type of the Sassanian dynasty of Persia had great popularity and was imitated — even long after the overthrow of the dynasty — by many people and races in Southern Asia.

Several valuable articles on classical coinage were also presented, bearing on historical subjects; among these, one by M. Robert Mowat, of the Antiquarian Society of France, was extensively discussed. It dealt with the "restitution," or re-coinage of ancient pieces by several of the Roman Emperors, in order to complete public collections that had been injured or destroyed.

Coming down to mediæval and modern times, various interesting papers were presented. Among these were two in relation to papal coins struck at Avignon; one, by M. P. Hauberg, Curator of the Royal Cabinet of Medals at Copenhagen, on Byzantine influence on Danish coins of the XIth Century; one by Sr. Giuseppe Castellane, on money struck at Ancona by the French, during their occupation of that city in 1799.

Under the third group of topics, a very valuable suggestion was made by M. L. de Lague, Consul-General of France at Rotterdam, in which he urged a return to ancient ideas in regard to coins, by making them bear devices recording important events of their time. It is evident that this somewhat medallie character, imparted to coins, would greatly enhance their future historical value. An interesting discussion followed upon a paper by the Secretary, M. Adrien Blanchet, on ancient laws relating to the discovery of treasure, as compared with modern rules and usages. The surviving influence of old customs, as still felt, and the relative rights of the discoverer and the State, were dealt with.

M. Paul Stroehlin, delegate from the Numismatic Society of Switzerland, in considering the methods of cataloguing medals and coins, proposed the establishment of an International Institute of Numismatic Bibliography, to be charged with the organization of uniform methods of recording all numismatic and kindred publications, in different countries, by authors and by subjects. He also presented the request that the next meeting of the Congress be held at Geneva in 1904 — the quarter-centennial of the establishment of the Numismatic Society of Switzerland. This suggestion was received with general approval.

The closing address was then given by M. Ernest Babelon, Curator of the Department of Medals and Antiques in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France. The address was a review of the history of early collectors of medals, and their works, prominent among whom was Petrarch. M. Babelon showed how much these early numismatists had done for the science by placing their collections at the service of students and savants, and thus laying the foundation, from the XVIIth Century, of Numismatic literature. The labors of such men as Andreas Fulvius, Wolfgang Lazins, Hubert Golts, and Fulvio Orsini, have now indeed little value save for curiosity; but, notwithstanding, we owe these pioneers a boundless debt of gratitude.

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